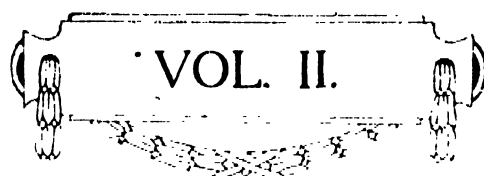


“THE IMPERIAL
CORONATION DURBAR
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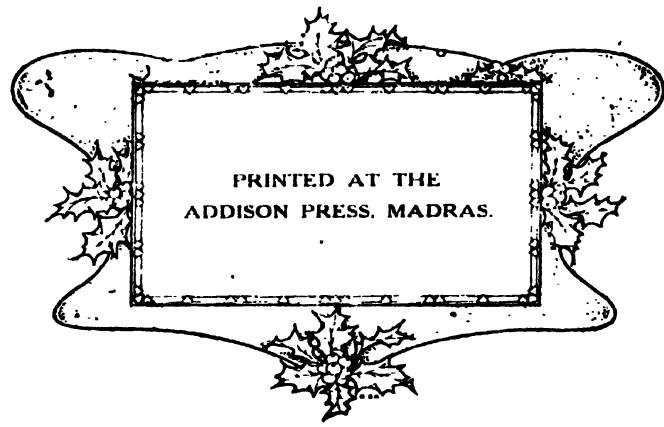
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PREFACE.



HE. Second and concluding volume of "THE IMPERIAL CORONATION DURBAR" is now published, and we have brought a most arduous task to a close.

¶ 2. The work has lengthened much beyond our original anticipations, which explains the delay that has taken place in its publication. As it progressed, fresh materials for biographies, which have been made a distinctive feature of this volume, came pouring in from all quarters, and it would have been a pity to exclude them considering that another such work may not be undertaken for years to come. Further, when the book could not be published in October last, it was thought desirable to include in it an account of the coming great function which was to be a part of the changes and plans announced in connection with the Coronation Durbar, namely, the State Entry of His Excellency Lord Hardinge into Delhi fixed for the 23rd December, 1912. That function, as the reader is aware, has since become associated with an interest both mournful and sacred by reason of the cruel and dastardly attempt made on the life of the Viceroy and the heroic behaviour of His Excellency and Lady Hardinge during and after the catastrophe in which His Excellency's life was providentially saved.

¶ 3. It has been our effort to make this volume an Index to contemporary public life in India of the period which marks the beginning of a new era in the country with the blessed Coronation Celebrations of His Imperial Majesty our beloved Emperor, King George V. And we have reasons to hope that the disappointment of our constituents and subscribers at the frequent postponement of the publication of the book will be converted into satisfaction at the large quantity and variety of materials that have been furnished. Such an extensive collection of Indian Biographies has never before been published, and the reader will have an opportunity of seeing how vast and varied is the field of public activities in Modern India fostered under the beneficent influences of British Rule. To the Indian in particular it will

cause no small satisfaction to find that so many of his own countrymen are contributing to the progress of the great Empire of which he is now a citizen with newly opened privileges and possibilities.

¶ 4. Still, the Publishers do not claim that they have been able to make the work a complete record of Contemporary Indian Celebrities, taking into account even those whose biographies are published in Volume I. To attempt to do so would have needed much longer time and a further alteration of their plans than they had already ventured to make by counting upon the indulgence of their constituents. As it is, biographies of leading personages with photos were coming in so late as April 1913, and the Publishers had to close the list when the spaces previously contracted for had been filled up, without seeking to add new pages for which offers were being daily received.

¶ 5. The Publishers have spared neither pains nor expense to make their compilation a work of Art as well as of public utility, worthy of the historic occasion with which it is associated, as well as of the records of the many eminent persons whose biographies and portraits are herein incorporated. Whether in the matter of the letterpress, the illustrations, or the general get-up, the highest style possible in India has been aimed at, and it is humbly believed—achieved. It is sincerely hoped that the work will take rank as a memorable souvenir of a memorable occasion, and will long remain a standard of this class of publications—a model of more ambitious attempts in the future.

¶ 6. In conclusion, the Publishers deem it proper to state that, while they have been at considerable pains in collecting the biographies and having them properly edited, they cannot hold themselves responsible for the accuracy of the subject-matter in all details. Their great justification is that they obtained the notes of the biographies in all cases from direct and original sources.

KHOSLA BROTHERS.

LAHORE,
May 15th, 1913.



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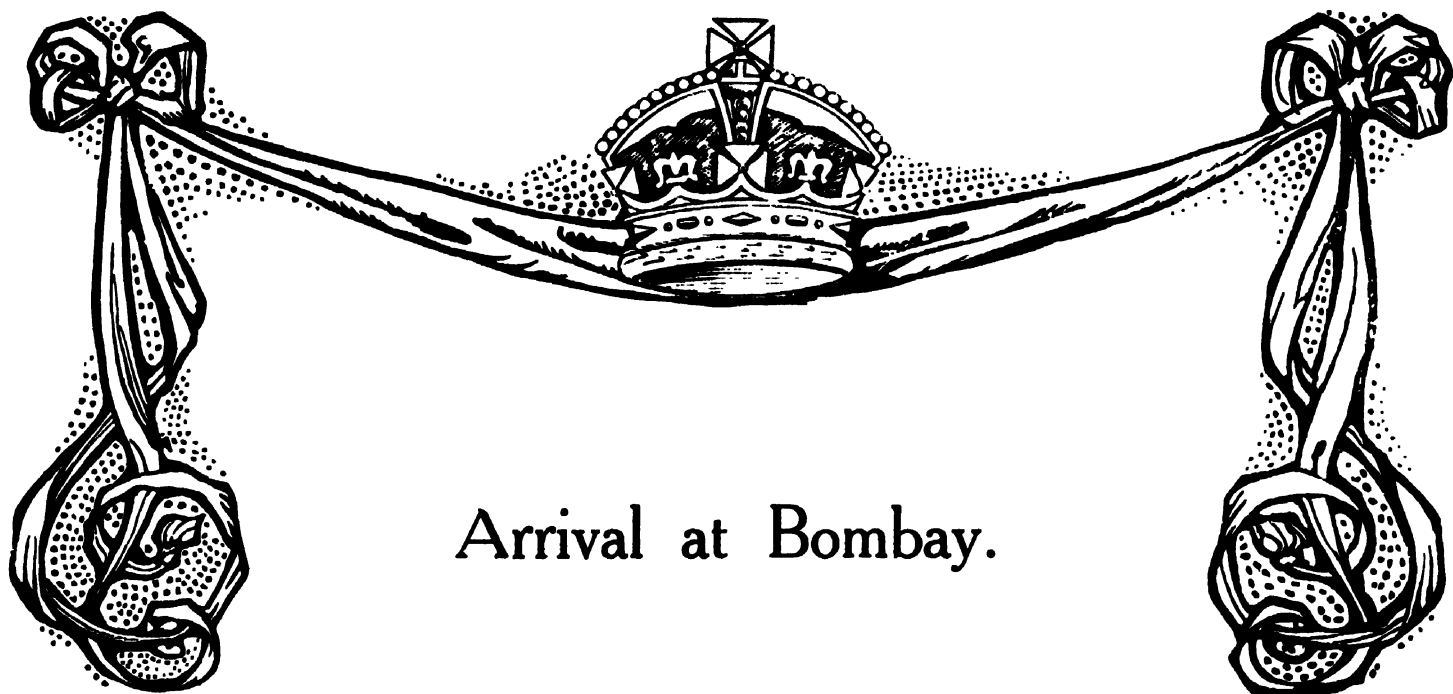
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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO VOL. I.

- Page 51. *Title of His late Highness to be entered :—*
HIS HIGHNESS LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ASAF JAH, MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK,
MUZAFFAR-UL-MUMALIK, NIZAM-UL-MULK, NIZAM UD-DAULA,
NAWAB SIR MIR MAHBUB ALI KHAN BAHADUR FATEH JUNG, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
HYDERABAD.
- Page 53. *Title of His present Highness the Nizam to be entered :—*
HIS HIGHNESS ASAF JAH MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK, MUZAFFAR-UL-MUMALIK,
NIZAM-UL-MULK, NIZAM-UD-DAULA,
NAWAB SIR MIR USMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG, G.C.S.I.,
NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.
- Page 51, para 2, last 2 lines *add and correct.* "If His Highness ~~had~~ at any time *visited* the centre of the British Empire, he *would have* received a right Royal welcome from the people who live in the British Isles."
- Page 53, para 3, line 1. Education "a" *omitted*
- Page 53, para 3, line 14. Reciprocated "d" *omitted.*
- Page 53, para 5, line 5. Just "t" *omitted.*
- Page 79, line 8. For "23 crores" *read* "23 lacs."
- Page 201, para 2, lines 3 and 4. *Delete* "and in fact is the nephew of the Maharajah."
- Page 250, para 2, lines 7 and 8. For "Jugat Bellari" *read* Jagat Ballav"; also *add* "B. Jogendra Narain is an Honorary Magistrate and has been honoured with a Durbar Medal."
- Page 264, para 1. For "Jananabish Nahu" *read* "Jamaabish."
Also *Add* Releaty Kanta Sarkar born at Karandy, Magura.
- Page 264, para 1. *Add to end of para.* "His ancestor Atosh Khan served Nawab and received title Khan, his ancestor held important post in Natore Estate and received free grants of lands. His family has set apart properly Balarampur for charity (athithisheba). Received certificate of Honour at the Coronation Durbar in recognition of services as Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, and Vice-Chairman."
- Page 269, para 4, line 6. For "100 square miles" *read* "200 square miles"; also *add* "Has received Durbar Medal and a certificate of Honour, besides has been elected Municipal Commissioner of Bhagalpur Municipality."
- Page 271, para 3, line 2. For "1862," *read* "1863."
- Page 272, para 3, line 4. For "fought" *read* "took part."
- Page 272, para 3, line 11. After C. S. I., *insert* a "semi-colon," and *delete* "Since his succession to his estate in 1888."
- Page 272, para 3, line 2. *Delete* "was."
- Page 272, para 3, line 3. *Delete* "and" and *insert* a "comma" after "sketch."
- Page 272, para 3, line 4. *Add* "Since his succession to his estate in 1888," before "Suresh Chandra Mukerji has, etc."
- Page 272, para 3, line 16. For "26th" *read* "8th."
- Page 280, para 1, line 5. *Omit* the last sentence beginning after "K.C.I.E.," and *substitute* the following :—
"For exceptionally good and long service on the Civil staff—Sea-Transport and Accounts—received the title of 'Rao Bahadur' in 1898, and, later on, was made a Justice of the Peace for Bombay. Well-known for his active part in suburban Municipal work. A public-spirited citizen, a quiet worker, holding advanced views on Indian Social Reform. Retired after 43 years' service, in August 1911."
- Page 334, para 4, line 4. For "Mokhasadar" *read* "Proprietor."
- Page 347, para 1, line 1. For "Lutchamana Naicker" *read* "Lutchmana Naicker."
- Page 347, para 2, line 2. For "Head Store-keeper" *read* "Head Clerk."
- Page 350, para 2, lines 1 and 2. *Add* "comma" after "Palliput" and *delete* "comma" after "District."
- Page 380, para 3, line 12. For "I.L.D." *read* "I.L.B."
- Page 380, para 3, line 16. *Add* after "Gwalior State" the words "and he was honoured with the title of 'Diwan Bahadur' on Durbar Day."
- Page 394, para 2, line 11. For "general" *read* "genial."
- Page 394, para 2, line 2. For "so much" *read* "greatly."
- Page 394, para 2, line 3. For "that they" *read* "who."
- Page 408, para 2, lines 1 and 4. For "Deogara" *read* "Deogaon."
- Page 474, para 3, line 1. For "Alanpura" *read* "Alampur."
- Page 475, para 3, line 1. For "Political" *read* "Poetical."
- Page 475, para 3, line 13. For "Kavya Latuakar" *read* "Kavya Ratnakar." For "Lea" *read* "Sea."



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta
THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES KING GEORGE V AND QUEEN MARY.



Arrival at Bombay.

CHAPTER I.



VERY soon after his accession to the Throne of his ancestors, His Imperial Majesty King George announced his intention to visit India and hold there, at Delhi, an Imperial Durbar, in order to announce in person to his Indian subjects the solemnity of his Coronation in Westminster Abbey.

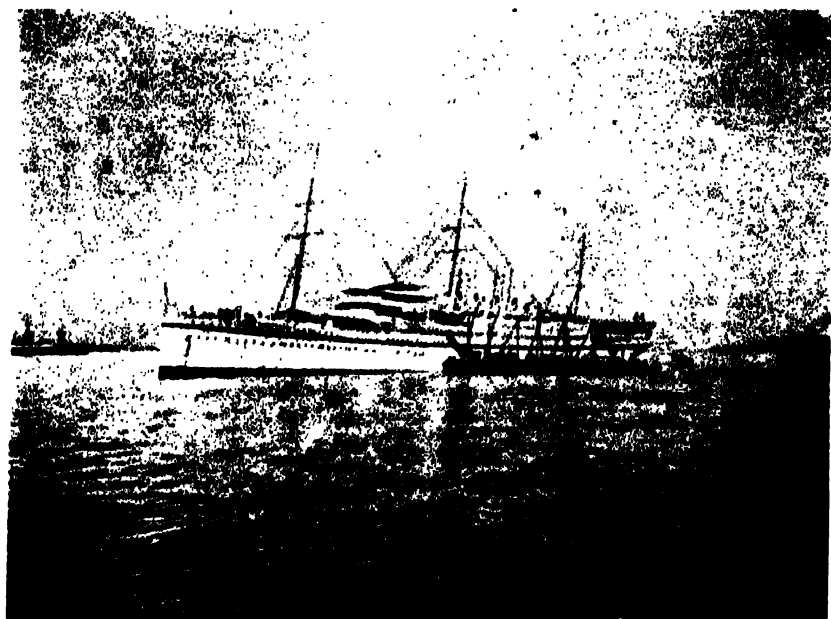
For almost a year, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta were making preparations for the promised Royal Tour, and everyone felt sorry that want of time would prevent Their Imperial Majesties from going to Madras and thus enabling the people of Southern India to participate in the Royal Visit. The Princes of India were informed that their presence would not be required in Westminster Abbey, as they would be able to do homage to the King-Emperor at Delhi; and it was officially announced that the Queen-Empress would accompany the King-Emperor and that all Addresses were to include both of Their Imperial Majesties. The robes worn by Their Imperial Majesties in Westminster Abbey were to be worn at Delhi but a new Crown would be made in India for the King-Emperor—a Crown that has now been placed in the Tower of London, with the rest of the royal Regalia and which will, it is said, be used for future Imperial Durbars in this country.

The public watched the progress of the preparations with keen interest, and the Ruling Chiefs vied one with another concerning their Camps and Durbar tents. The death of His Highness the late Nizam, which was followed by the demise of the popular Maharaja of Cooch Behar, saddened many, and reminded all of the brevity of human life and the uncertainty of earthly events. No English monarch had ever been more truly loved and deeply mourned than King Edward the Peacemaker; and that the forthcoming visit to India was the direct wish of the son and successor of King Edward VII, and the grandson of Queen Victoria—the first Empress of India—impressed on the minds of all classes of persons the assurance that His Imperial Majesty King George is as anxious to further the good and the prosperity of this great country as were his illustrious predecessors.

From the day that the Imperial yacht "*Medina*" left England with the royal passengers and the suite on board—which suite included the Marquis of Crewe, the Secretary of State for India—special prayers were offered up in the British Isles for the success of the Royal visit to India and the safe return home of the British Raj and his beloved Consort. To leave Europe was a thing no English Monarch had done for many centuries, and to cross the high seas and visit Hindustan was thought to be so adventurous an undertaking that only a Sailor King could have set such a precedent. As His Imperial Majesty said after he left

India, but for the great confidence that exists between himself and the British people this piece of Imperial work could not have been accomplished, for to bring to millions of his Indian subjects the watchword

"Hope" seemed to the King-Emperor a task of supreme importance. Moreover during their visit here as Prince and Princess of Wales, Their Imperial Majesties had learnt to love and admire the people of India, and they were glad and proud to be the first English King and the first English Queen to set foot on Indian soil. The unbounded love and enthusiasm with which they were received touched their hearts, and after the "*Medina*" had left Indian waters, His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, the brother of the Queen-Empress, who came in the royal suite and remained here for a short time after the departure of Their Imperial Majesties, received from the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress a message saying that they had left dear India with deep regret.



H. M. S. "*Medina*."

Bourne and Shepherd, Bombay.

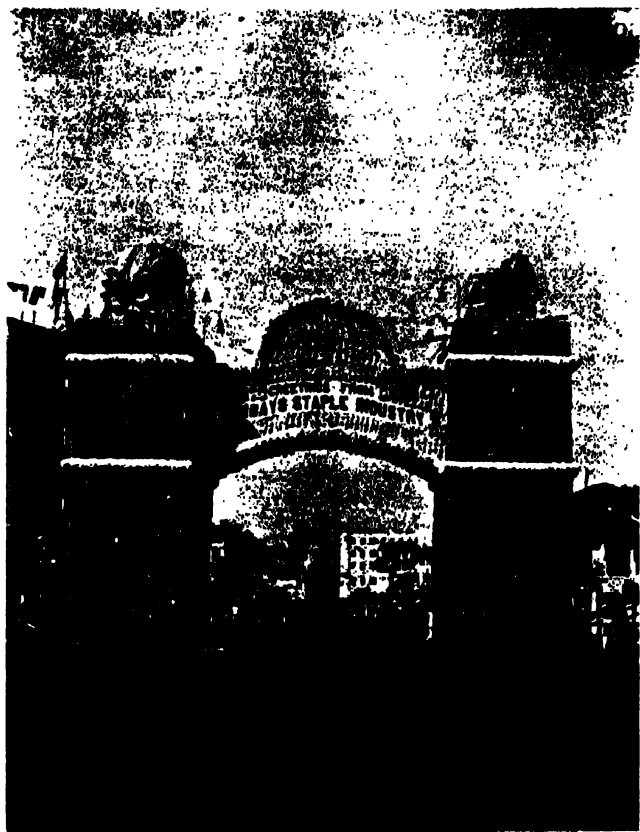
At 9 A. M. on the 2nd of December, 1911, H. M. S. "*Medina*" entered Bombay harbour, having the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on board, and flying the Imperial flag. The "*Medina*" was followed by the four Dreadnought cruisers that made her escort. At 10 A. M. the "*Medina*" anchored; and immediately afterwards His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded on board, accompanied by Sir Edmund Slade, the Naval Commander. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, followed; and his staff included the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Chief Secretary and Major-General Alderson, Commanding the Poona Division.



THEIR MAJESTIES LANDING AT BOMBAY ON SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

Bourne and Shepherd, Bombay.

Immense crowds had gathered in the streets, and all day holiday-makers walked about, admiring the decorations. The plan of adornment had been designed by an artist and was uniform throughout. A series of triumphal arches had been erected, most of which were copies of some famous piece of oriental architecture. Thus the city was entered through a Saracenic arch, and by the Bombay Club was a Syrian arch. But "the Cotton arch," typifying the chief industry of Bombay, was considered to be the most interesting, its square pillars and dome being constructed of bales of pressed cotton. The streets were lined by tall, white, gold-tipped minarets, and between these were festoons of red, white and blue with hanging bells of the same colours. The general effect was extremely picturesque; and the gaily dressed people in the streets and at the windows and on the roofs of the houses gave to the scene a truly



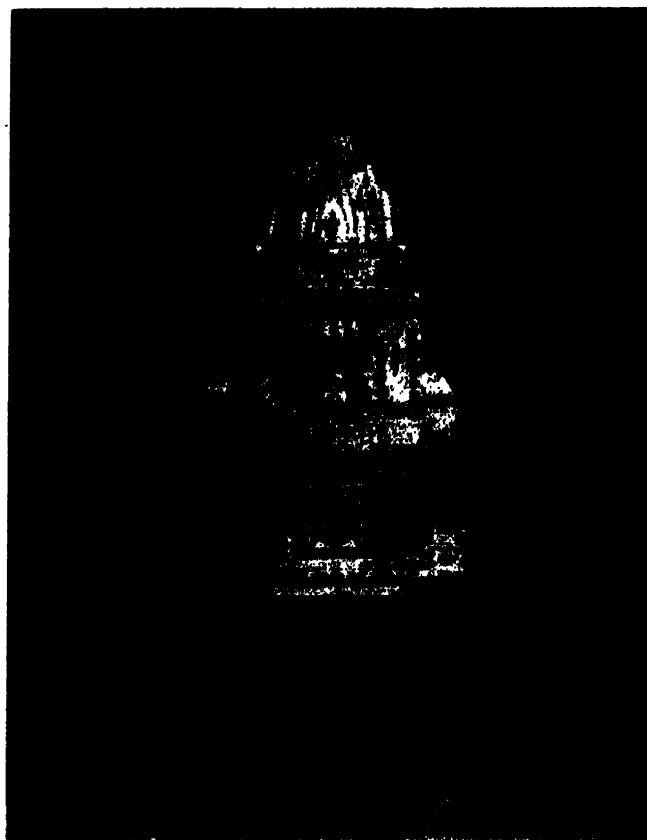
Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
THE COTTON ARCH.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
GOAN ARCH.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

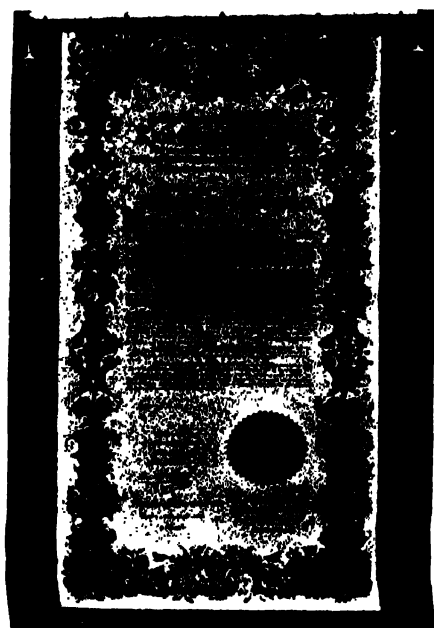


Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
THE CASKET.

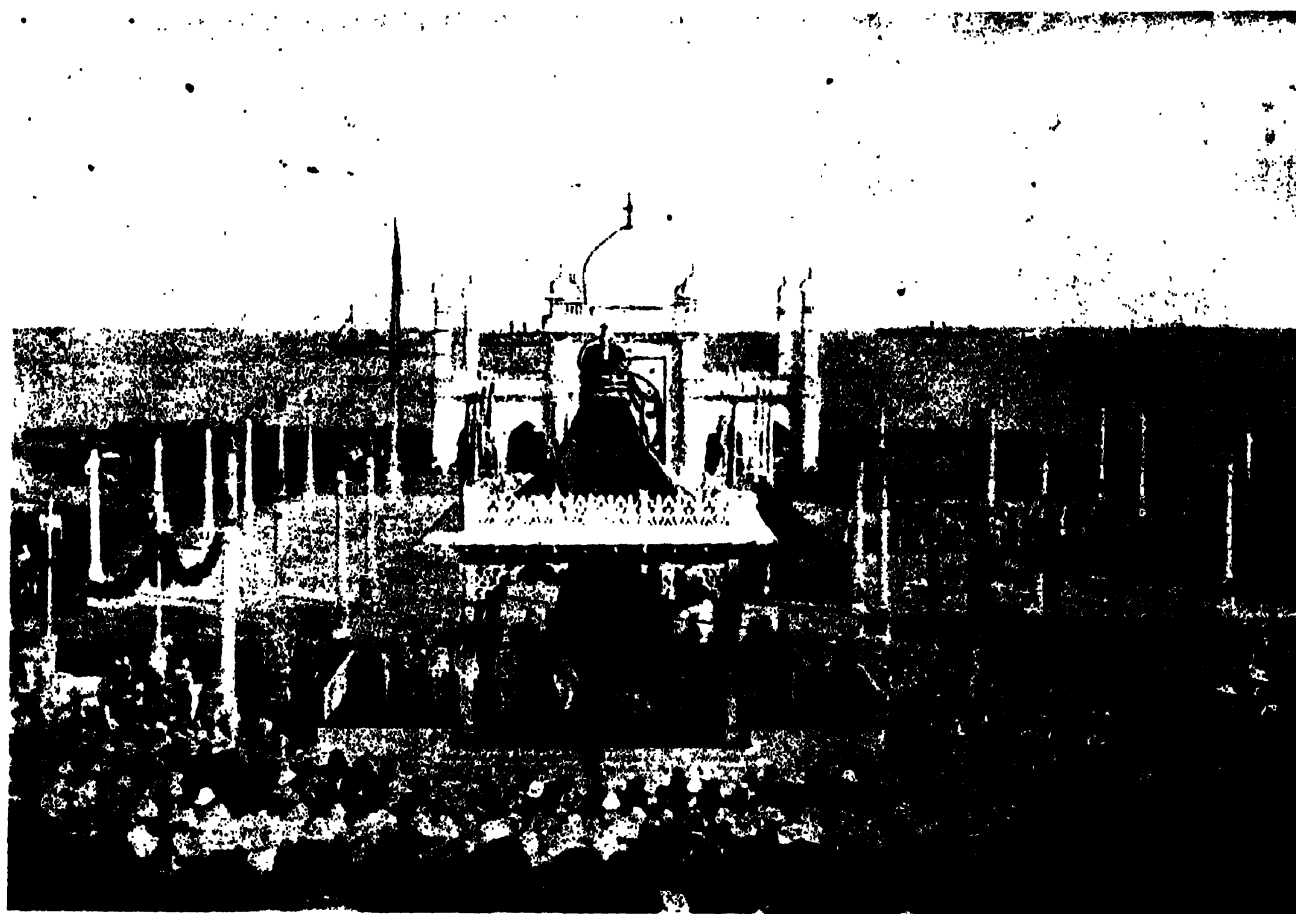
oriental character. Each night during the Royal Visit to Bombay the city was illuminated, and on the 4th of December there was a display of fireworks on a scale that had never been seen in Bombay before, large set pieces and other novelties being arranged and carried out by experts.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
THEIR MAJESTIES PROCEEDING TO THE DAIS.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
THE ADDRESS.



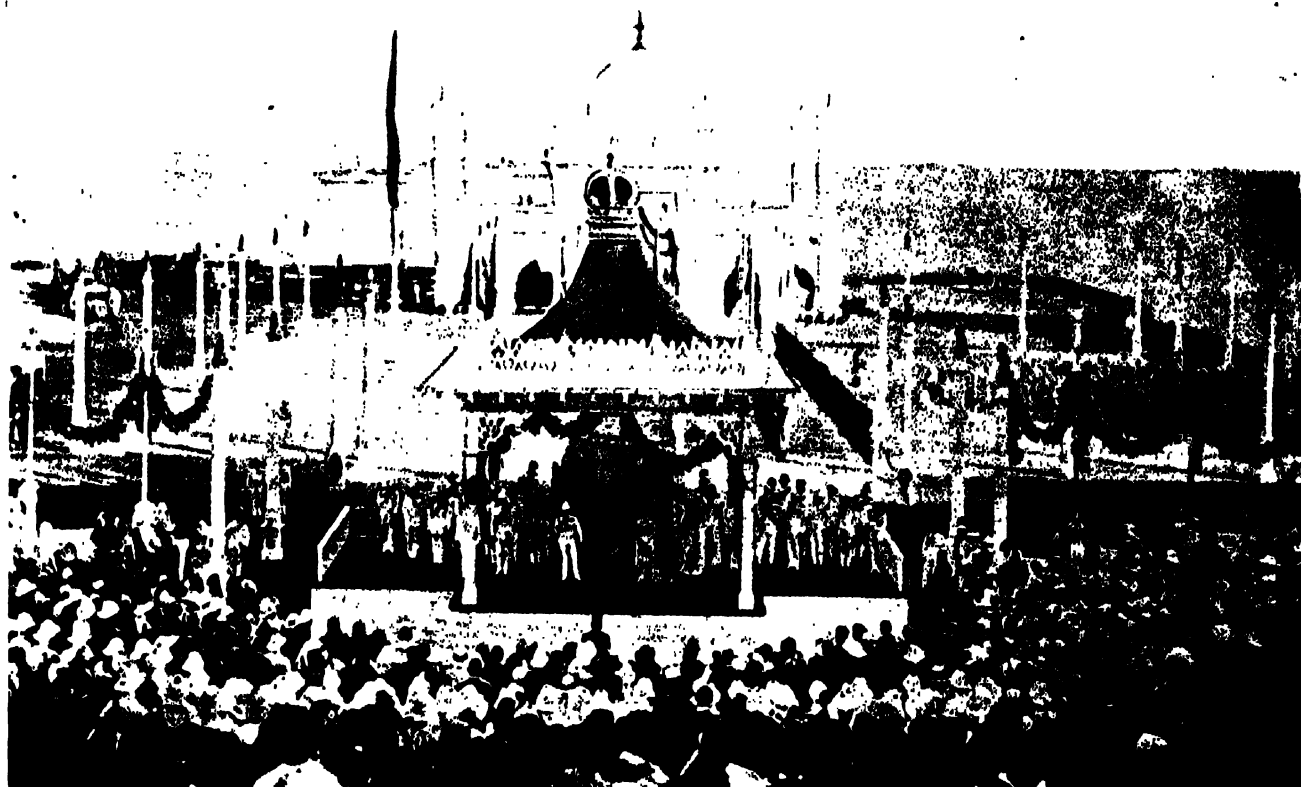
Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA READING BOMBAY CORPORATION ADDRESS.

At 3-50 P. M. Their Imperial Majesties made their State Entry into India ; and, attended by their suite, landed at the Apollo Bunder, where a guard-of-honour of British Infantry with flag and band was drawn up at the pier head. A Royal Salute was fired and Their Imperial Majesties were conducted by His Excellency the Governor-General to a pavilion where they were received by the Governor of

Bombay and Lady Clarke, and high Government officials. Thence they proceeded to a dais in the amphitheatre, where an Address of Welcome was presented by the President of the Municipal Board, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The King-Emperor replied to the Address as follows :—

“You have rightly said that I am no stranger among you and I can heartily respond that I feel myself no stranger in your beautiful city. Six years ago I arrived, indeed, as a new comer. But the recollection of your cordial and sympathetic greeting is still fresh in my memory. The wondrous aspect disclosed by the approach to your shores, the first glimpse of the palms rising, as it were, from the bosom of the sea, have not been forgotten and have lost none of their fascination for me. From Bombay I set forth in 1905,



Bourne and Shepherd, Bombay.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY TO BOMBAY CORPORATION ADDRESS.

encouraged by your affectionate welcome, to traverse at any rate a part of this vast country and to strive to gain some knowledge of its people. Such knowledge as I acquired could not but deepen my sympathy with all races and creeds, and when through the lamented death of my beloved father I was called to the Throne of my ancestors, one of my first and most earnest desires was to re-visit my good subjects in India. It is with feelings of no common emotion that I find myself here again to-day with the Queen-Empress at my side and that desire fulfilled. And I come with a heart full of gratitude that the anxiety due to a threatened scarcity in certain areas of the Presidency has, thanks to favourable and opportune rains, been happily dispelled and that there is every prospect of your land being blessed with a good spring harvest.

“Your eloquent address has recalled to me that Bombay was once the dowry of a British Queen. As such Humphrey Cook took it over two hundred and fifty years ago—a mere fishing village. You, gentlemen, and your forerunners, have made it a jewel of the British Crown. I see again with joy the rich setting of its beautiful and stately buildings. I note also the less conspicuous, but also more profitable, improvement lately effected. But, above all, I recognise with pride your efforts to heighten what must always be the supreme lustre of such a jewel as this—the peace, happiness and prosperity of all classes of the citizens.

“From my heart I thank you for the generous reception accorded to the Queen-Empress and myself to-day. We earnestly pray that God's blessings may rest upon our Indian Empire and that peace and prosperity may be ever vouchsafed to its people.”

Afterwards Their Imperial Majesties drove through the city, attended by an escort, *via* Apollo Bunder Road, Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbedevi Road, Parel Road, Sandhurst Road to Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road as far as the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Offices, Church

Gate Street down Mayo Road, past the Secretariat and Esplanade College grounds and thence back to the Apollo Bunder.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.

THEIR MAJESTIES PASSING THROUGH GAEKWAR'S ARCH.

Everywhere they were warmly welcomed, and people cheered, salaamed and waved flags and pocket handkerchiefs, and Their Imperial Majesties seemed to be glad to be back again among their Indian friends and subjects. The King-Emperor was wearing a white uniform, and white topee, his tunic was decorated with a light blue sash worn crosswise, and several Orders were on his breast. The Queen-Empress was gowned in coffee-coloured silk, and wore a hat

covered with pink roses. The Order of the Garter was across her shoulder and she held a bouquet of exquisite pink and white roses presented to her by Lady Mehta. Their Imperial Majesties looked in the best of health and appeared to be in excellent spirits. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress noticed with evident pleasure while driving through the streets the 28,000 school children armed with flags, each batch of children having flags all of one pattern, which they waved with loyal enthusiasm to the accompaniment of shrill cheers.

During the day loyal telegrams were received by Their Imperial Majesties from all parts of India; and the Governor of Madras wired the following message:—

“With humble duty on behalf of the Government and people of Madras Presidency I beg respectfully to convey to Your Imperial Majesty and to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, a most loyal and hearty welcome to India, and an expression of our heartfelt delight that Your Majesties have been graciously pleased once more to visit this portion of the Empire.”

His Majesty replied as follows:—

“The Queen-Empress and I greatly appreciate the hearty welcome which we have received from you on behalf of the Government and people of the Madras Presidency. We sincerely thank you.”

His Excellency the Governor-General, His Excellency Rear Admiral Slade, Commander-in-Chief East Indian Squadron, and Lady Slade, General and Lady Alderson, and a number of other distinguished guests dined on board the Imperial yacht that evening; and the “*Medina*” and her escort were watched from the shore by many thousands of persons who had gathered in Bombay to welcome Their Imperial Majesties.

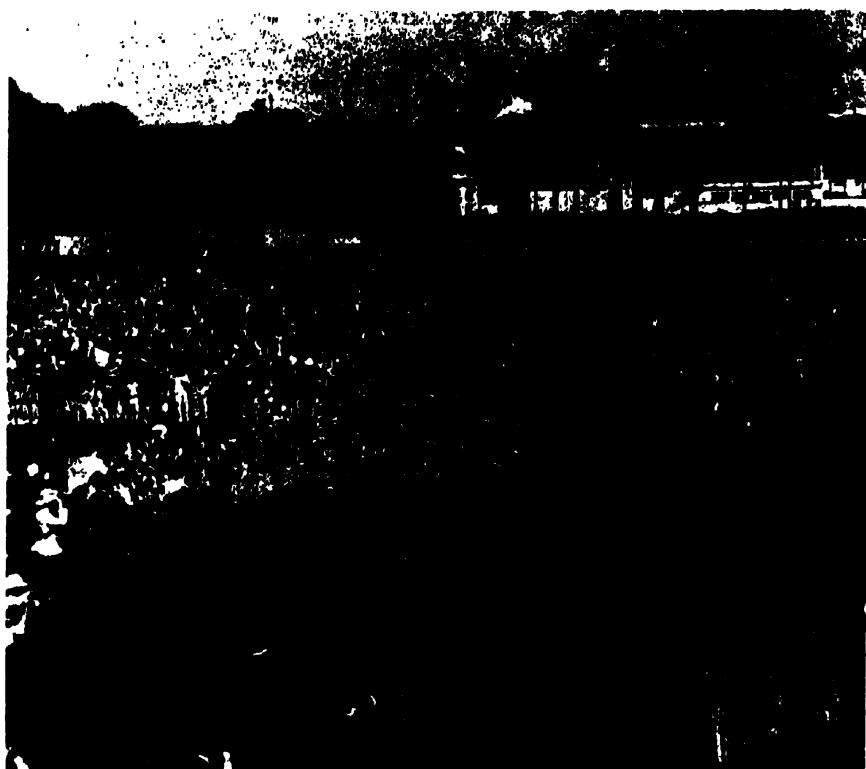
The following day being Sunday, Their Imperial Majesties attended Divine Service on the “*Medina*,” afterwards they landed at the Apollo Bunder and proceeded to Government House in motors and honoured Sir George and Lady Clarke with a visit and remained for luncheon. In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties went to the Church of England Cathedral, escorted by a squadron of the 7th Dragoon

Guards and the 26th Cavalry, the Royal North Lancashires providing the guard-of-honour. At the top of the Apollo Bunder Road there was a crowd almost as large as that which had assembled there on the previous day, and they gave Their Imperial Majesties a hearty ovation, and the cheering was continued by a yet larger assemblage in Church Gate Street. Needless to say the Cathedral was crowded when Their Imperial Majesties walked up the centre aisle. The King-Emperor was wearing a dark grey frock coat and carried a grey Curzon topee with gold pugree, while the Queen-Empress had a hat and costume of pale heliotrope. They were accompanied by the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Crewe, the Earl of Durham, Lord Annaly and Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson and Commander Cust, also by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, who took as his text "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." After the service Their Imperial Majesties returned to the "*Medina*," and that evening the following distinguished persons were commanded to dinner on the Imperial yacht:—

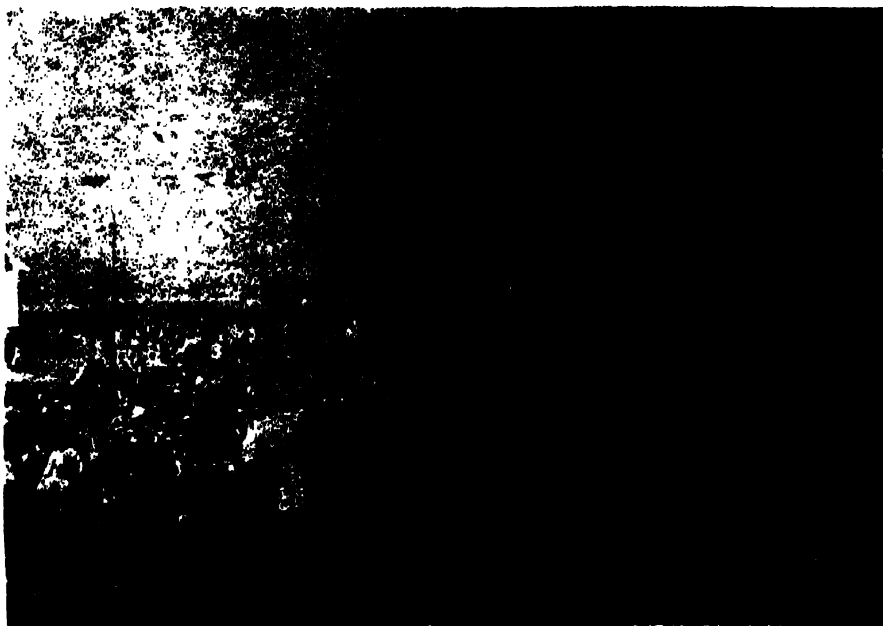
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb and Mrs. Lamb, the Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, and Mrs. Russell, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor and Mrs. Batchelor, the

General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter, the Director of Royal Indian Marine and Mrs. Lumsden, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. C. A. Kincaid and Mrs. Kincaid, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, the Captain of H. M. S. "*Fox*," and the Captain of H. M. S. "*Highflyer*."

Early on Monday, the 4th, Their Imperial Majesties landed at the Apollo Bunder and drove to the Children's Fête at the Old Bombay Exhibition. On arriving at the Fête they were received by the Governor of Bombay, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the General Secretary of the Royal Visit Fund Committee, and by the Chairman and General Secretary of the Old Bombay Exhibition Committee. Guards-of-honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Cadets of the same Corps were stationed at the entrance and within the arena, and the Royal Standard was unfurled as Their Imperial Majesties mounted the dais. In the stadium 24,000 children of all nationalities had assembled, and the gay and varied costumes of the boys and girls made a pretty picture. The European children sang the National Anthem, then the Parsee and Gujrathi children sang a Gujrathi National Anthem, and then Marathi and Urdu Anthems were sung. Finally the Parsee and Hindu girls sang a blessing song in the usual dancing style, and this was much applauded. The delight and



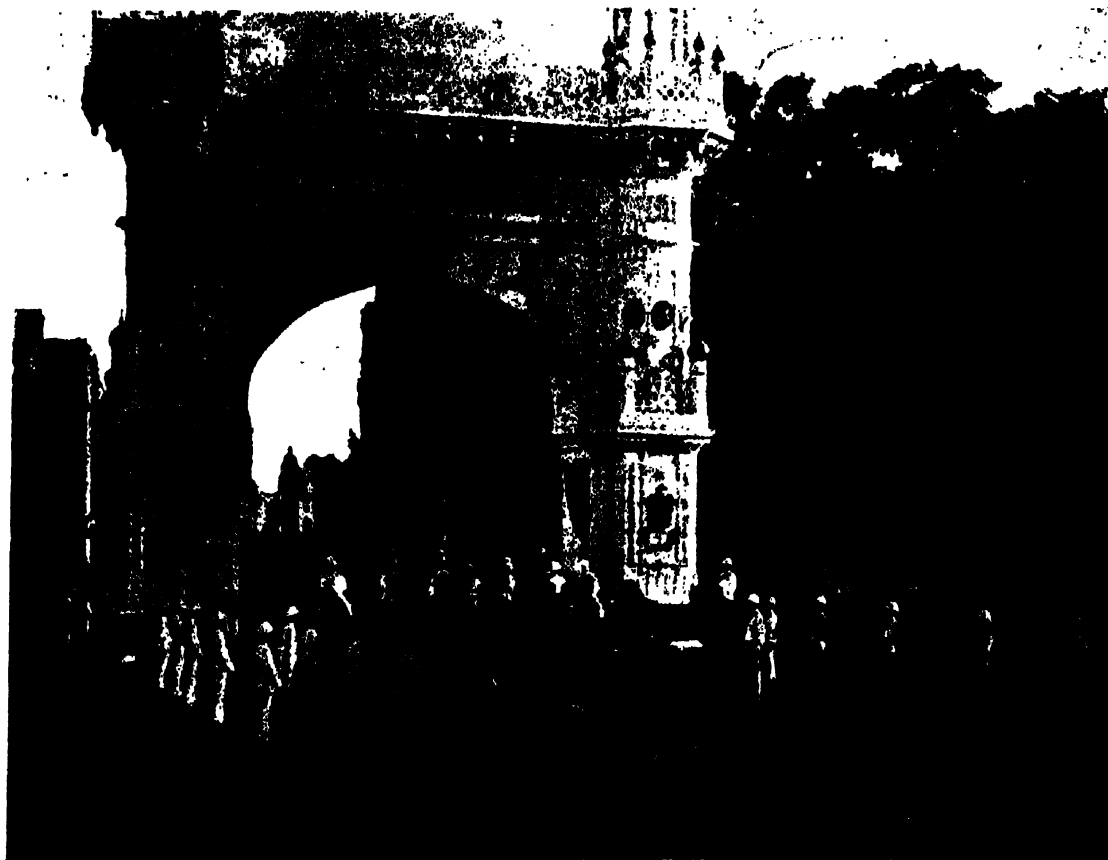
Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
CHILDREN'S FETE, BOMBAY.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
CHILDREN'S FETE, BOMBAY.

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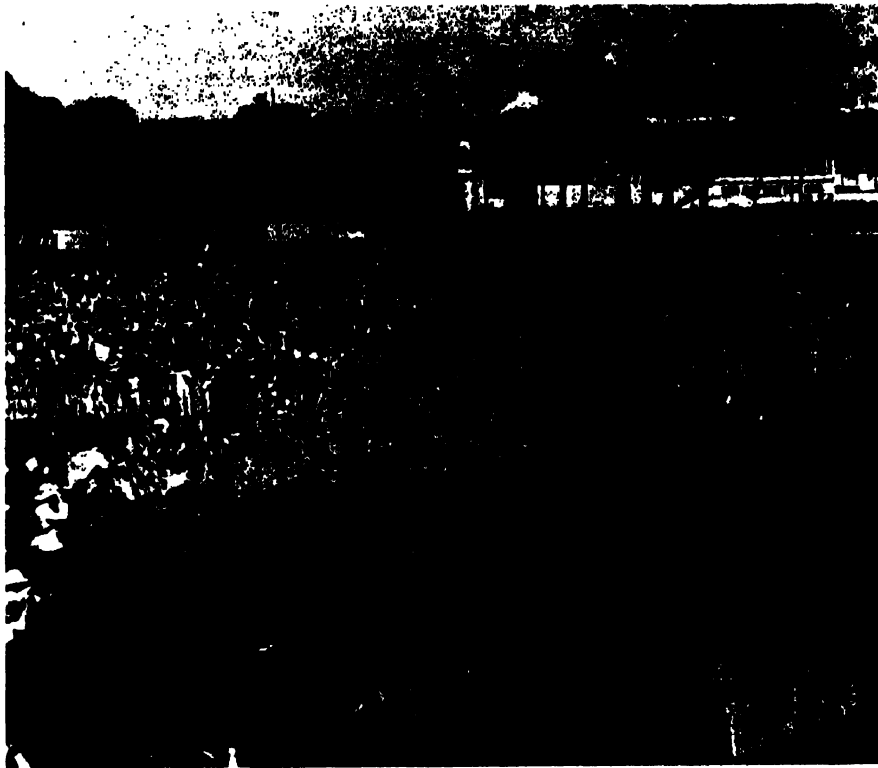
The following day being Sunday, Their Imperial Majesties attended Divine Service on the “*Medina*,” afterwards they landed at the Apollo Bunder and proceeded to Government House in motors and honoured Sir George and Lady Clarke with a visit and remained for luncheon. In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties went to the Church of England Cathedral, escorted by a squadron of the 7th Dragoon

Guards and the 26th Cavalry, the Royal North Lancashires providing the guard-of-honour. At the top of the Apollo Bunder Road there was a crowd almost as large as that which had assembled there on the previous day, and they gave Their Imperial Majesties a hearty ovation, and the cheering was continued by a yet larger assemblage in Church Gate Street. Needless to say the Cathedral was crowded when Their Imperial Majesties walked up the centre aisle. The King-Emperor was wearing a dark grey frock coat and carried a grey Curzon topee with gold pugree, while the Queen-Empress had a hat and costume of pale heliotrope. They were accompanied by the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Crewe, the Earl of Durham, Lord Annaly and Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson and Commander Cust, also by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop, who took as his text "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness." After the service Their Imperial Majesties returned to the "*Medina*," and that evening the following distinguished persons were commanded to dinner on the Imperial yacht :—

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison, the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb and Mrs. Lamb, the Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, and Mrs. Russell, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor and Mrs. Batchelor, the

General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, the Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter, the Director of Royal Indian Marine and Mrs. Lumsden, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. C. A. Kincaid and Mrs. Kincaid, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, the Captain of H. M. S. "*Fox*," and the Captain of H. M. S. "*Highflyer*."

Early on Monday, the 4th, Their Imperial Majesties landed at the Apollo Bunder and drove to the Children's Fête at the Old Bombay Exhibition. On arriving at the Fête they were received by the Governor of Bombay, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the General Secretary of the Royal Visit Fund Committee, and by the Chairman and General Secretary of the Old Bombay Exhibition Committee. Guards-of-honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Cadets of the same Corps were stationed at the entrance and within the arena, and the Royal Standard was unfurled as Their Imperial Majesties mounted the dais. In the stadium 24,000 children of all nationalities had assembled, and the gay and varied costumes of the boys and girls made a pretty picture. The European children sang the National Anthem, then the Parsee and Gujrathi children sang a Gujrathi National Anthem, and then Marathi and Urdu Anthems were sung. Finally the Parsee and Hindu girls sang a blessing song in the usual dancing style, and this was much applauded. The delight and



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
CHILDREN'S FETE, BOMBAY.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.
CHILDREN'S FETE, BOMBAY.

enthusiasm of the children was so spontaneous that Their Imperial Majesties smiled continually on their youthful subjects. After visiting the Old Bombay Exhibition, where they appeared to be greatly interested in the exhibits, Their Imperial Majesties returned to the Imperial yacht and spent there a quiet evening.

Before leaving for Delhi on the 5th of December, Their Imperial Majesties and their suite visited the Elephanta Caves. The hour for this expedition was not announced, as the visit was private. But spectators lined the streets when the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress drove from the Apollo Bunder at 10-15 p. m. that evening to the Victoria Terminus Station of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The city was brilliantly illuminated and the cheering along the route, which was lined by troops, was continuous. The Terminus presented a magnificent appearance, being illuminated externally by thousands of multi-coloured lamps. Inside the platform and pillars were draped with yellow and white muslin, and flowers and ferns complete the scheme of decoration, with banks of palms and pot plants. The royal saloon coaches wore cream colour, picked out with gold; and the whole train was a moving palace, being fitted with everything that could add to the comfort and the pleasure of the royal travellers and their suite.

Their Imperial Majesties were received at the Terminus by the Governor of Bombay and conducted to the royal train; and in attendance at the station were—Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, Dr. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal, and Major-General Swann, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Police Commissioner, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Secretary to Government, Political Department, the chief Railway officials and Shapurji Barjorji Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay.

Their Majesties shook hands with those present and the Royal train steamed out of the station at 10-45 P. M. amidst cheers.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay
APOLLO BUNDER BY NIGHT.



The Royal Proclamation.



HEREAS upon the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory King Edward upon the 6th day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, We did succeed to the Throne under the style and title of George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; and whereas by our Royal Proclamation bearing date the nineteenth day of July and the seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten, in the first year of our reign, we did publish and declare our royal intention, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon the twenty-second day of June one thousand nine hundred and eleven; and whereas it is our wish and desire ourselves to make known to all our loving subjects within our Indian dominions that the said solemnity has so been celebrated and to call to our presence our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and others of our Officers, the Princes, Chiefs and Nobles of the Native States under our protection and the representatives of all the Provinces of our Indian Empire, now we do by this our Royal Proclamation declare our royal intention to hold at Delhi on the twelfth day of December one thousand nine hundred and eleven an Imperial Durbar for the purpose of making known the said solemnity of our Coronation, and we do hereby charge and command our trusty well beloved Councillor, Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, our Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to take all necessary measures in that behalf. Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace on the twenty-second day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven and in the first year of our reign."

In this manner did His Imperial Majesty George V confirm his gracious intention of proceeding to India six months after his Coronation in Westminster Abbey and holding at Delhi an Imperial Durbar, and thereby announcing in person to the Princes and peoples of India his accession to the Throne of his forefathers. The preparations for the Imperial Durbar were placed by His Excellency the Viceroy in the hands of Sir John Hewett, who was relieved of his duties as Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces in order that he might devote his time and energy to the Durbar Committee of which he was President. Needless to say the Governor-General was above the President and the Committee; but Lord Hardinge did not assert his authority further than to give advice, and Sir John Hewett was left free to make all the necessary arrangements.

Speaking of the way in which Sir John Hewett fulfilled his arduous task, the *Times of India* said on the 18th of December, two days after the departure of Their Imperial Majesties from Delhi:—

"The brain of the Durbar of 1911 was Sir John Hewett, G.C.I.E.

"The qualities required of the President of the Durbar Committee were exceptional. He had to be an official of high position, whose decision would carry weight with the Government of India and with the Court. He had to be a born administrator with the faculty of choosing his men wisely and of getting the best out of them when chosen. He had to be a man who knew how to make up his mind and to insist on obedience to executive orders. But above all he had to be a man of imagination. Sir John Hewett fulfilled all these requirements in a remarkable degree. As Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces he had acquired the prestige of being the first Administrator in India. Before that, as Member for Commerce, he had come into contact with men of every shade of opinion and had won their confidence. He was a man who, whilst accessible to opinion from every source was intolerant of obstruction once a decision had been reached. But above all he had the priceless gift of imagination. We English are accused of being an unimaginative race. The man who, standing on the ugly waste north of Delhi, conceived the perfect arrangement of the Durbar, with its wonderful massing of every component element is living proof of the unfairness of the gibe.

"To see Sir John at work was to see the art of administration exemplified. All important questions were threshed out in Committee or in Sub-Committee, then the officers responsible were set to their tasks. Every day after October 1st the great white motor car, which grew to be such a familiar sight in the Durbar area, was to be seen speeding from one point to another, where each question was settled with the officer on the spot. There was no scheme too large to meet with broad-minded approval, there was no item too minute, not even the flies at Selimgarh station, to receive personal attention. Those who saw Sir John day by day, almost it may be said hour by hour, inspecting works and arrangements *in situ*, must have wondered how time was made for the despatch of the immense mass of routine work, for no one had to wait long for a reply to an important communication to the President of the Committee. If rumour speaks true, and it may be trusted, these heavy files were tackled before the sun was up, for the day's work commenced at four o'clock, and by the time the hour was sufficiently advanced to permit of inspection being commenced, say at seven o'clock, an immense pile of papers had been settled. It was most instructive too to find the supreme confidence Sir John inspired in his colleagues. Wherever you turned you met this remark: 'Yes, many difficulties did crop up until Sir John put his foot down, then they disappeared.' The knowledge that the foot would press very heavily if need be rendered its application infrequent."

The Members of the Durbar Committee were :—

The Hon'ble Sir John Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *President*.
 Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.
 Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
 Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, G.C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E.
 Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, C.I.E.
 Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Dallas.
 Brigadier-General H. V. Cox.
 Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S.
 Colonel S. R. MacLagan, C.B., R. E.
 Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V. C., D. S. O.
 Mr. W. M. Hailey, I.C.S.
 Lieut.-Colonel C. F. T. Murray.
 Mr. V. Gabriel, C. V. O., *Secretary*.

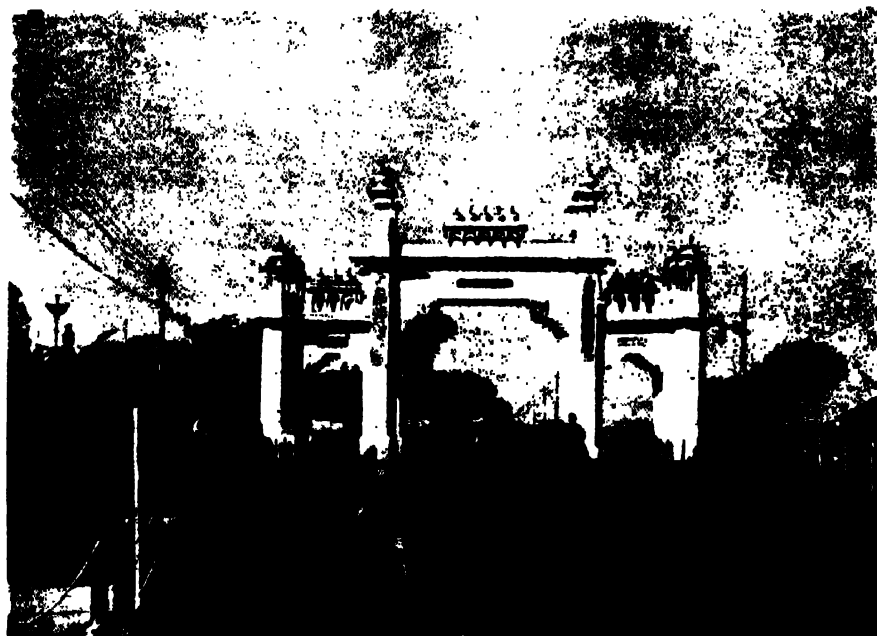


G. P. O.

Swami Das, Delhi.

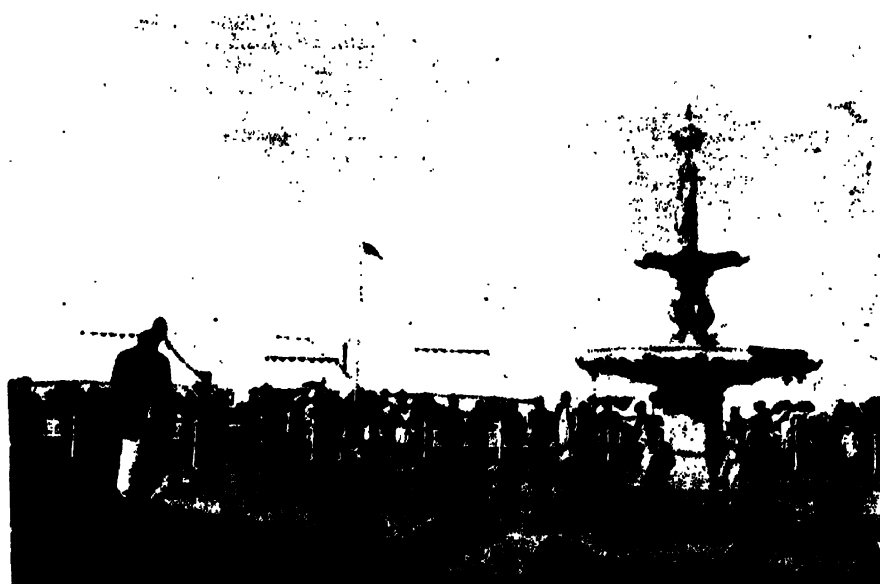
On the 1st of October Sir John Hewett and the Durbar Committee moved from Simla to Delhi; and at that time, although everything had been thought out and arranged there was very little to be seen on the Coronation Durbar Camp area except trenches, heaps of stone and rubble, long strings of horses, donkeys, camels and mules, and armies of coolies busy with spade and pickaxe.

The first pucca building to appear was the Coronation Durbar Post Office—a handsome structure with a frontage of 250 feet and a garden that enhanced the architectural effect. The Coronation Durbar Post Office was situated in the centre of the Civil and Military Camps, and had twenty-four out-lying sub-offices, some being pretty red and white kiosks and others large tents. Each camp had during the period of Their Imperial Majesties' visit a post-box, and the mails were delivered by a host of postmen, after being brought to the centre post office in horse tongas and motor cars. Writing on December 4th, the Delhi correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* said :—" The Coronation Post Office dealt with something like 75,000 postal packages this morning. The Post Office is a triumph of organization, letters are delivered with the utmost promptitude and I understand that complaints are practically unknown." The Telegraph Service was equally efficient; and when it is noted that on the 12th of December over 9,000 messages of congratulation were received for recipients of Durbar honours, and coped with as well as the ordinary business and cable messages to Europe, the work of the Telegraph Department will be understood and appreciated.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Swami Dass, Delhi.



THE FOUNTAIN.

Swami Dass, Delhi.

The next structure to command attention on the Durbar Camp area and become a landmark was the Kingsway terminus with its long, wide platforms and magnificent entrance. At Kingsway the special trains of high officials and Ruling Chiefs were received, and ample space was provided for the guards-of-honour that had to attend, while in front of the arched entrance was a spacious enclosed area to accommodate state carriages, retinues and escorts.

And attention must be called to the perfection of the railway arrangements. During the month of December 150 trains were sometimes worked through Delhi in a day; nevertheless no serious accident took place. Fifty thousand troops were conveyed to and from Delhi, to say nothing of the Ruling Chiefs and their retinues and the uncountable number of Government guests, visitors and sightseers; and although



KINGSWAY STATION.

Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.

trains were often very late to arrive and to depart, there was no serious congestion of traffic. Stations were built to serve special areas. To the north-east was the Army Camp Station, to the north-west the Military Camp Station, to the west the Imperial Troops Station; and trains were turned off to these places before they reached Delhi, or from the Delhi Central Railway Station. A broad gauge line reached to the Amphitheatre and skirted the Parade Ground, and this line had junctions and detraining platforms in abundance.

A light railway, with twenty little stations, some of which were made pretty by flowers and creepers, started from the Tis Hazari and bifurcated at the Ridge Junction to the Amphitheatre and the Polo ground. On December 6th, thirty thousand persons travelled by this railway, and on the 12th of December, trains ran from Tis Hazari to the Amphitheatre every five minutes. These lines relieved the roads of an immense amount of traffic, and were, if rough and uncomfortable, safe and cheap. At night, tanks moving on a train at uniform speed poured oil on the line as from a watercart. Coke was used instead of coal, so dust and smoke were unknown; and if time was of no importance—and from the 7th until the 17th of December blocks on the road made all moving about difficult—then to travel by railway was not only cheap but convenient.

No official map was available before November, and with difficulty the camps were distinguished. But metalled roads, such as the Grand Trunk Road, the Mall, Kingsway, Coronation Road, Prince's Road and other fine broad roads made it possible to compass the Durbar Camp area with comfort. Later on these roads were oiled and rendered practically dustless, a great improvement on the Durbar of 1903, when dust spoilt so many of the most important ceremonies. More than two thousand motor cars arrived in Delhi before December; indeed, the Imperial Durbar of 1911 was nicknamed "the Motor Durbar," and the Durbar of 1903 was brought to memory as "the Durbar of Elephants." Turf was laid down, grass that had been planted sprang up, and the barren valley beyond the Ridge began to break out in red lines and green patches. In every direction buildings were brought to completion, and fire picquets, post and telephone call offices, enquiry and telegraph offices sprang into existence, flowers appeared in the gardens as if by magic, fences were covered with convolvuli and roses, and a plentiful water-supply, aided by the indefatigable bhisti, made the once barren wilderness into an earthly paradise. And at night the Durbar Camp area began to shine with innumerable electric lamps, twenty-five square miles of flat country being illuminated by a power station whose tall chimney was unfeelingly described by journalists as "the only blot on the landscape."

Tents were not pitched until the last, for the long draught that had put fear into the hearts of the Durbar Committee might end in rain and spoil their immaculate whiteness. But when rain came early in November, little harm was done; and December saw a mighty Camp of snowy white tents stretching as far as the eye could reach, with the Camp of the King-Emperor in front of the Circuit House.

The main gateway of the King-Emperor's Camp stood at the termination of Kingsway, a noble road that swept from the Imperial Camp to the Amphitheatre where the Coronation Durbar was held on the 12th of December. A wide drive of red laterite led from the entrance of His Imperial Majesty's Camp to the main pavilion, in front of which was a circular lawn having in the centre a tall flagstaff from which waved the Royal Standard while Their Imperial Majesties were in residence. The drive continued in a straight line, on either side of which were white tents; and the whole appearance of the Camp was simple and businesslike.

On the right of the main pavilion were the private tents of Their Imperial Majesties, and on the left those of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The tents of the Royal Suite followed those of Their Imperial Majesties and the tents of the Royal guests, such as Sir Arthur Lawley and Sir John Hewett, were directly opposite. The Royal pavilion was reached by a long, low flight of steps. The Royal dais was covered with a magnificent Delhi-made crimson cloth embroidered with gold, and a similar cloth hung behind the thrones. The walls were draped with light blue mousseline, relieved with pale yellow and white, and the roof was supported by many white and gold pillars. Behind the reception room was a long, low, narrow dining-room, also a banqueting-room of the same description; and these rooms were hung with pale blue mousseline and had white Mirzapore carpets and furniture covered with dark blue tapestry.

The private tents of Their Imperial Majesties were divided into six small apartments, all of which were simply but tastefully furnished under the personal superintendence of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge. The writing-room of the King-Emperor had mahogany tables and chairs, a white Bikanir carpet on the floor and handsome Persian rugs. A few good engravings ornamented the walls, and on the mantelpiece was a small image of Buddha. The drawing-room was in blue, with Chippendale furniture, and the bedrooms were



THEIR MAJESTIES CAMP, DELHI DURBAR.

lined with pink and blue silk, and had chintz furniture coverings of an early English pattern. Flowers in pots lined the walls, and everywhere flowers met the eye, and between the tent of the Queen-Empress and the Circuit House was a small garden filled with carnations, roses and mignonette. A passage led to the Circuit House, and here the apartments of Their Imperial Majesties were similar to those in the tents. Soft colours prevailed, one tint seeming to melt into another, and flowers were the chief ornaments. The dining and drawing rooms used by the Royal Suite were blue in colour, with ivory-white doors and vieux rose furniture coverings. Electricity was extensively used, and large cut glass chandeliers lighted the larger apartments.

The tents provided for the Royal Suite were all much alike. A bright chintz covered the furniture on the floor was a warm carpet, and comfortable chairs and sofas were added ; but the general appearance of the tents was camp-like. The tent occupied by the Marquis of Crewe had a large writing-table and a telephone, but was void of all that was not absolutely necessary. The arrangements for warmth were perfect, a smokeless fuel in small blocks being used in closed stoves, and white ants that made camping in Delhi so difficult were kept away by the latest devices for floor and wall coverings. The tent of the Duke of Teck, the brother of the Queen-Empress, was exactly like the rest ; and Prince George of Battenberg, the cousin of the King-Emperor, had a tent without display or magnificence.

The following members of the Royal Suite were in the King-Emperor's Camp :—

H. S. H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Personal Aide-de-Camp ; the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes ; the Right Hon'ble the Marquis of Crewe, K.G., P.C., Secretary of State for India, Minister in Attendance ; the Countess of Shaftesbury, Lady of the Bed Chamber ; the Hon'ble Venetia Baring ; the Earl of Durham, L.G., Lord High Steward ; the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress ; the Right Hon'ble the Lord Annaly, P.C., C.V.O., Lord-in-Waiting, the Right Hon'ble the Lord Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.V., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., Private Secretary to the King-Emperor ; Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp-General ; Major-General Sir S. B. Beatson, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry ; Rear-Admiral Sir C. R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Equerry ; Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. ; Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State for India.

Equerries.—Commander Sir C. L. Cust, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N., and the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel D. W. G. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. G. E. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B., Assistant Private Secretary ; Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, M.V.O., Equerry ; Major Clive Wigram, M.V.O., Assistant Private Secretary ; Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., Sergeant-Surgeon ; F. H. Lucas, Esq., C.B., Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for India ; The Hon'ble J. W. Fortescue, M.V.O., Official Historian ; Jacomb Hood, Esq., Official Artist ; The Hon'ble Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President, Durbar Committee ; The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Master of Ceremonies ; Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, C.I.E., 6th K. E. O. Cavalry, Military Secretary.

Assistant Military Secretaries.—Major H. R. Stockley, R. E. ; Major E. D. Money, 1st Gurkha Rifles ; Captain R. E. T. Hogg ; Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Watson, C. I. E., 9th Gurkha Rifles, Equerry.

Aides-de-Camp.—Brigadier-General W. R. Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Brigadier-General H. D. U. Keary, C.B., D.S.O. ; Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, V.C., C.B. ; Colonel J. M. Stewart, C.B., 5th Gurkha Rifles ; Colonel F. Goodwin, C.I.E., V.D., B.-B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Major His Highness Maharajah Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Maharajah of Gwalior ; Major-General His Highness Maharajah Bahadur Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Regent of Jodhpur State ; Honorary Colonel Nawab Sir Muhamad Aslam Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E. ; Colonel His Highness Sir Muhamad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Rampur ; Colonel His Highness Maharajah Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bikaner ; Lieut.-Colonel R. Bird, C.I.E., I. M. S., extra Surgeon.

In the Centre Camp were the Camps of the Government of India, the Governors of Bombay and Madras, the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Foreign Office, the Visitors' Camps, Press Camp, Police Military Camp, the Camps of the Residents of Hyderabad, Kashmir, Mysore and Baroda, the Imperial Cadet Corps, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the Veterans Camps, the Central Telegraph Office, the Civil and Military Hospitals, the Army Head-quarters, the Military Special Camp, the Camp of the Nepalese Envoy, the Police Camps and the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The Grand Trunk Road divided the Centre Camp from the Provincial Camp in which were the Camps of the Governments of the Punjab, Central India, Burma, Madras, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, Bombay and the Central Provinces.

By common consent the Eastern Bengal and Assam Camp took the palm for external appearance, the central pavilion in front of this Camp was the only one situated on a raised mound and it made a striking impression on beholders. The earth to make the mound had been taken from behind the pavilion and

the hole thus made had been converted into a charming little lake in the centre of a garden. A handsome lawn with a fountain and surrounded by gay flower beds delighted visitors; and the curved paths were a pleasing variety, the paths in the other Camps being straight.

A sweeping gravel path, having on either side white posts and chains, led to the centre pavilion of the Bengal Camp, which contained two drawing-rooms, a billiard-room, a smoking-room and a ball-room. The furniture used in this Camp was all of imitation Sheraton made by Chinamen in Calcutta.

The Government of India Camp was on the same plan as the Bengal Camp, only much larger. It had two drawing-rooms, one in pink and the other in blue, also dining, card, billiard and smoking rooms. The tents allotted to Members of Council were the best in the whole encampment; in fact, those occupied by the Royal Suite could not compare with them. By night a Star of India lighted by electricity showed where the head-quarters of Civil Government were situated.

The Punjab Camp was particularly attractive, having a wealth of chrysanthemums in the gardens. Its reception pavilion was large enough to receive nearly one thousand guests, and was so designed that it could be used later on for Durbars in Lahore. Indian carpets covered the floor, part of which had been boarded for dancing. The walls were hung with rich tapestries and the ceiling had the Punjab Coat-of-Arms embroidered on it. Dining, drawing and smoking rooms were attached to the centre shamiana, and these were draped in red and ornamented with trophies of old arms and shields. Unfortunately on the evening of December 3rd, the reception pavilion took fire and was burnt to the ground. The private apartments of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Dane also suffered; and the total damage done amounted to nearly a lakh and a half of rupees. A mistri was arranging wires for electric bells in the smoking room, and it is thought that a short circuit was established and thus the regrettable fire took place.

The Imperial Cadets, who formed the principal escort of the King-Emperor while he was at Delhi, and whose soldierly appearance was universally admired, had a neat Camp close to that of His Imperial Majesty. The following Cadets were under canvas during the Coronation Durbar :—

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Savanur, Sardar Autar Singh of Bhunga, Thakur Narput Singh of Rajpura, Shaik Imtiaz Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad, Kunwar Keshri of Detha, Bala Sahib Trimbak Rao Khanvelkar of Kholapur, Kunwar Savai Singh of Jamnagar Kathiawar, Kunwar Daji Raj of Jamnagar Kathiawar, Kunwar Jorewar Singh of Lathi, Kunwar Sultan Numbalkar of Kolhapur, Rana Jodha Jung of Allahabad, Nana Sahib Gopal of Kolhapur, Aba Sahib Ram Chandra Rao of Kolhapur, Kunwar Hira Singh of Panna, Sahibzada Haji Khan of Bahawalpur, Raja Haider Zaman Khan of Khanpur, Raja Fateh Singh Rao of Akalkot, His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, Thakur Dalpat Singh of Rohat, Kunwar Gambhir Singh of Vala Kathiawar.

And the following ex-Cadets were also in the Camp of the Cadet Corps :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, His Highness the Raja of Ratlam, Sahibzada Tale Mahomed Khan of Palanpur, Kunwar Bharat Singh of Amlata, Maharaj Akhai Singh of Jodhpur, Raja Pratab Singh of Kama, Lieutenant Pirthi Singh of Kotah, the Raja of Baria, Kunwar Nahar Singh of Baria, Maharaj Kunwar Bijay Singh of Rajpipla, Lieutenant Bala Sahib Daffe, Kunwar Ram Singh of Narsingarh, Thakur Sahib of Rajkot, Lieutenant Amar Singh, Lieutenant Zorawar Singh, Kunwar Prakam Singh of Rajpipla, Madho Rao Kadam of Gwalior, Sardar Harnarain Singh of Thol, Nawab Rais Yar Jung of Hyderabad, Nawab Rais Jung of Hyderabad, Aga Murtaza Khan of Bombay, Khan Fateh Din Khan of Manawadar, Mir Gulam Raza Khan of Khairpur Mirs, Lieutenant Aga, Cassim Shah, Sheikh Gulam Jilani of Wai, Sheikh Abdul Wahab Hazratiji of Gwalior, Nawab Khusrao Jung of Hyderabad, Lieutenant Khan Mahomed Akbar Khan, and the Nawab of Sachin.

The Veterans had several Camps, and many people went to see and talk with these heroes of past battles. Before the Coronation Durbar the following notice appeared in the Army Orders :—

“It is notified for general information that the Veterans attending the Durbar Concentration as the guests of Government wear a red ribbon with a small bronze V attached. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief feels sure that all ranks of the Army will treat with respect and assist in every way these distinguished old soldiers and honoured guests of Government whenever they meet them.”

These instructions were willingly carried out by both soldiers and civilians, and more than once the Veterans were invited to visit other Camps than their own, while on public occasions they were always given a prominent and honourable place.

The Press Camp accommodated ninety Government guests, forty-five of whom were English and forty-five were Indian. The former were selected by the India Office and the latter by the Local Government. This Camp was very elaborate, and fitted up with everything that the scribes could desire. Motor cars and other conveyances were provided, also all the latest cables and newspapers. Information concerning everything that was going on was posted up at the entrance of the centre shamiana, and details could be had from officers who had been appointed to make the task of describing the Coronation Durbar as easy as possible. The journalists included a gentleman from Paris, and another from Germany and one or two from Australia; but America was not represented.

The Visitors' Camps were many and luxurious, but they were not well filled. The prices charged varied from Rs. 110 to Rs. 30 a day, without conveyances, and for a fixed period. Many visitors were expected from England, but few arrived. High prices, no doubt, frightened them away, and it was not generally known that residence in a Government Visitors' Camp carried with it the privilege of seeing the Coronation Durbar and most of its accompanying events. The Durbar Committee had been afraid that a great influx of English visitors would fall heavily on Indian ratepayers; and the rules for admission to the Visitors' Camps were made many and stringent, so paying visitors were not numerous, and the elaborate preparations made for them ended in a deficit.

The Military Camps skirted the more luxurious Camps of the Civilians. The Imperial Service troops had a Camp of their own on the western bank of the Jumna. The Cavalry Division, the Composite Division, the 3rd (Lahore) Division, and the 7th (Meerut) Division were on the east, north and north-east of the Central Camp, near the Review ground. The Supply and Transport Corps numbered 2,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men and 5,000 animals. It had to ration 18,000 British troops, also the Indian troops who usually ration themselves, and to feed daily 18,600 animals. Twenty thousand loaves a day were turned out of the field ovens and 18,000 lbs. of fresh meat were daily distributed. Before the Coronation Durbar 90,000 maunds of grain and 70,000 maunds of wood had to be contracted for, and with the exception of jam and cheese for the English troops all the supplies were bought in India. Even the contract for biscuits for the English troops was secured by a Hindu firm in competition with European firms, and many an Indian manufacturer made a fortune during the Coronation Durbar.

The Durbar Dairies were worked by the Military Department, and two thousand milch cows supplied milk and cream and fresh butter, which was carried to the various Camps in carts and motor-vans under the charge of Europeans. The same Department undertook the fodder requirements of all the Camps, and stocked 180,000 maunds of hay, 75,000 maunds of bhoosa, and 23,000 maunds of bedding grass during the summer months, all of which was retailed at reasonable rates to the public during the Coronation Durbar period.

Private contracts for provisions and refreshment rooms were evenly divided. The Coronation Durbar Committee showed no favouritism, and all over India business people benefitted by the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to Delhi.

The local missionary societies received large sums of money from Ruling Chiefs for the use of their houses, and willingly moved into Camp or to the City while the Coronation Durbar lasted. Enterprising hospitals provided accommodation for purdah ladies who would pay to see the processions and institutions put up stands for sightseers that gave them a handsome profit. Government Camps did not hesitate to offer the whole of their elaborate furniture for sale before the Durbar to anyone who would carry it away immediately afterwards. Private bidders were encouraged to buy things that could not be put up to auction; and although it was not possible to advertise the things in the Camp of the King-Emperor and in the Amphitheatre, it was generally known that no reasonable offer would be refused for anything there by Sir John Hewett and his Committee.

The Ruling Chiefs.



Y the express desire of the King-Emperor the camps of the Ruling Chiefs were placed near the Circuit House, so that the State visits could be easily made and returned. Kingsway, Coronation Road and Prince's Road were lined by the magnificent Camps of the Princes of India in the following manner :—

CORONATION ROAD.

H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior.
 H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Jind.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Indore.
 H. H. the Raja of Nabha.
 H. H. the Begum of Bhopal.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa.
 H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala.
 H. H. the Raja of Sirmur.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Orcha.
 H. H. the Raja of Mandi.
 H. H. the Raja of Faridkot.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Datia.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Jammu.
 H. H. the Raja of Dhar.
 H. H. the Raja of Dewas (Senior).
 H. H. the Raja of Dewas (Junior).
 H. H. the Nawab of Rampur.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Benares.
 H. H. the Raja of Tehri.
 H. H. the Raja of Samthar.
 H. H. the Nawab of Jaora.
 H. H. the Raja of Cochin.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore.
 H. H. the Raja of Ratlam.
 H. H. the Khan of Kalat.
 H. H. the Jam of Las Bela.
 H. H. the Sardar of Kalsia.
 H. H. the Raja of Suket.
 H. H. the Raja of Chamba.
 H. H. the Nawab of Maler Kotla.
 H. H. the Raja of Bilaspur.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Sikkim.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Bhutan.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
 H. H. the Rana of Jubbal.
 H. H. the Rana of Baghat.

KINGSWAY.

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
 H. H. the Maharana of Mewar.
 H. H. the Raja of Dungarpur.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.
 H. H. the Raja of Jaisalmer.
 H. H. the Maharao of Sirohi.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
 H. H. the Raja of Jaipur.
 H. H. the Raja of Kishangarh.
 H. H. the Nawab of Tonk.
 H. H. the Raja of Bundi.
 H. H. the Maharao of Kotah.
 H. H. the Raja of Jhalawar.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Karauli.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar.
 H. H. the Rana of Dholpur.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur.
 H. H. the Nawab of Janjira.
 H. H. the Nawab of Cambay.
 H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla.
 H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Gondal.
 H. H. the Thakor Sahib of Morvi.
 H. H. the Raja Sahib of Dhrangadra.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavangar.
 H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar, Kathiawar.
 H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur.
 H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur.
 H. H. the Mir of Khairpur.
 H. H. the Rao of Cutch.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
 H. H. the Maharaj of Idar.

PRINCE'S ROAD.

H. H. the Raja of Sitamau.
 H. H. the Raja of Sailana.
 H. H. the Raja of Raigarh.
 H. H. the Raja of Narsingarh.
 H. H. the Chief of Sonpur.
 H. H. the Chief of Bamra.

H. H. the Nawab of Dujana.
 H. H. the Nawab of Loharu.
 H. H. the Nawab of Patavdi.
 H. H. the Nawab of Chhatarpur.
 H. H. the Nawab of Baoni.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Bijawar.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Charkhari.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Panna.
 H. H. the Raja of Ratlam.
 H. H. the Nawab of Jaora.
 H. H. the Raja of Samthar.

H. H. the Chief of Dhenkanal.
 H. H. the Raja of Kharond.
 H. H. the Raja of Sombalpur.
 H. H. the Nawab of Banganapalle.
 H. H. the Raja of Makrai.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Kanker.
 H. H. the Raja of Raigarh.
 H. H. the Raja of Jashpur.
 H. H. the Raja of Bastar.
 H. H. the Maharaja of Sirguja.
 H. H. the Raja of Sarangarh.

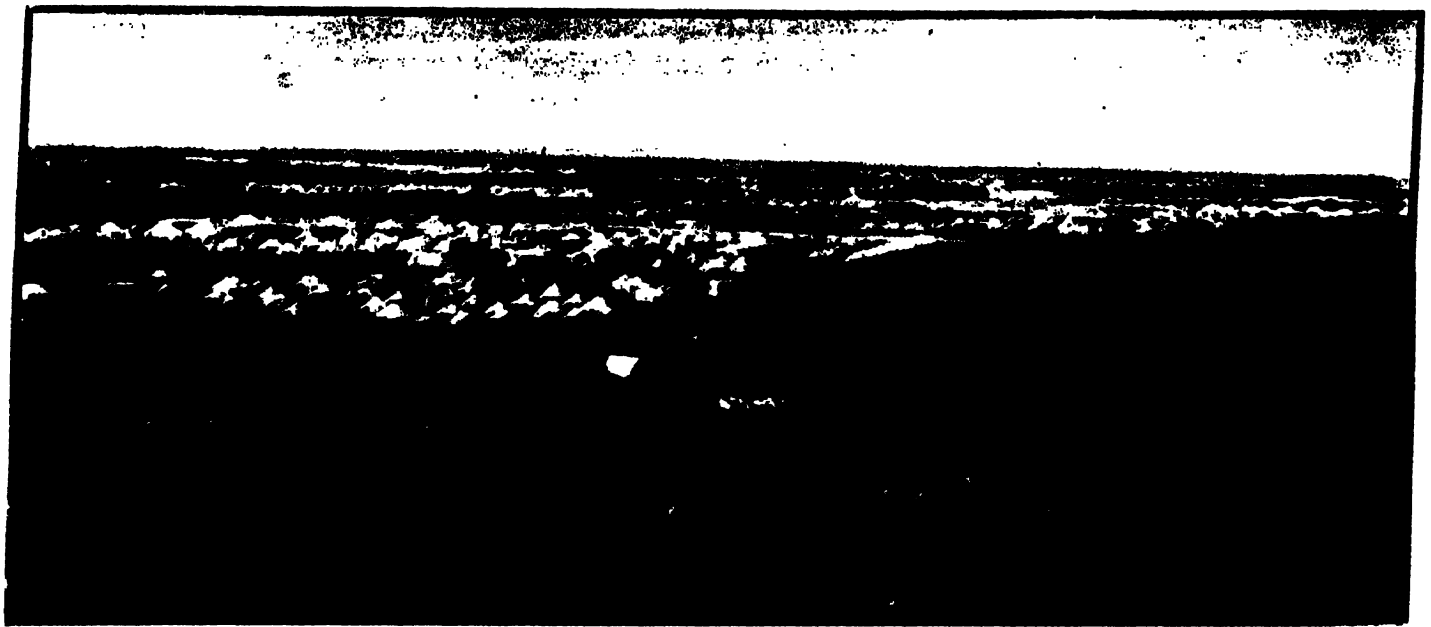
The route of the King-Emperor on the 12th of December to the Coronation Durbar Amphitheatre was by Kingsway, and the return by Prince's Road, and nothing was left undone by the Ruling Chiefs to make these roads as magnificent as possible. Coronation Road was the longest road and had the greatest number of Camps, and this road was also visited by Their Imperial Majesties during their residence in Delhi, although the Camps were near together, space was allowed to each Ruling Chief for a large garden, and as no two gardens were the same, the frontages of the Camps were a constant delight to passers by. In the centre of each Camp was the Durbar SHAMIANA, in which His Excellency the Governor-General was received when, as His Imperial Majesty's representative, he returned the State visit of a Ruling Chief.



HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S CAMP.

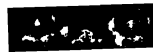
Fred. Bremner. Lahor.

On either side and at the back of the Durbar SHAMIANA were the tents of the people residing in the Camp. Some of the Ruling Chiefs, and notably the Nizam, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Bikanir and the Maharaja of Travancore preferred to live in hotels and private houses rented for the Durbar period, but in each Camp was a magnificent Durbar SHAMIANA to which the Chief went in order to receive the Governor-General with Stately ceremonial when His Excellency returned this State visit of the Chief to His Majesty the King-Emperor.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPS (DAY).

Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPS (NIGHT).

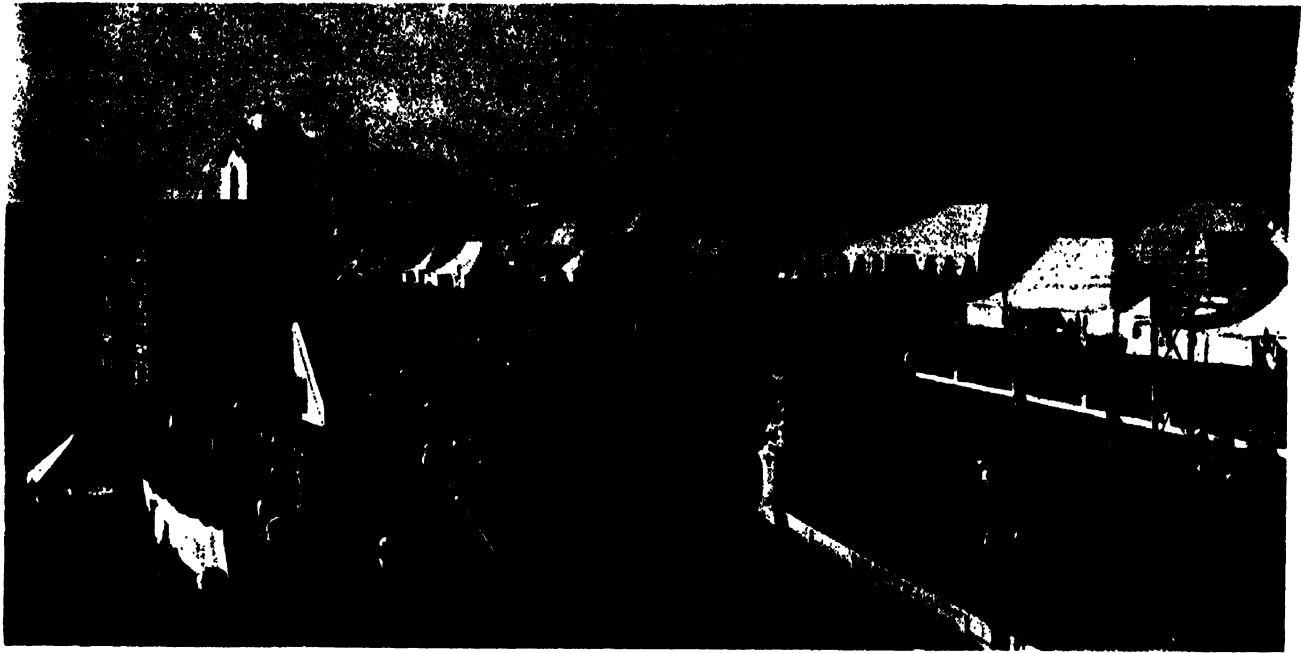
Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.



THE CORONATION ROAD.

Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.

To describe all the Camps of the Ruling Chiefs would be impossible, although each was different and not one was wanting in originality, richness and splendour. Time, money and thought had been lavished for many months on the gardens, the tents, the Durbar SHAMIANAS and above all the grand arches at the entrances; and although the Ruling Chiefs did not come into residence before the end of



THE CORONATION ROAD.

Fred Bremner, Lahore.

November or the beginning of December, they themselves superintended the designs for the various parts of the Camps and ordered the arrangements. The Durbar Chairs were in some cases heirlooms, in others made to order, and the Durbar carpets were in many cases made in Delhi. Crimson and gold prevailed, and the hangings of the Durbar SHAMIANAS were of silk and satin. Electricity was largely used, and at night the Camps were like fairyland, being illuminated by innumerable little coloured lamps, magnificent cut-glass chandeliers and torch-lights encased in ruby, pink and blue glasses.



D. N. Rali, Rawalpindi.

II. H. MAHARAJA KASHMIR'S GATES (PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY). crowded to see all that there was to be seen and who were courteously received by the Private Secretary of His Highness in whose charge the Camp had been placed.

The Camp of His Highness the Nizam cost many lakhs of rupees. It was the largest of all the Camps and accommodated the many guests from Hyderabad who enjoyed the hospitality of His Highness during the period of the Coronation Durbar. The Prime Minister, Maharaja Kishen Pershad, had tents in it, and unfortunately these were destroyed by fire, causing His Excellency much personal loss and proving how dangerous it is to have valuables under canvas. Nawab Faridoon Jung was in charge of the Camp, and no one could have proved a more delightful representative of His Highness, for he was here, there and everywhere among the guests in spite of his many arduous duties and constant engagements. A garden that looked as if it had been years under cultivation surrounded the Durbar tent and also the tents of the guests, and in its centre was a lounge SHAMIANA replete with luxury and comfort. In the drawing-room were two large oil paintings of Their Imperial Majesties that had been brought from England, and the furniture was the same as had been chosen by His Highness the late Nizam for the drawing-room of Their Imperial Majesties when they visited Hyderabad as Prince and Princess of Wales. In the Durbar tent were two gold thrones, and satin hangings of old-gold colour, and on the floor were Kashmir carpets and the skins of panthers that had fallen to the gun of His Highness the late Nizam. Costly, but in perfect taste was the Camp of the Premier Prince of India ; and if music was wanting, it must be remembered that rules concerning native bands were stringent at the Coronation Durbar of 1911, and the Military bands were fully engaged in the English Camps.

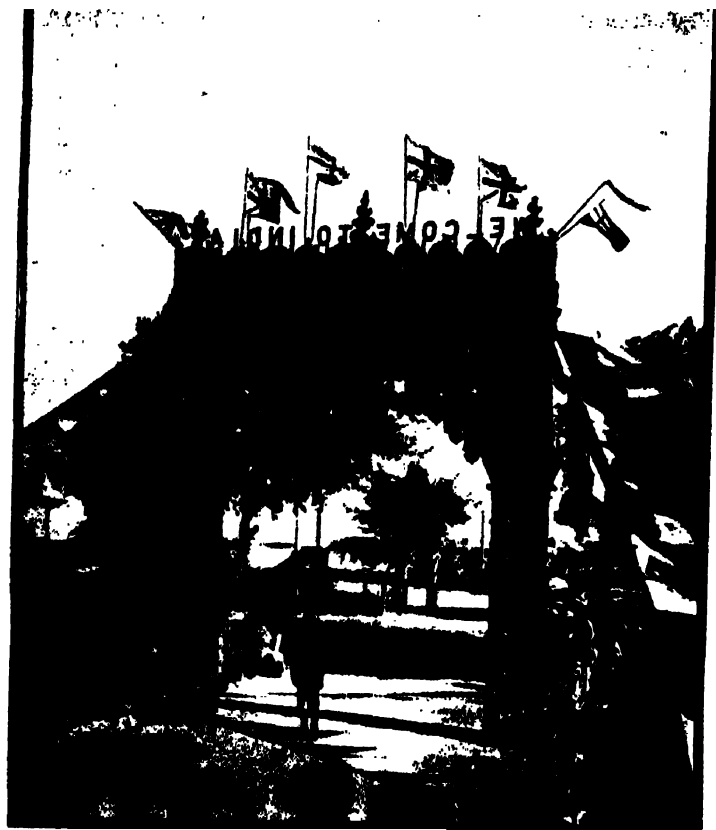
The Maharaja of Baroda had a fine site for his Camp, and his gardens were beautifully laid out, the flowers in them costing twenty-five thousand rupees. All the furniture for the Camp had been made in Baroda, thus allowing the people of that State to benefit by the Coronation Durbar. Twenty-five thousand rupees had been spent on the furniture, and English manufacturers would have found it hard to beat. The rooms were lined with delicate grey and pink silk, and the whole Camp was English in style, the private rooms of His Highness the Maharaja being extremely simple. Trellis-work covered with blue convolvuli screened the apartments of the ladies ; and the many guests had comfortable tents of the latest manufacture as regards windows, doors and other fittings. Twenty-five thousand rupees had been allowed for electric lighting, and by night the archway of Gujarati architecture leading into Coronation Road was a mass of colour, while the garden was illumined by lamps in many devices and different hues that suggested how much can be done by the combination of western science with eastern imagination.

The white and gold gate posts of the entrance to the Camp of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala were surmounted by small gold cannon that attracted the gaze of passers-by. In the garden was a wealth of cosmos and roses and palms lined the paths leading to the private apartments. In front of the Durbar tent was an open shamiana lined with crimson silk and supported by pillars thickly coated with silver. The Durbar tent was crimson in colour and had two crimson and gold State chairs, and a magnificent gold and crimson carpet of Delhi work. Interesting oil paintings of His Highness' ancestors were arranged on the walls ; and from the roof were suspended chandeliers of cut-glass fitted with electric bulbs. The private tents of His Highness were furnished in French style, and in the dining room were trophies that he has won in the world of sport. A small tent had been set apart for religious observances, as His Highness begins each day by hearing a chapter read from the Granth. Throughout the Camp were tracers of the Sikh religion and pictures of the saints who wrote the Granth ; and beautiful gardens led to the tents used by the Maharani of Patiala and her little daughter who visited Delhi for the Imperial Durbar and took part in it owing to the excellent arrangements made by the Coronation Durbar Committee for purdah ladies.

The Maharana of Udaipur had in his Camp many tents painted red. An archway of light blue with gilt decorations and large figures of Thakurs led to the Durbar shamiana ; and in the background was a large square enclosure of red canvas with a broad pattern running round the top that was very effective.

The Idar Camp was noticeable for its many flags and much bunting, and the monogram G. R. was seen in a border on the Durbar shamiana. The Bikanir Camp showed life-sized portraits of Their Imperial Majesties, flanked by a Highlander and a Bluejacket. The Janjira Camp was remarkable for its light and pretty appearance, and its many small tents of delicate colours, and the loyal designs on the archway. The Maharaja of Jaipur had an appropriate emblem on his entrance—a golden Sun surrounded by rays. The Morvi Camp was rendered remarkable by numberless little pink and blue flags of a pennon shaped. The

Bhavanagar Camp was entered by a curious archway covered with brass household implements, lotahs, spoons, &c., which, however, looked very well. The green arch of the Camp of the Jam Sahib of Navanagar was decorated with numerous portraits of Their Imperial Majesties, having in the centre an excellent picture of the King-Emperor. The Camp of the Rao of Cutch had a yellow archway with paintings of Indian warriors and had real spears, tulwars, targets and other warlike instruments fastened to it.



D. N. Bati, Rawalpindi.

BACK VIEW OF A GATEWAY.

On the archway leading to the Sirohi Camp were painted ladies offering royal orbs to the King-Emperor. The Ruler of Alwar had a regular house with a large pillared porch, a vestibule and rooms painted white and picked out with gold, and walls surmounted by battlements and minarets. The whole place was magnificently furnished and safer to live in than a tent, if less camp-like. The Camp of the Maharaja of Jind was crimson and possessed the largest Durbar tent in the whole encampment. The gateway was of mediæval Indian design, with turrets and windows, carried out in Jafa work, and had iron flights of steps leading to the galleries. The Maharaja of Mysore had only one structure in his Camp—a large Durbar tent standing in a beautiful garden. The two frontages to this Camp were formed of handsome Corinthian pillars and the effect of the whole was handsome and imposing.

The Bhutan and Sikkim Camps were Chinese in style and had a dragon painted on the roof of the Durbar tent, its body being lost in a curious design of a dark blue colour that was very distinctive and quite different to anything in the other Camps. The Camp of the Chief of Bhutan was a delightful blend of oriental colours, and surrounded by flags of Bhutan design, each flag being oblong and painted differently, and on the roof of the Durbar tent was painted a large peacock. The Camps of the Maharajas of Benares and Cooch Behar, and the Camp of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal were simple and unostentatious.

The Bijawar and Chhatturpur Camps were ornamented by painted figures of English soldiers in old-fashioned red uniforms that had a quaint effect. The Sirmur Camp was surrounded by a wall with many pillars on each of which was a female statuette in Greek robes and painted silver. Arches of Uriya design were seen in some of the Camps of the Bengal Chiefs, and jungle views showing the heads of tigers and elephants—also dolphins and shell-fish—were painted on the walls.

Words can give but a feeble idea of the multiform designs used by the Ruling Chiefs and the varied colours brought together in order to make the roads through which Their Imperial Majesties would pass as bright and pleasing as possible. Flags were extensively used and the Union Jack fluttered in many places, while the armorial bearing of the Rulers were often surmounted by the likenesses of Their Imperial Majesties "Welcome to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress" was a constant motto, "Long live our King-Emperor!" "God save the King!" and other loyal desires were written on archways, and the roads were lined on either side by beautiful gardens that had been brought to perfection with much care and had cost an enormous amount of money.

Each Ruling Chief arrived in Delhi by a special train, and was received at Kingsway Station with a Salute, a guard-of-honour, and in some cases a band. He was met by the Resident or Political Officer, as the case might be, and conducted, after he had inspected the guard-of-honour, along a wide strip of crimson cloth to his carriage, which, with his own escort, was waiting outside the station. A soldier mounted on the roof of Kingsway terminus waved a flag and thus announced that the Chief had arrived, and immediately he received the Salute to which he was entitled. Some of the State saloons in which the

Chiefs travelled to Delhi were very magnificent, being upholstered in silk or plush and lined with mirrors. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares had a saloon 66 feet long, that contained in addition to a sitting room and a bed-room, a worshipping room of white marble.

Purdah apartments for the ladies who desired to witness the Coronation Durbar were provided, and all possible arrangements were made at Kingsway terminus for their comfort. After the Ruling Chief had been received with strict ceremonial and had left the station with the representative of His Excellency the Governor-General, screens were brought into use and the ladies were taken privately to the carriages that waited for them. In many cases the Maharani or Rani had an English lady as her companion, in fact almost every Camp had in it English ladies as companions, secretaries or guests.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH (DURBAR).

Fred Rozmuer, Lahore.

Sir Henry McMahon, as Master of the Ceremonies, had under his care the strict etiquette of the receptions of the Ruling Chiefs, and Lady McMahon did much for the comfort and happiness of the purdah ladies who accompanied them.

Towards the close of November and at the beginning of December the Ruling Chiefs arrived from 7 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, and the booming of guns was constant. Some day saw ten and even twelve of these ceremonial receptions, and Kingsway Station was thronged with Government representatives, officers in gay uniform, members of the suites of the Ruling Chiefs who were already in Delhi, sightseers, journalists and photographers.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad had a very hearty welcome. A guard-of-honour with band and colours was stationed on the Kingsway Railway Station platform, and a large crowd gathered to see the young Ruler. The Hyderabad Resident, Colonel A. F. Pinhey, Major A. B. Minchin, Mr. Glancy, Nawab Faridoon Jung, and many more were present when His Highness, who wore a simple suit of mourning and a Hyderabad turban stepped out of his carriage, followed by his Prime Minister, Maharaja Kishen Pershad, and the members of his suite. His Highness, in his quiet unassuming way inspected the guard-of-honour, and then left in a motor car for his residence. His train had five saloons for ladies who were accommodated in the houses he had engaged in Delhi.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore had a grand reception and afterwards drove to Maiden's Hotel where he resided during the Coronation Durbar. His Highness went to his Camp on the occasion of the return visit of His Excellency the Governor-General; but he preferred the greater seclusion and comfort afforded by Maiden's Hotel to camp life.

In one day arrived the Khan of Kalat, the Maharaja of Kotah, the Maharaja of Datia, the Raja of Nabha and the Maharaja of Sargujah. On another day special trains conveyed to the Kingsway Railway

terminus the Maharaja of Panna from Central India, the Raja of Faridkot from the Punjab, the Maharaja of Charkhari from Central India, and the Fuedatory Chiefs from Orissa. And so it continued from day to day until just before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties; and the strictest courses of etiquette were followed, the reception on the platform and the departure from the station being carried out with all possible pomp and ceremony.

The days before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties were spent in visiting the various Camps and in private entertainments. Only at an Imperial Durbar can all the Ruling Chiefs meet together, and there can be no doubt that much good results from such great ré-unions of Rulers from all parts of India. In the Imperial Service troops all the Chiefs took an interest, also in one another's escorts.

An Educational Conference that was held at Delhi early in December was well attended. Motor tours and excursions to historical places were undertaken and Polo and Hockey Tournaments were eagerly watched, more especially the former in which many of the Native States took an active part. The retainers of the Chiefs delighted in the football, boxing and wrestling that went on, also the displays on the Bela. The preparations for the Military Tournament and the Point-to-Point Races attracted large crowds, and the arrangements made for watching these things were excellent—stands, refreshment rooms, open-air seats—all these things being available for those who could afford to pay for them.

And as the time approached for the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, rehearsals of the principal events of the Coronation Durbar occupied a good deal of time and thought. Everything was rehearsed once, and some things were gone through several times so that no hitch might occur anywhere. Soldiers lined the streets and fired *feu de joie*, processions were formed, and even the Durbar ceremony itself was carefully practised in the Amphitheatre area. The Chiefs had to send their carriages and retinues, and in some cases to attend themselves, and in each Camp was bustle and excitement. Friendly rivalry existed among the Ruling Chiefs, and even more so among their suites, and everyone was anxious to make everything perfect.

A great deal of entertaining went on in all the Camps before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties. In the neat, white English Camps music was heard at night, and motor cars sped home in the early hours of the morning carrying beautifully dressed ladies who had been dancing on the wooden floors of *impromptu* ball-rooms. The Ruling Chiefs had in most cases guests in their Camps—both English and Indian—and they entertained these people in true princely fashion. The purdah ladies gave Badminton Parties and Afternoon Teas, and through the crowded streets went closed motor cars and carriages bearing Maharanis and Ranis who were seeing the sights or paying visits.

The principal streets of the Coronation Durbar Camp furnished a liberal education as regards things of the Orient. Diversity of race and colour, variety of costume and head-gear, brilliant hues skilfully blended together—all these things made kaleidoscopic views that delighted the people on foot who thronged the pavement and the richer folk who drove slowly backwards and forwards. Every sort of equipage was there, from the humble ekka and tonga to the motor-omnibus and the barouche covered with gold and silver. The carriage of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab drawn by camels and having six Shutar sowars in crimson excited universal admiration. The Body-guards of Governors and the escorts of Ruling Chiefs mixed with troops on the march, lorries carrying tents and bricks, motor bicycles, pack mules and baggage carts. Motor cars of every variety, size and colour were there, and the speed limit was strictly enforced by the soldiers who took the places of policemen and controlled the traffic. But the "Tommies" in red jackets and armed with a little cane were good humoured and pleasant so long as rules were kept; and they added to the brightness of the scene and gave a finishing touch to its variety, charm and Imperial significance.

Ten days before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties in Delhi, His Excellency the Governor-General sent the following cable to the King-Emperor at Aden.

"With humble duty, on behalf of India, I beg respectfully to welcome Your Imperial Majesties, on arrival in Indian waters and on Indian territory. India with the deepest loyalty awaits with eager expectation the safe arrival of her Emperor and Empress."

And the following reply was received at Delhi from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"The Queen-Empress and I sincerely thank you and the people of India for the hearty greetings which you have sent us on entering Indian waters. We look forward with the utmost pleasure to our arrival and to seeing you on Saturday."

On the 30th of November His Excellency the Governor-General went to Bombay to receive Their Imperial Majesties; and on his return to Delhi the final rehearsals of the Coronation Durbar took place. By December 6th everything was in readiness, and to the joy of the vast assemblage that had gathered to take part in and witness the Coronation Durbar perfect weather prevailed, the sun shining regally on the great white Camp that spread itself over twenty-five miles of country, which only a few months before had been a barren wilderness, but was then a fair city replete with comfort, luxury and magnificence.

The following programme of events from December 7th to December 16th was published for general information:—

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

December 7th—Their Imperial Majesties enter Delhi in State at 10 A. M. Public holiday throughout India (Government offices closed as far as practicable from 7th to 12th December inclusive). Arrival of Their Imperial Majesties at Selimgarh Bastion Station in the Fort; reception by the Governor-General and other high officials. Presentation of Ruling Chiefs. Procession through principal streets of Delhi to the Ridge. Their Imperial Majesties then proceed to their camp. In the afternoon visits will be received from the principal Indian Chiefs.

December 8th—Morning: Further visits from Ruling Chiefs. Afternoon: His Imperial Majesty lays the memorial-stone of the All-India King Edward Memorial (equestrian statue).

December 9th—Morning: Further visits from Ruling Chiefs.

December 10th—Sunday: Their Imperial Majesties attend Divine service.

December 11th—The King-Emperor presents colours to three British and two Indian Regiments.

December 12th—The Durbar Day. The Durbar is to be held at 12 (noon) in an arena composed of two amphitheatres witnessed by 100,000 persons. After receiving homage within the inner amphitheatre Their Imperial Majesties will appear at the Royal pavilion in centre of arena, where Royal Proclamation will be read before the whole assemblage. Evening: State banquet in King-Emperor's Camp, followed by reception. Public holiday throughout India. Royal Proclamation will be read in every town and village and portrait of King-Emperor exhibited on all Government and public buildings, which will be illuminated in the evening. Royal salutes fired at all military stations.

December 13th—Morning: Reception of Volunteer Officers and Native Officers of the Indian Army. Afternoon: Garden party in the Fort. Great fair for the people below the Fort walls, from which Their Imperial Majesties will show themselves to the multitude. Historical exhibition in the Mumtaz Mahal. Feeding of the poor. Evening: Illumination of the Fort and pyrotechnic display on the Bela.

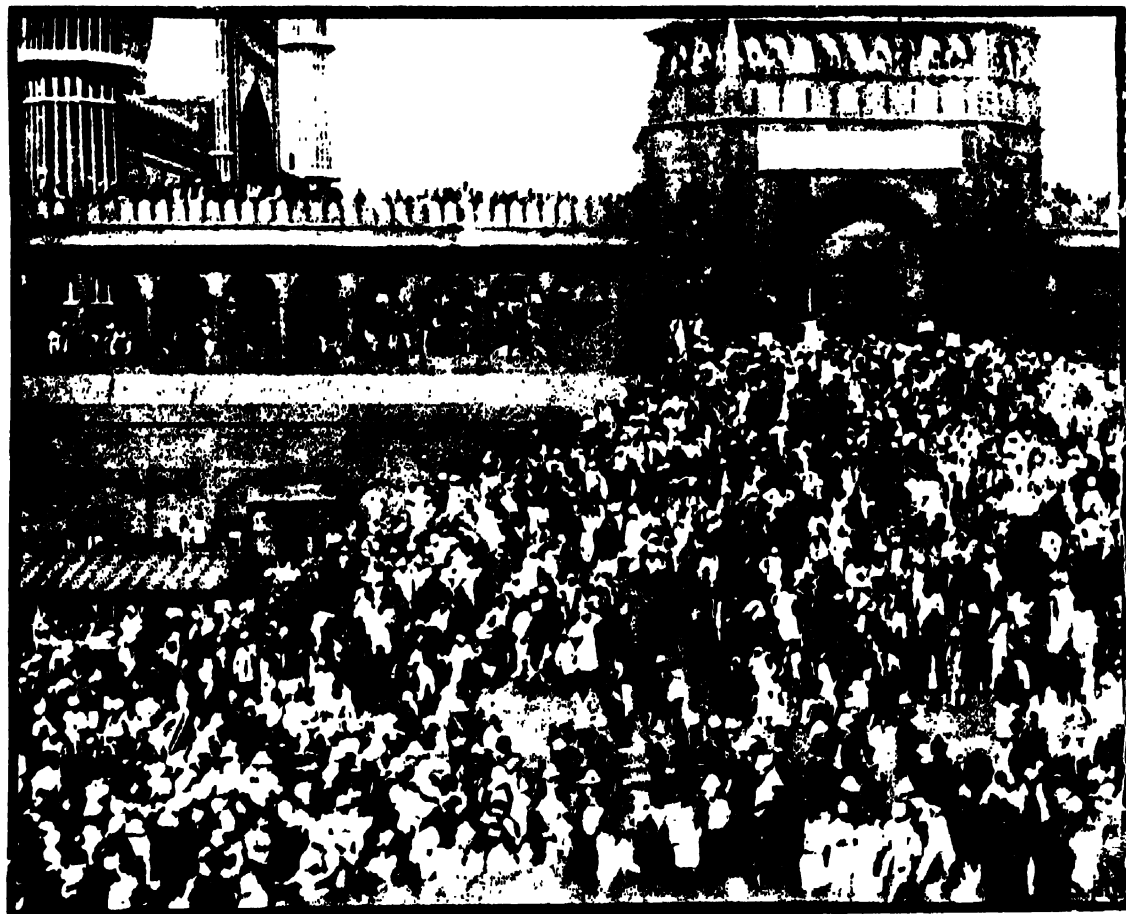
December 14th—Grand review of the troops (upwards of 50,000), occupying 2½ hours. Evening: Investiture by His Imperial Majesty in the pavilion of the Royal Camp.

December 15th—Military tournament and Point-to-Point races attended by Their Imperial Majesties.

December 16th—State Procession to Selimgarh Bastion Station, and departure of Their Imperial Majesties from Delhi at 1 P. M. The Governor-General and Lady Hardinge subsequently leave for Barrackpore, Calcutta.

The State Entry.

QN the morning of the 7th of December Delhi was awakened long before daybreak by martial music and the marching of many soldiers to line the streets. The military arrangements were undoubtedly perfect. At Selimgarh Station the 128th Pioneers and the 30th Lancers were on duty; and the Royal Berkshires, in vivid scarlet, formed the guard-of-honour. On the broad



WAITING FOR THE STATE ENTRY.

D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

green turf of the Bastion representatives of every arm of the fighting forces of British India, also 850 Veterans, were drawn up. Each unit in Delhi sent two privates, five officers being in command; and each Battalion of British Infantry sent one Colour-Sergeant. Volunteer and British Service troops were represented by selected men, and special detachments from regiments of which the King-emperor is Colonel-in-Chief shared the honour of sending representatives. Dancing pennons and glittering spear points greeted the rising sun, and on the emerald grass were plots of red, green and brown, marking the places held by the soldiers who had

been selected to salute Their Imperial Majesties on the historical Selimgarh Bastion.

In the Fort were two Companies of the Royal Berkshires facing the 18th Lancers, and the lines were continued to the Delhi Gate by the Seaforth Highlanders, 34th Pioneers, 33rd Punjabis, 107th Pioneers, and the 3rd Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles. From the Delhi Gate to the Jumma Musjid the Cavalry Division provided regiments on the outer side of the wall running on three sides of the Musjid, while the 7th, 3rd and Composite Infantry Divisions had regiments extending up to the Mori Gate. A battery of Field Horse and Mountain Artillery guarded the Chandni Chawk. Outside the City walls the Imperial Service Mounted troops were on duty. Up Rajpur Road the Imperial Service Infantry and Sappers were stationed; and then, right up to the Pavilion on the Ridge, the Volunteers made two long lines. From the Ridge to the King-Emperor's Camp were Sappers and Miners, Division Signal Companies, Royal Fusiliers, and the 130th Baluchis. And from the entrance of the King-Emperor's Camp to the Royal tents were men of the Naval Contingent.

Indeed, so closely was the King-Emperor guarded that on the 7th of December very few of his devoted subjects were able to see him.

The fifty thousand troops that were in Delhi for the Coronation Durbar were all busy on the day of the Royal Entry; in fact, many of the soldiers did not break their fast from the evening of the 6th until late on the afternoon of the 7th. The perfect order that prevailed everywhere and the clock-like regularity

of the proceedings were largely due to the English and Indian troops who framed the great historic pageant of the State Entry of the first Emperor of an United India into Imperial Delhi.

With royal punctuality the train arrived, and at 10 a.m. drew up opposite the pavilion on the Selimgarh station. The King-Emperor who was wearing the full dress uniform of a Field-Marshal in the British Army and had the light blue ribbon of the Star of India across his breast, stepped out; and he was immediately followed by the Queen-Empress. Her Imperial Majesty wore a trained dress of soft white satin with a faint design of pink roses and blue bows. Her white hat was shaded by light blue feathers, and she carried a white silk parasol. On her breast were the ribbons and badge of the Garter and the badge of the Crown of India.

Their Imperial Majesties smiled graciously upon the select company on the platform and glanced with evident interest at the Selimgarh Fort—a Fort with a history older than the Fort of Delhi—where by some happy inspiration their first reception had been arranged. The Governor-General, who wore a political uniform and his many Orders, advanced with Lady Hardinge to receive Their Imperial Majesties, and the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge, the only daughter of Their Excellencies, presented the Queen-Empress with a shower bouquet of mauve and white flowers, which Her Imperial Majesty graciously accepted.

Many eyes sought the Minister in Attendance, the Marquis of Crewe, who wore a Trinity House uniform; the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Devonshire; the Lord High Steward, the Earl of Durham; the Duke of Teck, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and other distinguished persons among the Royal Suite. But no look or movement of Their Imperial Majesties escaped notice and the good health and cheerfulness of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were matters of general rejoicing.

Meanwhile 101 guns boomed from the ramparts of the Fort and *feu de joie* ran the whole way up to the Ridge and back again. The Royal Salute was divided into three parts, and between each part *feu de joie* sent forth the joyous message, telling the vast assemblage in Delhi that the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress had arrived.

His Excellency the Governor-General then presented the members of the Indian suite, *viz.*, Sir John Hewett, Colonel Sir A. McMahon, General Grimstone, Colonel Watson, General Birdwood, Generals Keary and Mellis, *M. C.*, Colonel Stanton, Major Money, Major Stockley, Colonel Bird, *I. M. S.*, Major Hon'ble J. D. Cadogan, Captain Ashburner, Captain Hill, the Maharaja Scindia, Sir Partab Singh, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharana of Udaipur, and Nawab Hafiz Abdullah Khan.

Afterwards the following gentlemen were presented:—The Governor of Bombay, the Governor of Madras, the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the Lieut.-Governor of Burma, the Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, the Chief Justice of Bengal.

The Governor-General's Executive Council, *viz.*, The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle, the Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler, the Hon'ble Saiyid Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief.
The General Officer Commanding Southern Army.
The Chief of the General Staff.
The General Officer Commanding Northern Army.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.
The General Officer Commanding Meerut Division.
The President of the Railway Board.
The Adjutant-General in India.
The Quartermaster-General in India.
The Commissioner of Delhi.

The presentations having been made, the King-Emperor inspected the guard-of-honour; and seeing three Veterans just outside the right of the line, in full uniform and wearing medals and orders, His Imperial Majesty stopped to speak to each of them about his services. They, one Englishman and two Indians, had been selected to represent the Veterans, and they were proud men when the King-Emperor shook them one and all warmly by the hand.

A procession was then formed, and Their Imperial Majesties moved slowly across the bridge leading from the Selimgarh Fort into the Fort of Delhi. Then for the first time the trumpeters and heralds who afterwards played such a prominent and imposing part in the ceremonies of the Coronation Durbar came into notice. The Chief Herald, Brigadier-General Peyton, in a golden tabard blazoned with the arms of the Sovereign, was a magnificent figure; and the twelve British and twelve Indian Heralds, all in tabards of crimson and gold, and splendidly mounted on white horses, were without doubt the most gorgeous feature of the whole Coronation Durbar. In the order of the procession they now came first, proclaiming 'Their Imperial Majesties' approach; and they closed the procession when Their Imperial Majesties had entered the SHAMIANA where the Ruling Chiefs had gathered to greet them.

A guard-of-honour of the 16th Rajputs presented arms; and then with high officials and the Royal suite Their Imperial Majesties passed to their gold and silver thrones. The Heralds blew a blast on their silver trumpets, the Royal Standard was hoisted over the Fort, and the Ruling Chiefs came forward one by one for presentation.

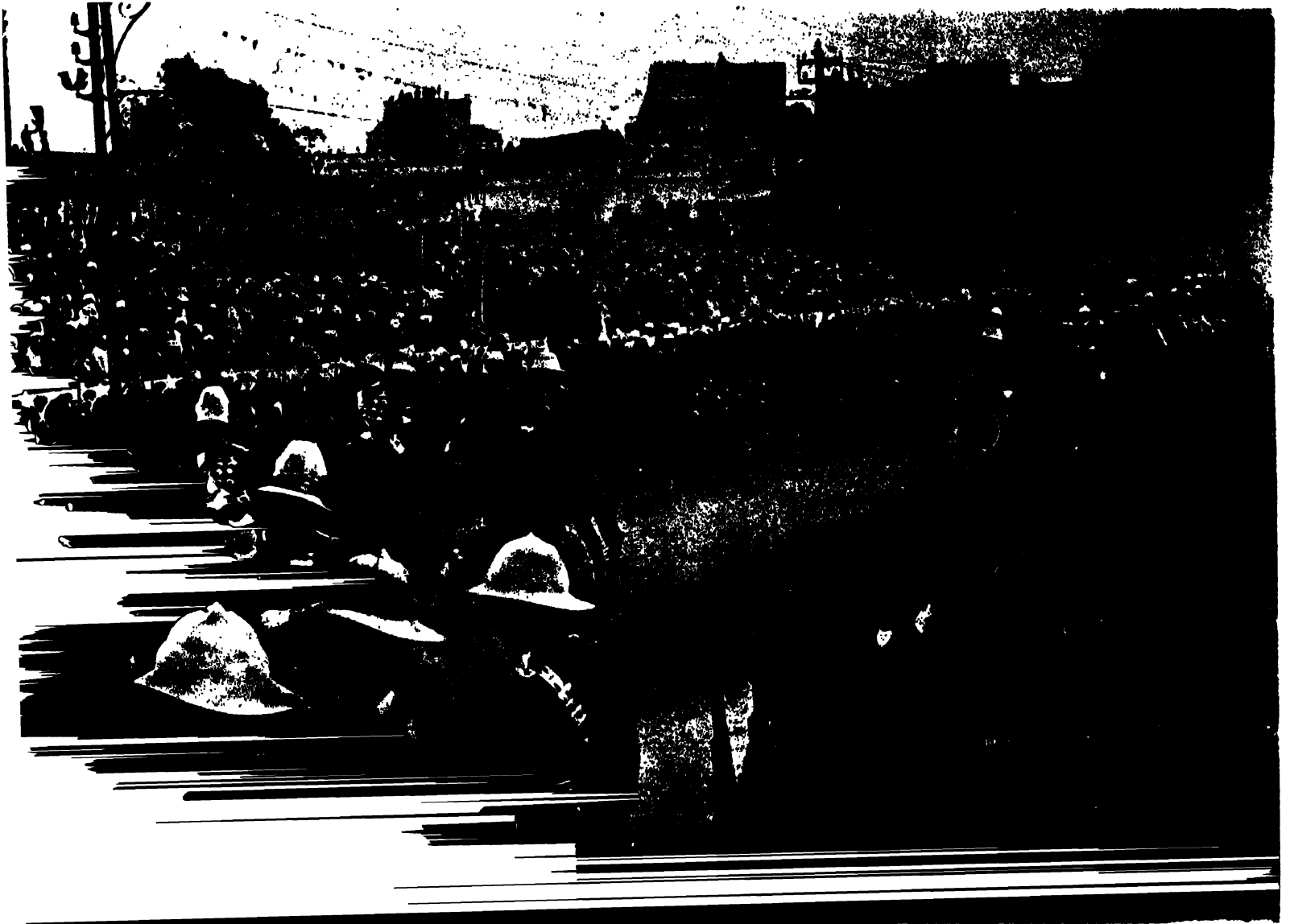
Unfortunately the beautiful SHAMIANA lent by the Bhawalpur Durbar had been destroyed by fire immediately after the rehearsal of the presentation of the Ruling Chiefs in the presence of the Governor-General a few days before. This first specimen of the Indian tent maker's art had been composed of two parts, one flat-roofed in SHAMIANA style, the other ridge-roofed. The ceilings had been supported by pillars coated with silver and the whole had been lined throughout with fine Bhawalpur appliqué work. Red, green and yellow had been the prevailing colours, and the whole had been covered with heraldic signs. It had been hoped that the presentation of the Ruling Chiefs would take place in this truly oriental environment; and of all the fires that occurred during the Coronation Durbar that of the tent of the gallant little Nawab of Bhawalpur was the one most deeply regretted. The origin of the fire was, it is thought, the end of a cigarette, or a lighted match dropped on the ground; but all that is known concerning it is that immediately after the rehearsal ceremony some soldiers saw fire ascending from the roof and, in spite of all efforts to save the tent, it was burnt to the ground.

In a hastily improvised SHAMIANA the Ruling Chiefs, headed by the Nizam of Hyderabad, passed in turn before the King-Emperor, moving from right to left, and made their reverence. No nazzars were presented, by order, but a Chief from the Shan States was so much overcome by his feelings that he unwound his gold embroidered sash and laid down at the feet of His Imperial Majesty. For the little Nawab of Bhawalpur, aged seven, His Imperial Majesty had a kind smile. This youthful Ruling Chief had, it is said begged the Master of the Ceremonies to go with him when he passed before the King-Emperor, but he had been told to watch what the others did and copy them, and right gallantly did he rise to the occasion indeed, such was his courage that on each public occasion he received a great and growing ovation.

So the Rulers of India passed before the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, some wearing cloth of gold and jewels of priceless worth, others in soldierly attire, the Nizam in simple English mourning and a Hyderabad turban with a diamond aigrette. In most cases the Ruling Chiefs wore the costumes that had come down to them from generation to generation, and the great variety of apparel and the magnificent jewellery lent to the scene much of its charm and interest.

The presentation ceremony being finished, the trumpeters sounded a flourish, and Their Imperial Majesties left the SHAMIANA and prepared to pass through Delhi. The route lay by the Delhi Gate, then round the Jumma Masjid to Chandni Chowk and Fattahpuri Bazar, and then on by Queen's Road to the Dufferin Bridge, and through the Mori Gate to Boulevard Road, Rajpur Road and Chaburja Road to the Pavilion on the Ridge and finally to the King-Emperor's Camp.

His Imperial Majesty mounted his horse, a magnificent bay of over sixteen hands, and in a moment his horsemanship became visible. Easily he sat in the saddle, and regally he led the way through the Fort of the Mogul Emperors to the homes of his humble subjects. The Queen-Empress followed in an open landeau, drawn by six bays, with postillions and grooms in scarlet, accompanied by the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward.



Baljee & Co., Rawalpindi.

STATE ENTRY INTO, CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI. HIS MAJESTY ON HORSEBACK.

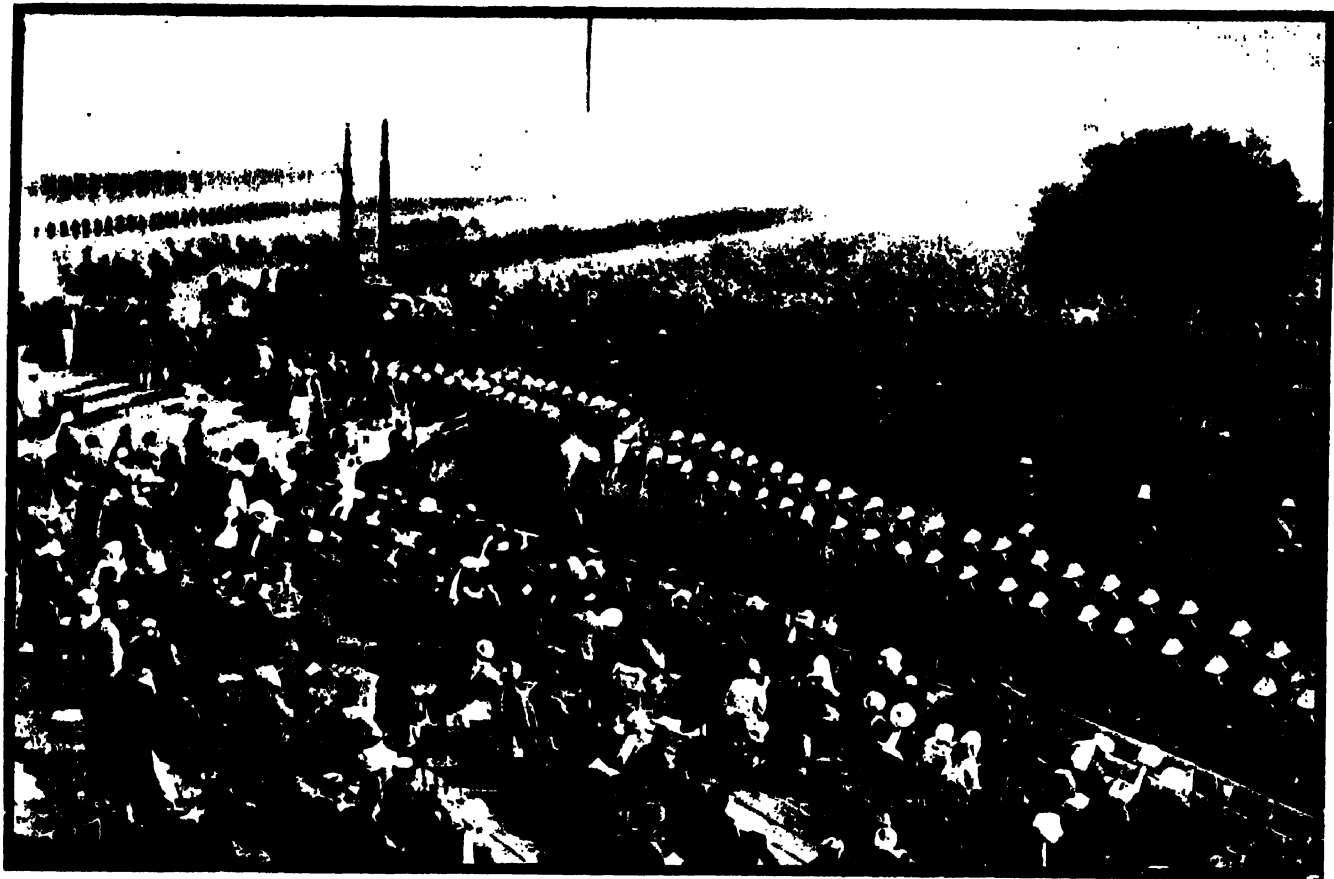
As the procession left the Fort another Royal Salute was fired, and this time from the Ridge. By salvoes of a battery it roared and thundered and all Delhi then knew that the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were coming into the crowded town and going to their Camp beyond the Ridge where they would spend ten days among their devoted subjects.

Sir John Hewett in his well-known white motor car, and Sir James Willcocks who commanded the troops on duty, and who was on horseback, preceded the first procession in which were the Governors of provinces including the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province with his Escort, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces with his Escort, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces with his Escort, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam with his Escort, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma with his Escort, the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab with his Escort, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with his Escort, the Governor of Madras with Staff and his Body-guard, and the Governor of Bombay with Staff and his Body-guard. At the Pavilion on the Ridge, where four thousand seats had been provided for

privileged spectators, these high officials waited for the arrival of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress ; and with them on the lawn that had been made gay with flower beds, were Judges and Bishops, the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council and other dignitaries from all parts of India.

After a pause of about half an hour the Royal Procession followed in the following order :—

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
Officer of Army Head-quarters.
British Cavalry Regiment of Escort.
Royal Horse Artillery Battery of Escort.
Escort Staff.
Army Head-quarter's Staff.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Staff.
Indian Trumpeters.
Assistant Herald.
British Trumpeters.
Delhi Herald.
Body-guard.
The Governor-General's Staff.



STATE ENTRY—HER MAJESTY.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

The King-Emperor's Staff and Household, as follows :—

Extra A.-D.-C.		Extra A.-D.-C
Extra A.-D.-C.	A. M. S.	Extra A.-D.-C
A. M. S.	Hony.	A. M. S.
Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan.		
A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.
A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.	A.-D.-C.
Equerry.	Equerry.	Equerry.
Br.-Gen. R. E.		Lt.-Gen. Sir
Grimston.		Horace Smith-
		Dorrien.

Sir Henry McMahon.

Lord-in-Waiting.

Lord Stamfordham.

Hony. Indian A.-D.-C.'s.

Body-guard.

Household Cavalry Orderlies.

The Duke of Teck.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Equerry-in-waiting.

Equerry-in-waiting.

The King-Emperor.

Minister in Attendance.

H. E. the Governor-General.

Royal Groom.

Royal Groom.

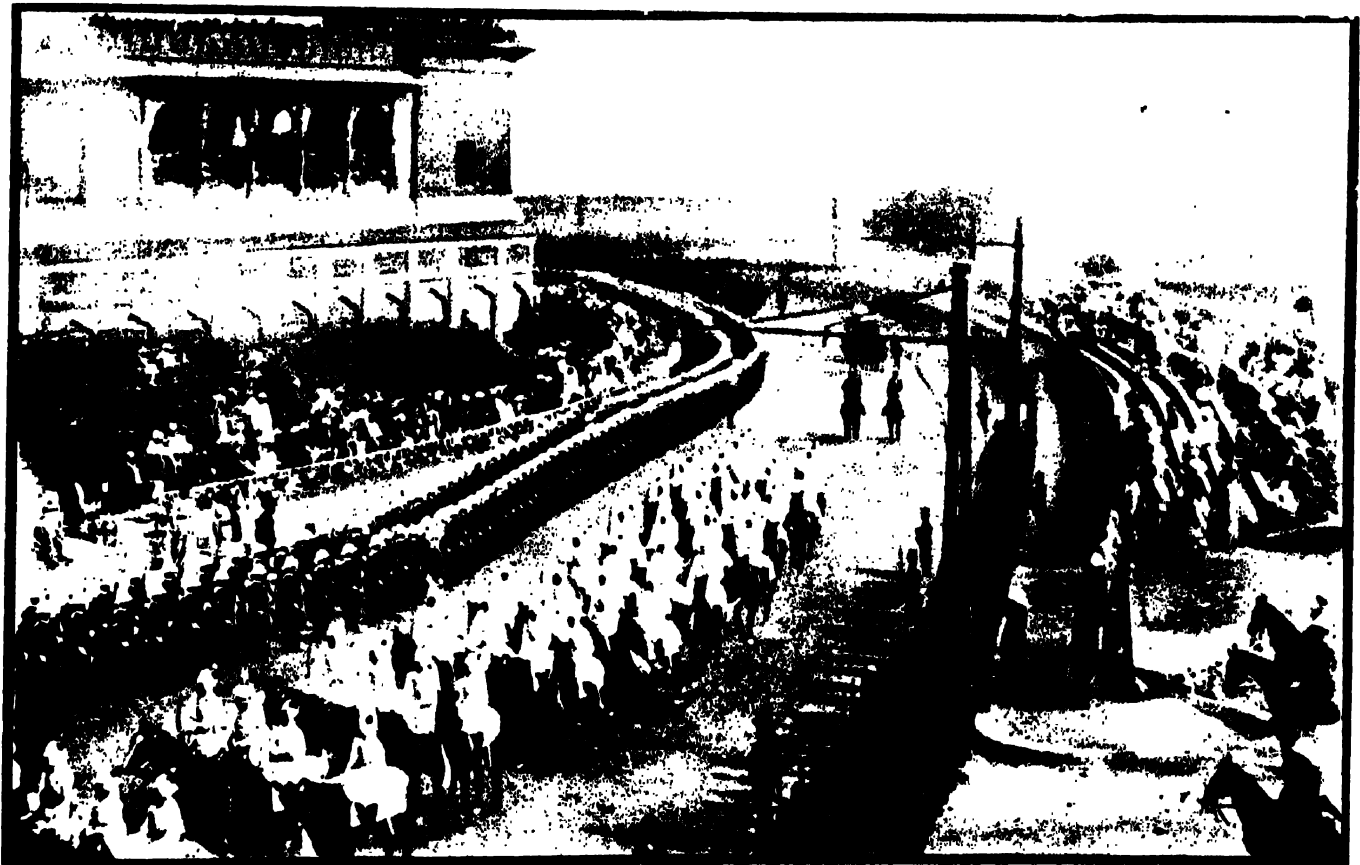
The Queen-Empress

(In a carriage with the Mistress of Robes and Lord High Steward).

Lt.-Col. H. D. Watson, Maj-Gen. Sir Stuart Beatson.

The Commandant of the Body-guard on the right and the Honorary Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps on the left of the carriage.

The Imperial Cadet Corps.



D. N. Bahr, Kewalpudi.

STATE ENTRY - IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge (*in a carriage*).

Members of the Household (*two landaus*).

First Landau.

Ladies-in-waiting.

The Countess Shaftesbury and the Hon'ble Venetia Baring.

Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

Second Landau.

Sir James Dunlop-Smith.

Sir R. Havelock Charles.

Mr. DuBoulay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bird.

Native Cavalry Regiment of the Escort.

Slowly the Royal Procession moved forward, and the people in the streets strained their eyes to see one human figure and one only. When the gorgeous trumpeters on white horses with gold saddle

cloths and trappings to match, and in dazzling golden tabards, sounded shrill notes on their silver trumpets, the people whispered "Our Emperor is coming!" "Our Emperor will soon be here!"

The glistening sabres and lances, the graceful red and white pennons, all spoke of him whom before daylight, and many without food, hundreds of thousands of men, women and children had gathered to see His Imperial Majesty's Staff and Household, the Stately Lifeguards, the Blues in their gleaming breastplates, the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Teck, Prince George of Battenberg, the Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Rampur, all these were noticed. But the people, silent and filled with emotion waited for their Emperor. The band played "The King," and a murmur ran along "Our Emperor is coming!" "Our Emperor is here!" Again the band played "The King;" and the Governor-General and Lord Crewe were noticed. And a third time the band played "The King," and the people saw a graceful, gracious lady sitting in a carriage, bowing here and there, and looking with loving eyes on the people whom she had come so far to visit. "O that our Emperor had been with her!" was the general comment, as the Queen-Empress passed by, "O that our Emperor had been mounted on an elephant so that we all could have seen him!" said the crowd.

And so the Royal Procession passed through the streets, the King-Emperor saluting and the Queen-Empress smiling and bowing, and the people were made glad by the thought that Their Imperial Majesties had come across the seas to be for a time among their Indian subjects.

On reaching the Pavilion, on the top of the Ridge, Their Imperial Majesties were received with joyous cheers. The trumpeters, with a fanfare, divided into two lines and took up their position inside the centre. The King-Emperor drew rein and prepared to receive the Address. The carriage of the Queen-Empress stopped beside the King-Emperor; and the people in the Pavilion cheered again. Again there was a flourish of trumpets, and again the bands played "The King." The Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Minister of State for India drew near to His Imperial Majesty; and the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, Vice-President of the Imperial Council, after rendering due homage, read the following Address:—

THE ADDRESS.

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,

"On behalf of the peoples of British India we, the Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, with dutiful respect, desire to tender to Your Imperial Majesties, a sincere and hearty welcome.

"We welcome Your Imperial Majesty as the first sovereign of All India who has appeared on Indian soil in this ancient city, full of historic memories where many famous Kings and Emperors have kept regal state. The noble monuments of past glories which survive attest their greatness, yet the greatest of them in the plenitude of his power never held undivided rule over the vast Empire which owns Your Imperial Majesty's sway. Your Imperial Majesty's presence here is, therefore, an event without precedent in all the varied and moving scenes of Indian history and will for ever be memorable.

"Loyalty to the Sovereign is pre-eminently an Indian virtue inculcated by sages and religious preceptors from time immemorial and in all Your Imperial Majesty's wide dominions Your Imperial Majesty has no subjects more loyal and faithful than the inhabitants of British India.

"The Indian Empire holds many peoples of diverse races, speaking various languages and professing different religions, but from the snowy heights of the Himalayas to legendary Rameshwaram, from the mountain barriers of the west to the confines of China and Siam, they are all united in loyalty and devotion to Your Imperial Majesty's throne and person and during the all too brief period of Your Imperial Majesty's sojourn among us, the feeling of joy and pride to which we endeavour to give expression here, will be manifested in every city and town and village throughout the land, with less pomp and circumstance but no less enthusiasm.

"The pleasure which we feel at Your Imperial Majesty's coming is immeasurably enhanced by the gracious presence of Her Imperial Majesty whom we welcome not only as the illustrious consort of Our Sovereign but in the character held in the highest reverence in India and dear to all Indian hearts.

“We pray that Your Imperial Majesties may be granted health and happiness and length of days, and we wish that under Your Imperial Majesties' beneficent rule, the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the days of peace, prosperity and contentment.

“We are well assured that there is no wish nearer to Your Imperial Majesties' heart.”

There was loud applause at the conclusion of the Address and then the King-Emperor receiving the scroll handed it to one of his staff. His Imperial Majesty read his reply in clear and resonant tones which every one facing him could hear distinctly.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

“In the name of the Queen-Empress and on my own behalf I heartily thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, the words of which deeply touched us. They recall those countless messages of affectionate devotion with which India in common with all parts of my Dominions greeted us on our Coronation in England, and which have been repeated by all classes and creeds of my Indian subjects since our arrival in your country.

“I know from my Governor-General what strength and support he has received from the wide experience of the Members of his Legislative Council, the chosen representatives of India.

“I much appreciate the welcome you offer us on behalf of its people.

“Rest assured that there is no wish nearer to our hearts than that in the words of your address the Indian Empire may continue steadily to advance in the ways of peace, prosperity and contentment.”

Loud and renewed cheers greeted His Imperial Majesty's gracious speech, and afterwards, with flourishes of trumpets, Their Imperial Majesties moved on in procession and passed down the Ridge to their Camp.

The Royal Procession was followed by a grand procession of the Ruling Chiefs, who passed in the following order :—

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad with the Resident and His Highness' own Escort.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda with the Resident and His Highness' own Escort.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with the Resident in Mysore and His Highness' own Escort.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir with the Resident and His Highness' own Escort.

The Rajaputana Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General accompanying the leading Chief.

The Central India Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General accompanying the leading Chief.

The Madras Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts

The Bombay Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Punjab Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Baluchistan Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner accompanying the leading Chief.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Sikkim and Bhutan with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

North-West Frontier Chiefs with their own Escorts; the Agent to the Governor-General leading.

The United Provinces Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Bengal Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

Eastern Bengal and Assam Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

The Central Provinces Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

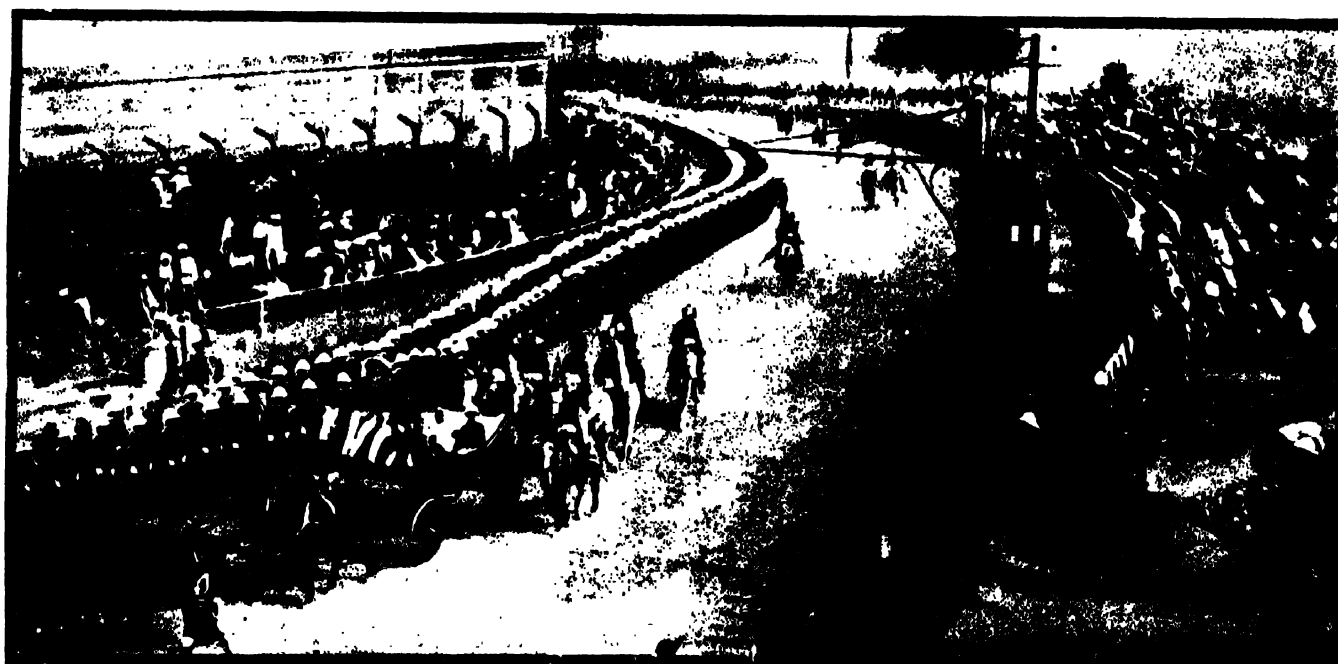
The Burma Chiefs with their Political Officers and their own Escorts.

THE PROCESSION OF THE CHIEFS.



D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi

STATE ENTRY—HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.



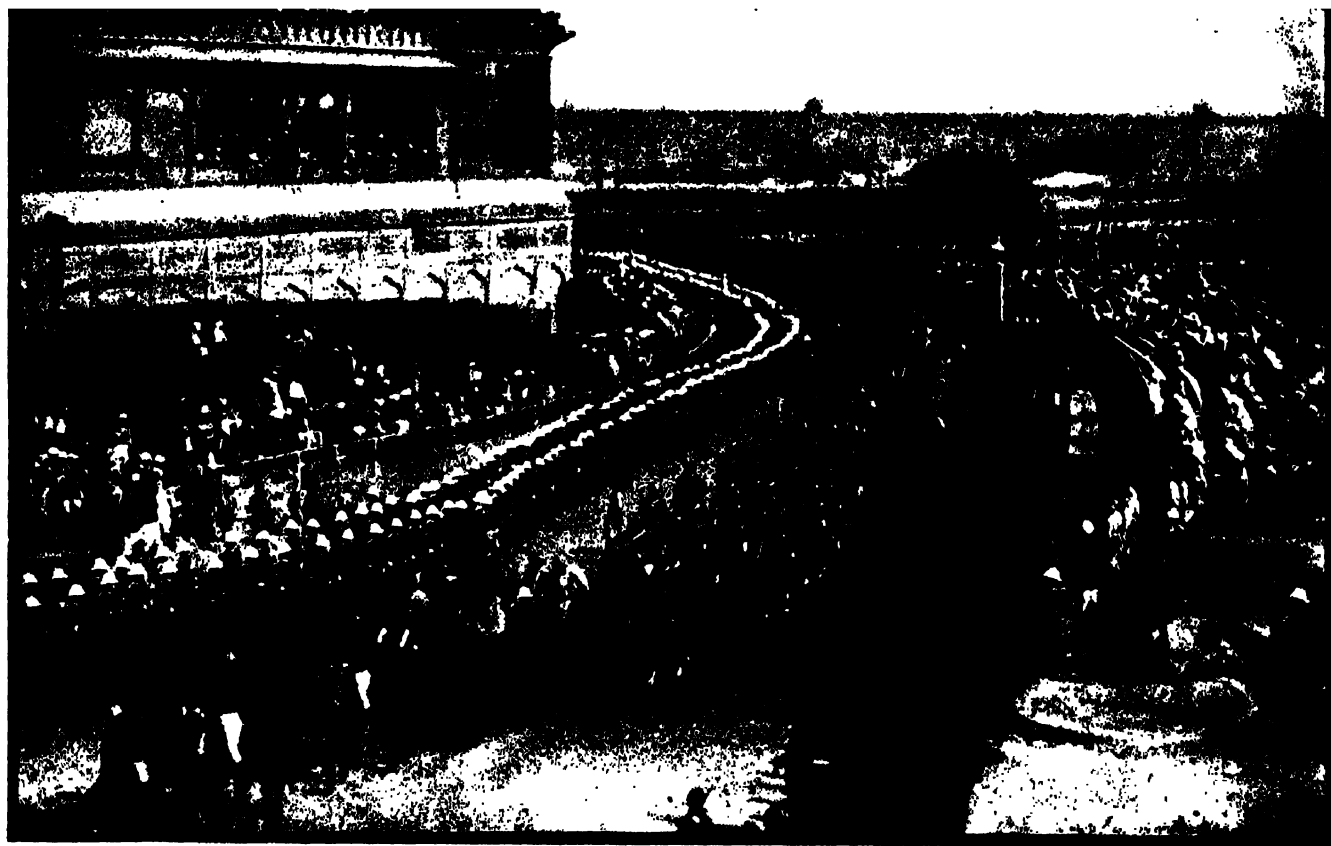
D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi

STATE ENTRY—HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

The Nizam came first, clad in black and wearing the Hyderabad turban, and with him was the English Resident, also his Prime Minister and A.-D.-C., Nobles and members of ancient families followed, and among His Highness' Escort were retainers drawn from Arabia and the Somali Coast. The Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, in a dark green uniform with buff facings, looked smart and soldierly; and soldiers in yellow kurtas with pink pugris and with leopard skins on their saddles were greatly admired

As the yellow carriage with white horses and English postilions in yellow drove by, many a thought went back to the distinguished father of the present Ruler of Hyderabad, and many a hope for the long life and happiness of the young Nizam was expressed.

The Gaekwar of Baroda came next, in his familiar dress of pale blue, surmounted by a red Mahratta turban. His troops wore red and yellow, and from their shoulders hung white coats. His Highness was well received, and his escort drew forth exclamations of admiration as the whole cortège swept by.



D. N. Hali, Rawalpindi.

STATE ENTRY—HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

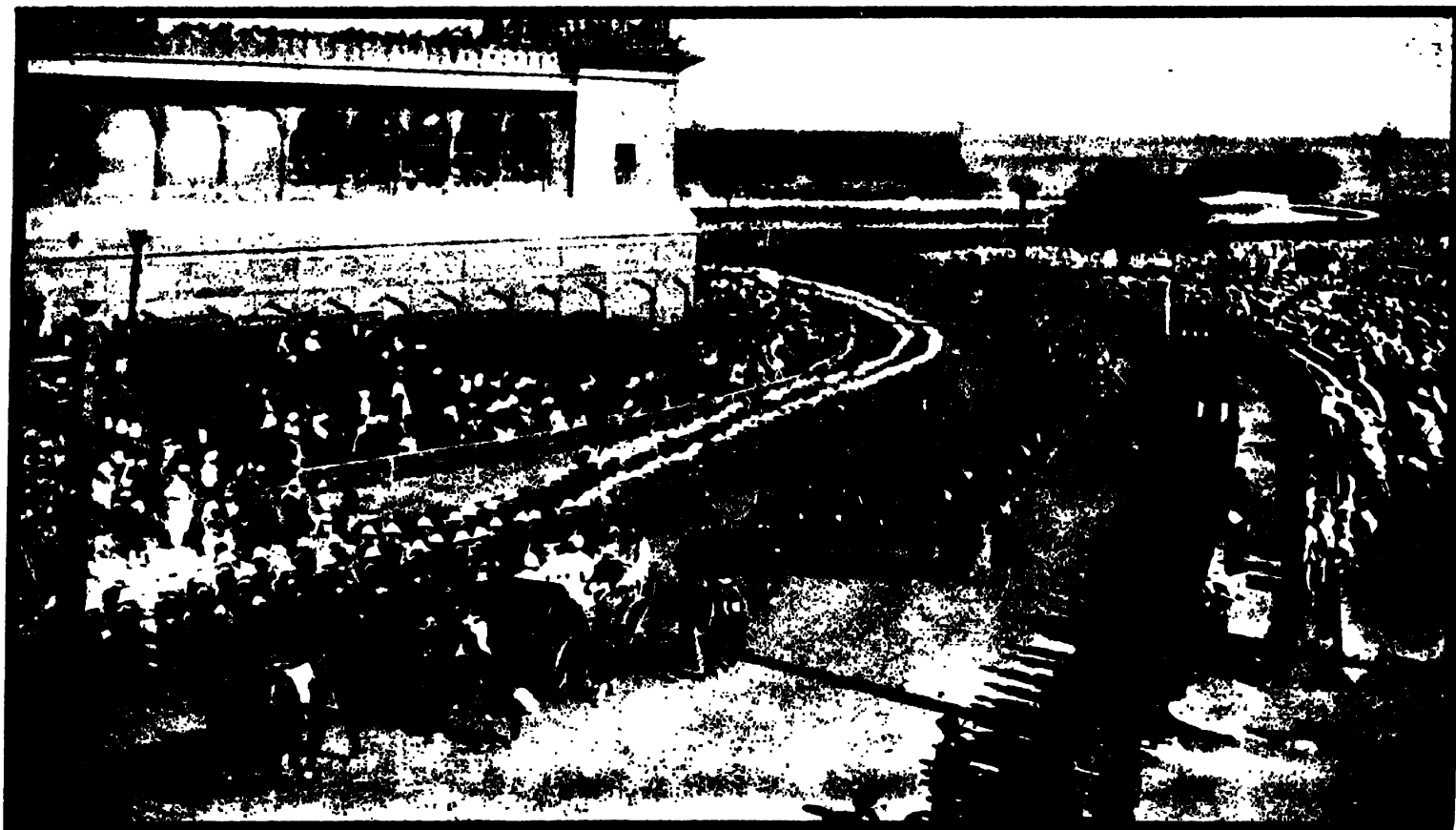
The Maharaja of Mysore wore a flowing blue robe and the turban of the Urs, and his handsome face won for him rounds of applause.

The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir was dressed as usual in simple black and a large white turban. He was preceded by Halbadiers in scarlet and escorted by His Imperial Service troops in red and blue. With him was his nephew and heir, the handsomest young Prince in India.

The Maharaja of Jaipur headed the long string of Rajputana Chiefs, his venerable grey beard parted and brushed up on each side in Rajput fashion. A band marched before him, dressed in drab and bright crimson. The famous mailed horsemen of Jaipur followed their Chief's carriage, clad in the armour of bygone days from head to foot and reminding spectators of the ancient origin of their august Ruler and his State.

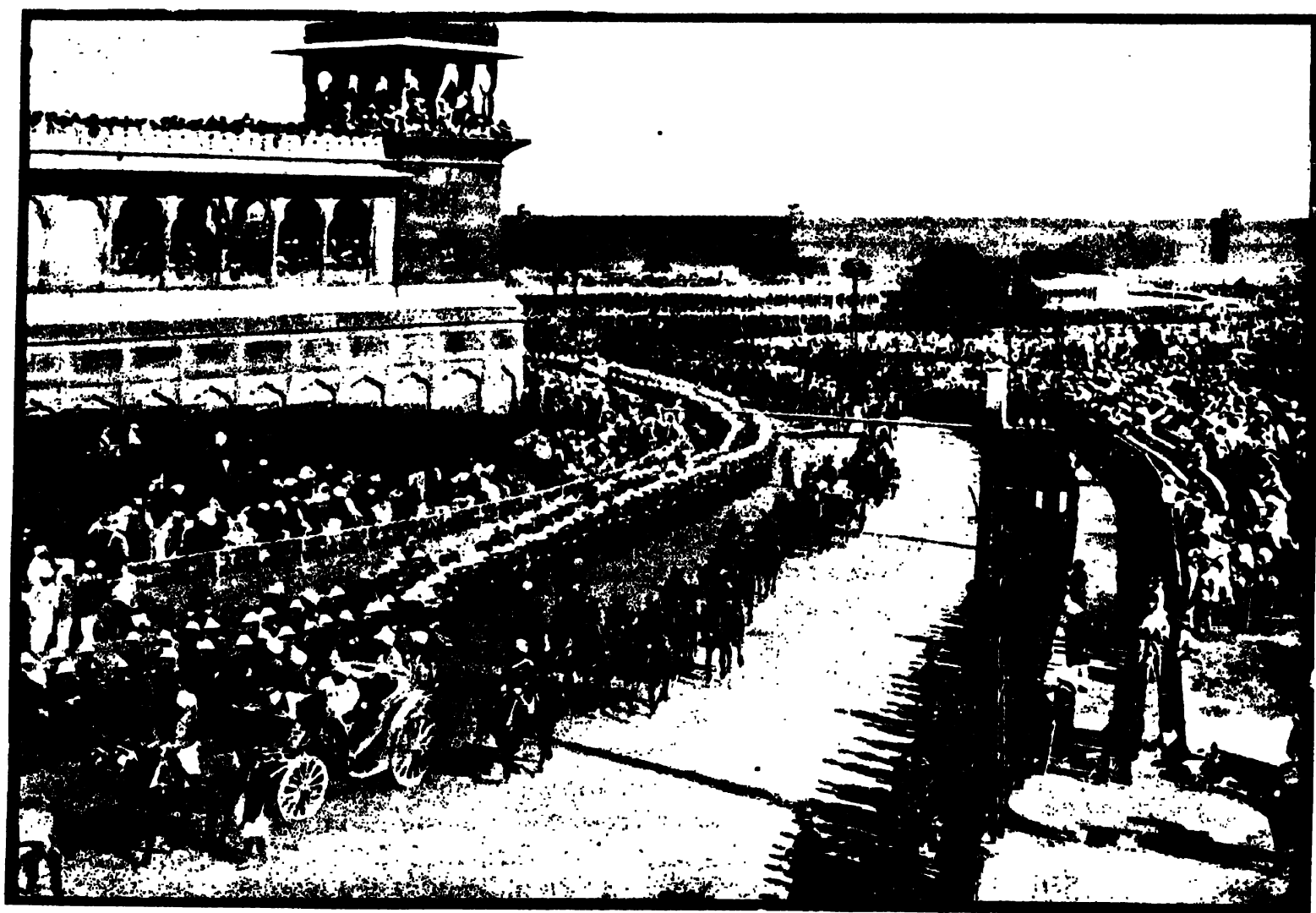
The young Maharaja of Jodhpur was on horseback, his handsome bay horse having a gold saddle-cloth. He wore a white uniform, and he was escorted by a detachment of the Jodhpur Lancers in similar attire. He saluted gravely in response to the cheers with which he was greeted and rode bravely on.

The other Rajput Chiefs drove by amid cheers and acclamations, and beside each Ruler sat a blue clad, white-helmeted Englishman, reminding spectators that at the Court of each Ruling Chief the Governor-General has a Representative. "Guide, philosopher and friend"—such is the rôle of His Excellency's Representatives, a rôle so important and so difficult! Plainly dressed, unobtrusive, the English Representatives sat in the gorgeous carriages—carriages sometimes completely covered with plates of silver and gold, and shining with dazzling splendour in the sunlight. Before each Ruling Chief



STATE ENTRY—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.



STATE ENTRY—HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JIND.

D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

rode standard-bearers carrying standards of varying colours—red, blue, green, yellow, purple, pink, orange, magenta. The kettledrums were draped with gorgeous colours and the *jhuls* and bridles of the led horses glistened with silver and gold.

The Ruling Chiefs of Central India followed the Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana, and the loudest welcome of all was given to Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who, wore a light blue *burqa* that prevented her from being seen but permitted her to see all that was going on. Behind her carriage was borne the grand banner given to her by the late Queen Victoria, of which she is so justly proud. Her Highness' Imperial Service troops, in a chocolate uniform, rode gallantly after her carriage, and were welcomed with ringing cheers. Her Highness appeared to be pleased with the warmth of her reception and talked to the Political Officer sitting by her side.

The Ruling Chiefs of Central India drove slowly by, each in distinctive dress, and some wearing jewels that are priceless and matchless.

After Central India came Madras, the Maharaja of Travancore driving first and having as his Escort the Nairs Brigade in a gay uniform of red and yellow. The Raja of Cochin followed, and lastly came the Raja of Banganapalee, the smallest Mahomedan State in India.

Then came the Ruling Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency, and among them was the Jam of Nawabnagar, a gorgeous figure in pink silk robes and red and gold turban and sitting in a carriage every bit of which was covered with precious metal. He received an ovation from the English people, who were mindful of his past prowess in the world of sport and regretted the days that are no more.

The Maharaja of Patiala led the Punjab Chiefs, his beautiful horses exciting general admiration as his grand carriage rolled smoothly along. His Halbadiers in green with gold facings and his Lancers with green and yellow pennons were greatly admired. Then came in an impressive equipage the Maharaja of Jind, whose ancestor behaved so gallantly during the siege of Delhi and was the only Indian Ruler who led his troops in person and fought side by side with the English in 1857. The Maharaja of Karputhala, who was in a closed carriage, was recognized and cheered.

The Baluchistan Ruling Chiefs were mostly on horseback, and their Political Officers were also mounted. They were followed by foot soldiers wearing smocks and kilts of black and white and carrying formidable looking weapons.

The Chiefs of the Frontier Province were also on horseback, and their stalwart appearance won for them loud applause.

The Maharaja of Bhutan had a fine reception and his followers in smocks and head-gear turned down over their ears excited great interest.

The Ruler of Sikkim in gorgeous Chinese costume moved slowly past with his Escort.

The Ruling Chiefs of the United Provinces and those of Bengal were recognized and cheered; and none had a warmer reception than the young Maharaja of Cooch Behar, whose carriage was drawn by the magnificent horses.

The Burmese and Assamese Ruling Chiefs closed a procession that took over two hours to pass a given point; and the golden head-dresses of the Shan and Kachin Chiefs were matters of admiration and astonishment. Their pagoda-shaped golden head-gear was something new to India and the exquisite Burman silks of delicate hue were greatly admired.

Nowhere out of India would it be possible for so much hereditary wealth to make such a magnificent appearance. But some people missed the elephants that were such a marked feature of the Durbar held at Delhi in 1903; and thought that their absence robbed the procession of its most characteristic feature. Picturesque, gay, brilliant, however, was the long procession of Ruling Chiefs, and in the procession East and West were strangely blended, for here came a camel, followed by a palanquin of silver and gold, and then was seen a detachment of Imperial Service troops. Musketeers with ancient firearms marched close to men trained in the latest methods of Western warfare; and all the length of the line were seen banners with ancient and modern designs. No two Chiefs had the same sort of carriage or the same entourage, and the wonder grew as the long, long procession passed slowly along that so much variety and such wonderful combinations of colour could exist without being duplicated.

“ Never since the Field of the Cloth of Gold has such a gorgeous and magnificent procession been seen ” wrote an enthusiastic newspaper correspondent ; and indeed the golden umbrellas, the silver trumpets, the decorated cymbals and kettledrums, the wonderfully caparisoned horses, the gold and silver carriages, the priceless jewels worn by some of the Ruling Chiefs and their princely attire left on the minds of spectators an impression of wealth and magnificence that is without any modern comparison. Brilliant sunshine--“ King’s weather ”—helped to make this marvellous procession a thing beyond compare. Words and photographs can give but a poor idea of it, and only the painter with all the colours lent to his palette by modern science can furnish posterity with a fitting record of the manner in which the Ruling Chiefs of India followed to his Camp the King-Emperor. The varied uniforms of the many thousands of soldiers who lined the streets added not a little to the gorgeousness of the long procession ; and martial music was in the air, varied from time to time by the booming of guns, *feu de joie* and Indian instruments.



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The next morning, December 8th, the following Ruling Chiefs were received by His Imperial Majesty one after another :—

The Maharaja of Travancore, the Raja of Cochin, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Maharaja of Orchha, the Rajah of Dhar, the Rajah of Dewas (Senior), the Rajah of Dewas (Junior branch), the Maharaja of Patiala, the Nawab of Bahawalpore, the Rajah of Nabha, the Maharaja of Bhutan, the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Khan of Kalat.

The Lord-in-Waiting, the Equerries-in-Waiting, Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Colonel Goodwin, Major Cadogan and Captain Rabam were in attendance on His Imperial Majesty, and guards-of-honour of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the King's Own Sappers and Miners were mounted in front of the Reception Tent during the ceremony.

And on the morning of the 9th of December, His Imperial Majesty received the following Ruling Chiefs, entering into conversation with each of them for ten minutes :—

Bombay Chiefs.—The Nawab of Palanpur, the Jam of Navanagar, the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadra, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Nawab of Cambay, the Nawab of Radhanapur, the Thakur Sahib of Gondal, the Nawab of Janjira, the Sultan of Lahej, the Sultan of Sheher and Mokalla, the Fadhli Sultan, the Raja of Dharampore, the Raja of Bansda, the Raja of Chhota Udepur, the Maharawal of Bariya, the Nawab of Sachin, the Rao Sahib of Wankaner, the Thakur Sahib of Palitana, the Thakur Sahib of Limbdi, the Thakur Sahib of Rajkot, the Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Mudhol.

Rajputana.—The Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar.

Central India —The Maharaja of Samthar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Rutlam, the Maharaja of Panna, the Maharaja of Charkhari, the Maharaja of Bijawar, the Maharaja of Chhatarpur, the Raja of Sitamau, the Raja of Sailana, the Raja of Rajgarh, the Raja of Narsingarh, the Rana of Barwani the Rana of Alirajpur.

Bengal.—The Maharaja of Cooch Behar and the Raja of Karond.

United Provinces.—The Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Benares, the Raja of Tehr (Garhwal).

Punjab.—The Raja of Jhind, the Raja of Kapurthala, the Raja of Mandi, the Raja of Sirmur (Nahan), the Raja of Bilaspur (Kohlar), the Nawab of Kotla, the Raja of Faridkot, the Raja of Chamba, the Raja of Suket, the Nawab of Loharu.

Madras.—The Raja of Pudukota.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The Raja of Hill Tippera and the Raja of Manipur.

Burma.—The Sawbwa of Kengtung, the Sawbwa of Yanghur, the Sawbwa of Hsipaw.

Baluchistan.—The Jam of Las Bela.

The Lord-in-Waiting, Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Major the Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Captain B. Godfrey Fausett (Equerries-in-Waiting), Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General Mercer, Colonel the Viscount Hardinge, Captain Ashburner and Captain Hill were in attendance.

After the reception the King-Emperor inspected the guards-of-honour of the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion, King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, which were mounted in the front of the Reception Tent.

Meanwhile the Queen-Empress was equally busy.

On the afternoon of the 7th, after the Royal Entry, Her Imperial Majesty motored to the Fort, with her Ladies-in-Waiting and other members of her suite, and there she was conducted over the Palace and the Fort by Sir John Hewett. These places she had visited before; nevertheless she spent two hours in renewing her acquaintance with some of the most beautiful architecture in the world.

On the morning of the 8th, Her Imperial Majesty motored to the Kutab Minar, and passed a considerable time there.

And on the 10th, the Queen-Empress received a deputation of Indian ladies who presented her with two pieces of jewelry, one being a large square emerald, carved and engraved and set in diamonds, an historic jewel dating from Mogul times.

After accepting the presents, Her Imperial Majesty spoke as follows :—

The Queen-Empress's Speech.

"The beautiful spirit of your welcome affects me deeply, and I trust that those who meet me here to-day will themselves accept and convey to the sisterhood of this great Empire my warm thanks for their gentle greeting and sincere homage.

"I desire to assure you all of my ever-increasing solicitude for the happiness and welfare of those who live 'within the walls.'

"The pages of history have set forth what splendid influences for good can be brought to bear in their homes by the women of India, and the annals of noble races are coloured by acts of devoted fealty and magnificent service as fruits of the lessons instilled by mothers in the hearts and minds of their children.

"I have learnt with deep satisfaction the evolution which is gradually but surely taking place amongst the inmates of the purdah, and I am convinced that you all desire to encourage education amongst your children, so that they may grow up fitted to become useful and cultivated companions to their future husbands.

"The jewel you have given me will ever be very precious in my eyes, and whenever I wear it though thousands of miles of land and sea separate us, my thoughts will fly to the homes of India, and create again and again this happy meeting, and recall the love your tender hearts have yielded me.

"Your jewel shall pass to future generations as an Imperial heirloom, and always stand as a token of the first meeting of an English Queen with the ladies of India.

"I thank you for your congratulations, and for the good wishes expressed by you towards the King-Emperor and myself, and join my prayers to yours for the strength, unity, and well-being of the Empire."

Her Imperial Majesty's gracious speech was translated into Urdu by Mrs. Grant, and listened to with deep interest by the Indian ladies. The address, printed on white satin embroidered with gold had been read by Lady Hardinge and afterwards handed to the Queen-Empress. The presentation of the jewels was made by the Maharani of Patiala, the idea having originated with the Maharaja of Patiala and his Prime Minister, Zulfiqar Ali Khan.

The second piece of jewelry presented consisted of a necklace composed of large cabouchon emeralds, with a large drop emerald pendant.

Each Indian lady was presented by Lady Hardinge, the Mahomadan ladies salaaming and the Hindus doing overna, and with each lady Her Imperial Majesty shook hands after the salutation was finished. This ceremony over, the Queen-Empress bowed to the ladies and went away.

Among the Indian ladies present were the Maharani of Patiala, and the three sisters of the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharani of Kapurthala, the Maharani of Maurbhanj, the Begum of Janjira, the Lady Harnam Singh, the Maharani of Vizianagram, Lady Tata, Lady Mehta, Mrs. M. A. N. Hydri, the Rani of Malerkotla, the Rani of Gajapati, Mrs. Dadabhoy, Mrs. Sinha and Mrs. Mudholkar.

And on the 13th of December, Her Imperial Majesty gave a purdah party at which over one hundred Maharanis and Indian Princesses were present.

The party was arranged by Lady Hewett and other English ladies, and Mrs. Anderson, wife of Colonel Anderson, I. M. S., acted as interpreter.

Her Imperial Majesty wore a cream chiffon dress with lace, and among her ornaments was the historic emerald presented to her a few days previously by the ladies of India. She was accompanied by Lady Hardinge, who was dressed in white and mauve, and by the Duchess of Devonshire, who wore white and blue.

The Indian ladies were presented to Her Imperial Majesty by Lady McMahon. The Begum of Bhopal was presented first, being a Ruling Chief in her own right.

The Indian ladies were magnificently dressed, and some wore priceless jewels, heirlooms that have descended from generation to generation. They were quite at home in the Imperial Presence, and

behaved as Royalties are wont to do. With those who could speak English, Her Imperial Majesty entered into conversation, reminding those whom she had met before of various little incidents and showing that she had not forgotten them or their interests. The party lasted over two hours ; and the Indian ladies will never forget the kind words spoken to them by the Queen-Empress, and the knowledge that she showed of the life that goes on in India " within the walls."

THE ALL-INDIA KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

On the afternoon of the 8th, His Imperial Majesty unveiled the memorial tablet of the All-India King Edward Memorial, which will take the form of a bronze equestrian statue of the late King-Emperor of blessed memory, and will stand on a high pedestal of red Agra sandstone in a garden on the open ground between the Fort and the Jumma Musjid. This historic statue has seventy-five thousand contributors residing in all parts of India, and the King-Emperor's presence in Delhi was made the occasion of a most stately and touching ceremony in connection with the memory of his august predecessor and parent.

At an early hour the route from the King-Emperor's Camp to the Fort was lined with soldiers ; and at some distance behind the troops clustered the people who had come to Delhi to see their Badshah. To the great delight of the multitude on this occasion, His Imperial Majesty was not on horseback and surrounded by A.-D.-C.'s, but rode in a State landau, drawn by four horses, with the Queen-Empress. The King-Emperor wore the uniform of a British Field-Marshal, with the sash of the Star of India across his breast ; and the Queen-Empress was dressed in pale mauve, with side draperies showing an underdress of a darker shade, and she wore mauve hat lined with black. Gold umbrellas were held over the heads of Their Imperial Majesties, and they were escorted by a squadron of British Cavalry, *viz.*, the 10th Royal Hussars, and a squadron of Indian Cavalry, *viz.*, the 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse). The route followed was Alipore Road, through the Kashmir Gate and along Elgin Road and under the walls of the Fort to the Memorial garden.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge preceded Their Imperial Majesties and were received with a general salute. In the circle of seats round the Memorial were the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, most of the Ruling Chiefs, officers in every variety of uniform, Indian nobles dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, and English and Indian ladies in dainty attire. And round the pavilion were grouped detachments of all available regiments of which the late King-Emperor was Colonel-in-Chief. Prominent among these groups was that of the 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles, who carried the truncheon which had been presented to them for gallant service before at Delhi during the Mutiny. The same regiment provided one of the four guards-of-honour which lined the approach to the pedestal. The other three were provided by the Gordon Highlanders, the Royal Navy and the Royal Marine Artillery. The heralds and trumpeters, in their golden tabards, were drawn up beneath the pedestal, and formed a shining line at the place where Their Imperial Majesties would pass to the Royal Shamiana.

The historic walls of the Fort, gleaming red and crimson in the afternoon sunlight, made a stately background for the solemn ceremony, and the Jumma Musjid, crowded with spectators, added to the grandeur of the scene. Thoughts crowded the mind while looking at these eloquent reminders of Mogul times ; and then eyes wandered to the Mutiny veterans, who had been given an honoured place near the Memorial tablet, and to the Imperial Cadet Corps, composed of scions of noble houses united under the aegis of the British Sovereign.

As Their Imperial Majesties arrived at the entrance to the Memorial garden, the Royal Standard was hoisted on the Delhi Gate of the Fort, and the troops presented arms in a Royal salute. The Governor-General received Their Imperial Majesties and presented to them the following members of the Executive Committee with the officers in charge of the work :—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukherji, the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Gordon, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thakersey, K.T., the Hon'ble Khan Zulfiker Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Ker, K.T., C.I.E. (Hony Treasurer), Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E., Mr. J. H. DeBoulay, C.I.E., Colonel C. M. Dallas, Captain J. Mackenzie (Hony. Secretary).

Their Imperial Majesties, attended by their suite, then walked between the guards-of-honour, into the garden and were conducted to their crimson velvet and gold chairs beneath the Shamiana. The heralds and trumpeters sounded a flourish on their silver trumpets as the procession advanced ; and when the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were seated, the Governor-General on behalf of the Executive Committee presented to His Imperial Majesty the following address :—

THE ADDRESS.

“ May it please Your Imperial Majesty,

“ On behalf of the Committee of the All-India Memorial to your illustrious and greatly beloved father, the King-Emperor Edward the VII, I have the honour to ask Your Imperial Majesty to place in position the memorial stone of a statue to his memory to which subscriptions have been contributed by thousands and thousands of Your Imperial Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects in India, rich and poor, sharing the privilege of testifying to the love and reverence with which the name of their illustrious ruler will ever be cherished.

“ In the statue that is to adorn this pedestal will be enshrined a lasting pledge of the gratitude of the many millions of your Indian people for the peace, justice and prosperity that prevailed during the late King-Emperor's all too short but strenuous reign, which brought him in the glorious victories of peace, the reward of high endeavour and of duty unflinchingly fulfilled.

“ In this city of ancient historic memories and heroic achievements, the statue of our great and revered King-Emperor will stand not only as a splendid sentinel guarding the records of the great dynasties of the past and of the loyal devotion to your throne of the countless races and peoples of your Majesty's great Empire in India, but it will remain as a lasting symbol of the love of England and her rulers for India and her people, and a guarantee of their power and desire to lead India forward on the path of noble aims and high aspirations.

“ And now asking Your Imperial Majesty to place this stone in position, we entrust this noble memorial of a most noble Sovereign to the homage of posterity and to the loyal keeping of Your Majesty's Indian subjects.”

To this address His Imperial Majesty made the following reply :—

THE KING-EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

“ The address which you have just read has touched my heart and awakened memories of what we all, and I most of all, owe to my dear father, the late King-Emperor.

“ He was the first of my house to visit India, and it was by his command that I came six short years ago to this great and wonderful land. Alas ! little did we then think how soon we should have to mourn his loss.

“ You tell me that this memorial represents the contributions not only of a few who may have had the privilege of personal acquaintance with my father, but of thousands of his and my people in India. I am glad to know that the deep and abiding concern which he felt for India has met with so warm a response from the hearts of her children. I rejoice to think that this statue will stand a noble monument on a beautiful and historic site to remind generations yet unborn of your loyal affection and of his sympathy and trust, sentiments which, please God, always will be traditional between India and members of my House.”

His Imperial Majesty then advanced and ascended the steps to the place where the inscribed slab of red sandstone was kept in position by ropes suspended from scaffolding. At this height he was clearly visible to the vast crowds that had gathered round the Memorial garden, to the people on the roofs of the neighbouring houses, and to the serried rows of spectators on the steps of the Jumma Musjid. Cheers broke forth and were echoed far and near ; and thus for a time stood the King-Emperor, in Imperial Delhi, which has been rebuilt again and again and was made magnificent by Shah Jahan, the Imperial City where Her Most Gracious and Glorious Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, in 1876, and King Edward, the Peacemaker, was proclaimed Emperor in 1903. The band played “ God save the King,”

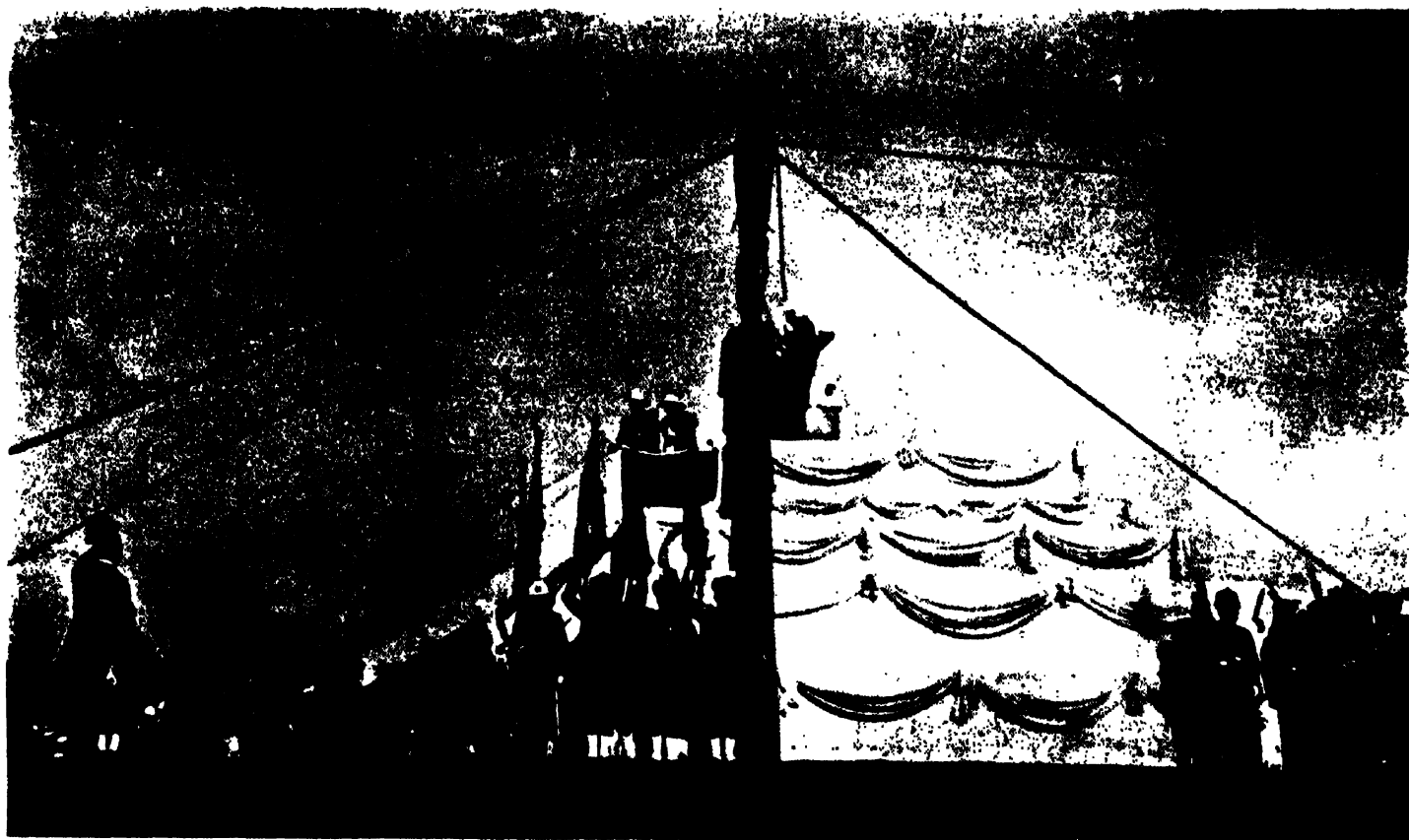
rifles gave forth the Royal salute, and guns thundered from the Fort while His Imperial Majesty, after bowing to the people, laid the great stone on which is engraved :—

THIS TABLET WAS PLACED IN POSITION BY HIS MAJESTY KING
GEORGE V ON THE 8TH DECEMBER, 1911.

Above this inscription is the Crown and below is the Royal Cypher. It faces north, as will the Statue, and on the east will be another memorial stone with the following inscription :—

EDWARD VII, KING AND EMPEROR.

"Let this monument, erected by the voluntary donations of thousands and thousands of his subjects throughout his Indian Empire, the rich giving of their wealth, and the poor out of their poverty, bear witness to their grateful memory of his virtues and his might. He was the father of his people, whose diverse religions and customs he preserved impartially; his voice stood for wisdom in the councils of the world; his example was an inspiration to his Viceroy, his Governors, his Captains, and the humblest of his subjects; his sceptre ruled over one-fifth of the dwellers upon earth. His justice protected the weak, rewarded the deserving, and punished the evil-doer. His mercy provided hospitals for the sick, food for the famine stricken, water for the thirsty soil, and learning for the student. His sword was ever victorious, soldiers of many races served in his great army, obeying his august commands. His ships made safe the highways of the ocean, and guarded his wide dominions by land and sea. He ensured amity between the nations of the world, and gave well-ordered peace to the peoples of his vast empire. He upheld the honour of Princes and the rights of the defenceless. His reign was a blessing to his well-beloved India, an example to the great, and an encouragement to the humble: and his name shall be handed down from father to son throughout all ages as a mighty Emperor, a Merciful Ruler, and a Great Englishman."



KING EDWARD'S ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL.

Fred. Bremner, Lahore.

After the King-Emperor had descended the steps, the Senior Member of the Executive Council presented to His Imperial Majesty a miniature of the proposed Memorial, which was graciously accepted.

Imperial Functions.



ON the afternoon of the 9th of December, Their Imperial Majesties drove in State to the Tournaments grounds.

A procession of carriages was formed as follows :—

First Carriage.—The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage.—The Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, Captain B. Godfrey Faussett.

Third Carriage.—The Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice.

Major Stockley and Captain Hogg were in attendance on horseback.

The escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and 3rd Skinner's Horse.

The full emblems of State were used, the gold umbrellas, the "Surajmukhi," or head-shaped, richly embroidered fan, the morchals and chowries; and directly these signs of royalty were perceived on the Tournaments grounds cheers arose from the spectators and there was much clapping of hands. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the semi-finals in the Polo Tournament and the final of the Football Tournament, and the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties had not been expected by the greater number of the people who had been watching the polo and the football for days past and were now in a fever of excitement concerning the semi-final and final results of the long and interesting tournaments.

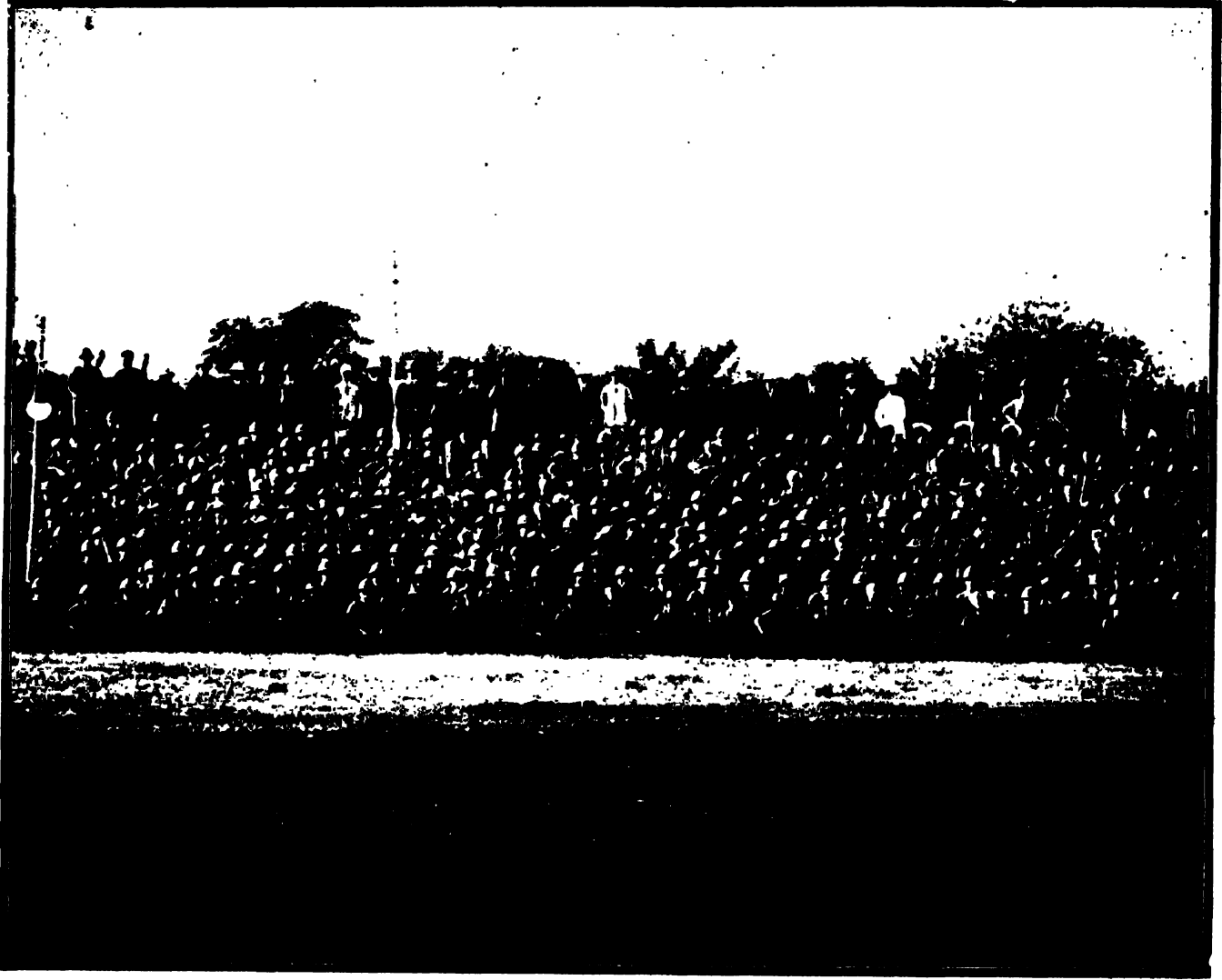
Their Imperial Majesties had been preceded by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, by whom they were received and conducted to a central place reserved for them, whence they could watch the polo.

A close game was going on between the Inniskilling Dragoons and Kishengarh, and Their Imperial Majesties were greatly concerned when a collision took place, resulting in a somewhat serious accident to Risaldar Moti Lal, one of the finest players in the Kishengarh team. Play was suspended while Moti Lal was carried off the ground; and the King-Emperor, accompanied by Lord Hardinge and members of his suite, walked across the polo ground to watch the football. The Lancashire Fusiliers were playing the Border Regiment, and the mounds on either side of the field were closely packed with spectators, three parts of whom were soldiers, and the King-Emperor received a great ovation from the soldiers, both English and Indian.

His Imperial Majesty wore a grey lounge suit and a grey topee, but the soldiers recognized him, and loud and hearty cheers went up when he arrived on the football ground. For the best part of an hour he watched the game; and when he rose to go away, he was surrounded by a cheering mob, and the policemen and the soldiers had some difficulty in making a way for him.

Looking pleased with this informal reception, the King-Emperor rejoined the Queen-Empress, who had meanwhile been talking to Lady Hardinge, Lady Hewett, His Highness the Nizam, the Maharaja of Patiala, and others. Her Imperial Majesty wore a magnificent dress of white satin on which coloured flowers were embroidered, and a large hat covered with white plumes. Tea was served in the Royal Pavilion, and at five o'clock Their Imperial Majesties returned to the King-Emperor's Camp, amidst cheers and salaams. The cheering was continued by the crowds that lined the roads. His Imperial Majesty remained uncovered, and Her Imperial Majesty continuously bowed, and it was evident that the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress were pleased with the spontaneous and hearty greeting of their loyal subjects.

The Massed Bands, which added greatly to the charm of the Coronation Durbar, had for weeks before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties practised on the polo ground during the afternoon and evening and large crowds had gone to hear them. And on the night of the 9th of December, they took part in a great military tattoo on the polo ground that was honoured by the presence of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.



MASSED BAND, DELHI.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

The night was perfect; not too cold, but cold enough to make wraps pleasant. The waning moon gave light to the thousands that made their way to the polo ground, and in the throng were ladies in evening dress, officers in every variety of uniform, Ruling Chiefs with their retinues, Indian nobles and merchants, soldiers both English and Indian and the great un-named multitude that had helped to turn the site of the Coronation Durbar from a desert into a mighty Camp.

And here it may be said that the population of Delhi was not as large during the period of Their Imperial Majesties visit as the authorities had expected it to be. Reports of exceedingly high prices had frightened away English visitors, American tourists, and even the poor people who were expected to flock in their thousands to Delhi while the Coronation Durbar was being held. The master mind of the whole great pageant, Sir John Hewett, had an eye to economy, and all his arrangements had a strictly commercial basis. Nothing, not even the buying of a duster, could be done without his knowledge and consent; and he had ever before him the fact that the tax-payers would have ultimately to pay for the whole of the proceedings. Thanks to Sir John Hewett, provisions in Delhi remained during the Royal Visit at almost their usual prices, though people in England, in America, and, indeed, in India, had been afraid that it would be very different. Rumours of famine prices kept away both rich and poor; and (so it is said) the authorities were glad thereof, since many millions of people in Delhi might have led to disease, scarcity, and railway accidents. As it was, not one railway accident occurred of any importance; and the railway arrangements were the wonder and admiration of visitors from all parts of the world.

On the occasion of the military tattoo on December 9th, the Massed Bands were in the centre of the polo ground, and their torches rose in a white, yellow and orange flame that paled the moon and made spectators forget how glad they had been of her subdued and kindly light while, by train, in motor, carriage, tonga and humble ekka they had made their way to the polo ground. Selections from secular and religious music were played, and the programme was long and varied. Separating into lines, and flaming torches, the bands played singly, and then united again. The music passed from band to band, sometimes fifes and drums preponderating, and then the pipes taking up the fading strains and breaking forth into some well-known march, or selection from a hymn, or Indian melody. The performance closed with a battle fantasia, rendered realistic by the explosion of imitation bombs and rapid rifle-firing; and amid the booming of guns, and the burning of lights and fireworks, Their Imperial Majesties returned to the King-Emperor's Camp, having spent quite a long time in watching a tattoo that delighted the people who had gone to see it.

A MEMORABLE DIVINE SERVICE.

Sunday is always spent quietly by the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress wherever they may happen to be. They have always set an example, as did the late Queen-Empress and the late King-Emperor, of reserving one day of the week as a period of rest and religious observance. And at Delhi this rule was not broken, no engagements having been undertaken by Their Imperial Majesties for Sunday, December 10th.

On the morning of that day Their Imperial Majesties were present at Divine Service, which was held on Jagatpur island, opposite the Delhi Garrison Troops Camp.

Their Imperial Majesties drove to the Church parade ground, and the procession of carriages was as follows :—

First Carriage—The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Second Carriage—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Lord High Steward, the Marquis of Crewe, and Lord Shaftesbury.

Third Carriage—The Duke of Teck, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lord-in-Waiting and Lord Stamfordham.

Major Lord Fitzmaurice and Major Clive Wigram were in attendance on horseback. The escort was furnished by the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons and 9th Hodson's Horse.

The route of the procession, which was by the Kingsway and the Military Road, was lined throughout by British and Indian Infantry and Imperial Service troops.

Three small shamianas had been erected for the shelter of the officiating clergy and Their Imperial Majesties; and when the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress reached Jagatpur, a procession was formed, led by the Rev. J. C. Foster, with the Processional Cross, followed by the Bishops of Lahore and Lucknow, Rangoon, Chota Nagpur, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras. The Rev. G. D. Barne bore the Pastoral Staff, and the Bishop of Lahore immediately preceded Their Imperial Majesties.

As the procession moved up towards the altar the hymn "Now thank we all our God" was sung by the choir, accompanied by the band. The service, specially arranged for the occasion as "an act of solemn worship of Almighty God appointed for use at the State Church Parade of the Coronation Durbar as a thanksgiving for the Coronation of Their Most Gracious Majesties," was a most impressive one. It opened with the 20th Psalm followed by the lesson, verses thirteen to seventeen, Chapter 2 of the Epistle of St. Peter. Then came the hymn "Praise the Lord, Ye heavens adore Him," followed by the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the usual responses. Special prayers for the King-Emperor, the Royal Family, the Viceroy, and the Government of India, the Church, the Indian Princes, and the peoples of India were offered. The Bishop of Madras preached the sermon, taking for his text—"The Kingdom of the World has become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ."

In the course of his address he said :—

"Our service this morning forms part of a great historic event, unique in the history of the British Empire, and it is, too, more impressive because it is being offered not only by this congregation, but by many thousands of our brethren and Europeans throughout India. The prayers that we have used are being said this morning in cities and villages, in Cathedrals and mud prayer-houses, in twenty different languages, and this union in prayer, on this historic occasion, expresses our deep sense of the spiritual and religious truths which lie behind the Coronation Durbar. We believe that all power comes from God, and the

splendour of the scenes amid which our Emperor is crowned emphasizes the truth that he reigns as God's representative. Behind all the magnificence of this Durbar stands the supreme sovereignty of God, and as we worship this morning before God's throne, the whole significance of the Coronation of our King lies in our profound belief that he is truly called by God to his high office, that he has received from the hands of God the Crown of the British Empire, and that he is anointed by the holy spirit of God to give him wisdom and strength for his great work.

"I speak only as a representative of the Christian community in India, but our non-Christian fellow-subjects believe no less firmly than we do in the divine authority of their sovereign, and the enthusiastic loyalty felt by the whole people of India towards their Emperor is due in no small degree to their belief that he rules over them as the representative of God. This service too brings home to us the vast responsibility of Empire. As all power comes from God, so it is given us to fulfil the purpose of God. The history of the world is the gradual fulfilment, even through the working of human passions and ambitions, of God's eternal Will. Whatever is out of harmony with that Will comes to naught; whatever opposes it is swept away. The Kingdom of the world must at last become the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, that kingdom where the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man reign supreme. It may seem now a goal that is very far off, but whether far or near, it is the final goal towards which God is guiding all created life, and the permanent value of any Empire or any social institution must depend upon its power of bringing nearer the Kingdom of God, by making real and effective in the world the ideal of brotherhood.

"Here then lies the work of our Empire in the coming year, and let us not forget that the achievement of the great end does not lie merely with statesmen and politicians, but far more with ordinary people in the ordinary routine of daily life. What is needed above all things is the sweeping away of the narrow traditions and unchristian feelings that make brotherhood impossible, and a sincere effort on the part of individual man and woman to look fairly at the facts of life in the spirit of Christ and to apply to their relations with all classes and races the principles of brotherhood. We need to keep steadily before us the very highest ideal that the Gospel of Jesus Christ can give us. We must not be content with lower standards. The Englishman in India stands for efficiency, for duty, for justice. Let him stand yet more definitely for brotherhood and love. Nothing less than the love and self-sacrifice of Christ will avail for the great work of Empire which God has entrusted to us to-day. There are high barriers and deep gulfs that separate race from race and class from class in our Empire and in the world. The one power that can enable us to bridge the gulfs and break down the barriers is the love of God, and the power of the living Christ in our hearts and lives. God grant that this power may be ours. May this great gathering at Delhi of so many races and peoples united in one common sentiment of loyalty to our King-Emperor be the foreshadowing of a still higher unity in the days to come when, through stress and storm, through conflict and self-sacrifice, through faith and love, we move steadily on towards the final goal when brotherhood becomes no longer an ideal but a reality, and the Kingdom of the world becomes indeed the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ."

The Bishop of Lahore pronounced the Benediction and the National Anthem was sung, the bands drowning to some extent the voices of the large congregation.

At the conclusion of the Service Their Imperial Majesties entered their carriage and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp, the return route being by the Military Road, Parade Road and Prince's Road.

Before the departure of Their Imperial Majesties from England, the Archbishop of Canterbury had announced that special prayers would be offered up in all English Churches during the period of Their Imperial Majesties' absence; and on the 10th of December, only a few hours after the service held on Jagat pur island, all England joined in these prayers for the success of the Royal Visit, and the safe return of Their Imperial Majesties from India. These prayers were no doubt in the minds of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on the morning of December 10th when they took part in the simple Church of England service held under the cloudless Indian sky in Imperial Delhi. For in Sandringham Church, Norfolk, England, the widowed Queen-Empress, the Prince of Wales and the younger children of Their Imperial Majesties would join in these prayers, and millions of people in the British Isles would repeat them.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

On the 11th of December His Imperial Majesty presented new colours to the following nine Regiments :—

1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.
1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry.
1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.
2nd Battalion, The Black Watch.
2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.
1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers.
Ninetieth Punjabis.
Eighteenth Infantry.

The ceremony was held on the polo ground, a wide expanse of turf near the left centre of the Durbar Camp. The difficulties experienced in covering this arid ground with green grass and converting it into two vast lawns will be appreciated if the small rainfall of Delhi be taken into consideration. But the work was done; and, standing on the mounds for the accommodation of spectators, one looked down upon a wide, smooth sward fringed with bosage. The polo ground was divided into two, and on the morning of the 11th of December, the presentation of colours to the seven English Regiments took place on the West polo ground, and to the two Indian Regiments on the East polo ground.

Before daybreak spectators made their way to the place where the beautiful ceremonies would be conducted, and when the sun rose, a vast crowd had already formed round the polo ground and the mounds for spectators showed masses of brilliant colours. Clouds from time to time lessened the heat of the sun, but the weather was perfect throughout the proceedings.

The formation of the parade on the West polo ground was that of hollow square, the two English Regiments on the right, the kilted Highland Regiments in the centre, and the Highland Light Infantry and Connaught Rangers on the left. All the officers except Brigadier-General C. Young, Commanding the Parade, and his staff, who took up a position immediately in front of the centre face, were dismounted.

The Church of England Chaplain and his assistant Clergy, the Presbyterian Chaplains and the Roman Catholic Priests were drawn up on the extreme right of the square.

At 10 o'clock loud cheering at the gate announced the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties; and as the Royal procession came along the road skirting the stands, the cheering was loud and continuous. His Imperial Majesty was in the full dress of a Field-Marshal and rode with his suite. The Queen-Empress following in the State carriage. A Royal salute having been given, His Imperial Majesty dismounted and inspected the Parade. The Chaplains advanced to the centre of the square where the new colours of the seven regiments were piled on the drums, and the service of consecration began. The Chaplain-General consecrated the colours of the English Regiments, the Presbyterian Chaplains those of the Scotch Regiments, and the Roman Catholic Priests those of the Connaught Rangers. The words of consecration in each case were as follows :—

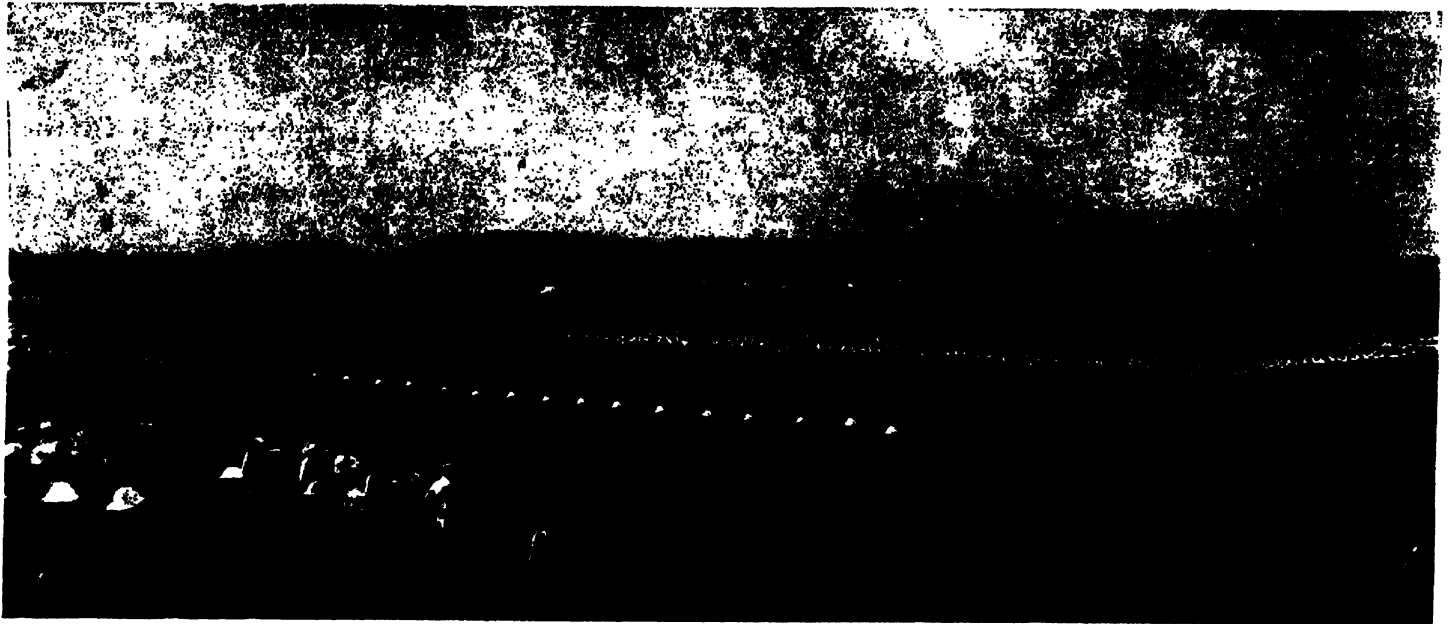
Church of England.—"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost we do dedicate and set apart these colours that they may be a sign of our duty towards our King and country in the sight of God."

Presbyterian.—"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost we do dedicate and set apart these colours that they may be a sign of our duty towards our King and country in the sight of God."

Roman Catholic.—"Almighty and everlasting God, source of all blessing who gives strength unto those who conquer, graciously hear our humble prayers and hallow with Thy Heavenly benediction this flag which has been prepared for the use of war. Grant that it may prevail against our enemies and that girt with Thy protection it may carry terror to the foes of the Christian people, whilst to those who hope in Thee it may ever be as a bulwark of strength and an assured pledge of victory, for Thou art the God who destroyest wars and who shieldest with Thy Heavenly protection those who put their trust in Thee."

The Roman Catholic priests, in gorgeous vestments, sprinkled with holy water the colours of the Connaught Rangers after they had been blessed, and this closed the ecclesiastical ceremonies for the British Regiments.

THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY.



THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Fred. Bremner, Lahore.



THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Fred. Bremner, Lahore.



THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

The Senior Majors of each corps then advanced to the pile of drums, and in turn placed the new colours in the hands of His Imperial Majesty, who handed them to the Subalterns, the latter receiving them on bended knee. The officers concerned advanced and retired in slow time. Afterwards the Commanding Officers advanced in line and His Imperial Majesty made the following speech :—

“ I am very glad to have this opportunity of giving new colours to so many of my battalions while I am in India. The presentation of colours is a solemn occasion in the history of a regiment, for you bid farewell to the old flag, which bears upon it the records of past achievements, receiving in return a new flag, upon which it lies with you to inscribe the names of future victories, recalling with pride the deeds of those who have gone before you and looking forward with hope to the coming days.

“ Remember these are no common flags which I am committing to your keeping ; a colour is a sacred ensign, ever by its inspiration, though no longer by its presence, a rallying point in battle. It is the emblem of duty, the outward sign of your allegiance to God, your Sovereign and country, to be looked up to, to be venerated, and to be passed down untarnished to succeeding generations.”

His Imperial Majesty presented to each of the Commanding Officers a copy of this address, after which the colour parties returned to their respective corps.

Then came the pathetic ceremony of carrying the old colours to the rear to the strains of “ Auld Lang Syne” in slow time. The whole ceremony was concluded with a Royal salute and “ three cheers” for the King and Queen shouted by the whole parade.

Their Imperial Majesties then proceeded to the East polo ground where the two Indian Regiments, the 18th Infantry and the 90th Punjabis, were drawn up in a square to receive their colours. The former of these fine regiments was raised in 1795, the latter in 1799. Both have seen active service, the 18th bearing on its colours “ Burma, 1885 to 1887,” and the 90th having the honours “ Ava,” “ Afghanistan, 1878 to 1880, and Burma, 1885 to 1887.”

The ceremony here was exactly the same as with the British Regiments, but without any consecration service.

To the Indian troops the King-Emperor made the following speech :

“ For many ages the colours of a regiment were its rallying point in battle. To-day they remain an emblem of duty, the outward symbol of allegiance to God and Empire ; and as a record of past victories. As such I commit these new colours to your keeping. May they recall to the old soldiers gallant deeds of the past and kindle within their younger comrades zeal for fresh achievements and for devoted service to the Crown. Religious freedom is now your birthright. Consecrate these colours as you will recognize in them a sacred trust. In your hands they are safe. Under their inspiration you will, I know, ever maintain untarnished the proud record of your forefathers.”

Amidst ringing cheers Their Imperial Majesties left the polo ground and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp ; and no heartier cheers were heard than these that came from the Indian Veterans.

THE VETERANS.

Drawn up on the ground and making three sides of a square, were a number of old veterans, all wearing uniform, and the breasts of most of them covered with medals. Before leaving the East polo ground, His Imperial Majesty walked down the line and greeted these splendid old men, continually stopping to speak and make enquiries as to their service, and congratulating them on their records, and wishing them a long enjoyment of their pensions. It would have been impossible, of course, for His Imperial Majesty to speak to each man individually, but not a man was unnoticed, and where the King-Emperor did not address himself to a single individual he spoke to the men in groups.

There was one especially noticeable incident when an old greybeard, in coming smartly to the salute, overtaxed his strength and very nearly collapsed. The King-Emperor at once gave him permission to leave the ranks, and in fact urged that he should do so ; but the splendid old fellow would not leave his post and continued to stand at the salute until His Imperial Majesty had passed on. The delight of the veterans was added to by the fact that the Queen-Empress followed the King-Emperor down the line in her carriage, bowing and smiling most graciously. This recognition by Their Imperial Majesties made the veterans proud men, and their cheers were among the loudest and heartiest heard on the East polo ground.

The Coronation Durbar.

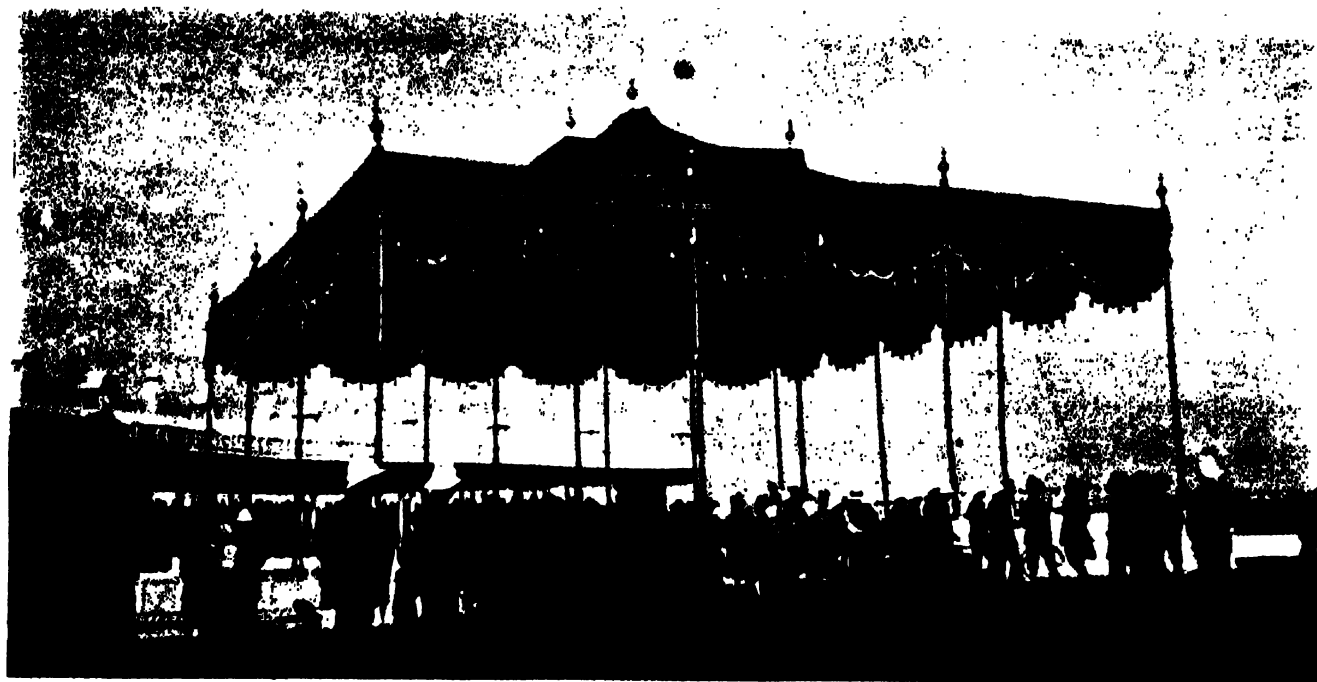


DECEMBER 12th, 1911, will ever be memorable in India as the day on which His Most Gracious Majesty King George V held his Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

The weather was perfect. The sun shone with veiled splendour, and a cerulean sky made a uniform environment for the wonderful pageant.

For months past people in Delhi had watched the great amphitheatre coming into existence, but the neighbourhood had been carefully guarded and only persons with passes had been allowed to come within the enclosed area. Policemen were stationed outside the Durbar arena, and none was permitted to enter the closely-guarded precincts unless he had a pass signed by a member of the Durbar Committee or by some person well-known to that all-powerful and august assembly. But the outlines of the Durbar Amphitheatre had for months past been clearly visible, even when one stood on the Ridge near the Flagstaff. From that point of vantage could be seen, above the tents that grew into a mighty camp before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, a roof glittering in the sun-light; and coming nearer, it was easy to discern two huge, concentric amphitheatres, making a great irregular circle; the smaller one, on the south side, covered in and painted white, and having small domes touched with gold; the larger one, on the north, uncovered, and known as "the Spectators' Mound."

The site chosen for the Coronation Durbar of 1911 had a history of its own. There the first Imperial Durbar had been held in 1877, when Lord Lytton had announced the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India. And there, twenty-six years later, Lord Curzon had proclaimed the Coronation of King Edward VII. "India would dearly love to see the face of her Emperor" Lord Curzon had said on the day when the last great Durbar was held. And he had spoke the truth, for proud Indian Princes who went as a duty to the Durbar held at Delhi on 1903, gladly paid their homage to their Emperor when he came from beyond the seas to announce in person his accession to the Throne of England and his Coronation as Sovereign of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

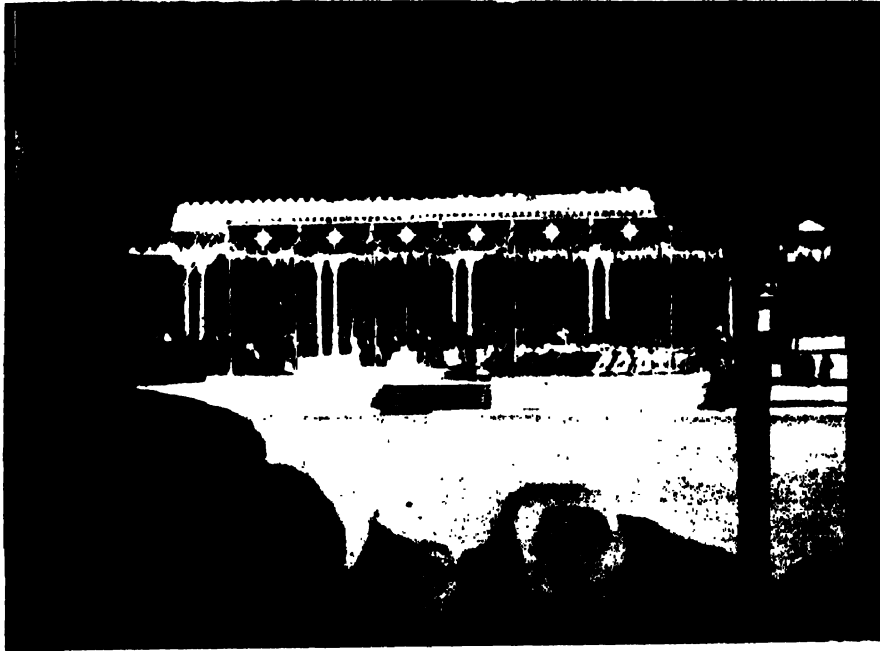


DURBAR SHAMIANA.

Fred. Bu.

As the time grew near for the great event, the Durbar area took on new and interesting features. The amphitheatre on the south was found to be a graceful, covered building of carved work in the Saracenic style, with seats rising tier on tier until they reached boxes of the trellis-work for the accommodation of the many Maharanis, Begums and Indian Princesses who had accompanied their sons, husbands and fathers to the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty George V. Crimson carpet covered the floor of this

amphitheatre, and the chairs were white with crimson seats. It faced the Durbar SHAMIANA, where His Imperial Majesty would receive the homage of the Ruling Chiefs; and it accommodated twelve thousand persons, including the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, the Ruling Princes and the Officers of State, and privileged guests. A broad walk led from the Durbar SHAMIANA to the Royal Pavilion, on which were the thrones. This pavilion was of imitation marble, and rose in three stages, and was covered with a gold dome. From the dome the Royal Canopy was suspended, a gorgeous piece of work done in the Lahore Art School and worth, it was said, together with the covered ceiling and the carpet, three lakhs of rupees. The Royal Canopy was of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, and it had a Crown of gold above the head of the King-Emperor and the initials of the Queen-Empress beside the Crown. For many months before the Coronation Durbar took place this magnificent Canopy was being made in the Art School of Lahore; and there, too, the brass pillars that supported the dome were cast and gilded, in fact the Royal Pavilion and the Durbar SHAMIANA were almost entirely constructed in Lahore.



Johnston and Hoffman, Calcutta.

ROYAL PAVILION.

The Royal Canopy was finished with a deep gold fringe, and above all was the gold dome, which when seen from the Ridge, looked like the glowing sun. The gold dome, the gilded pillars, and the glittering Royal Canopy were completed by two Coronation Thrones made in His Majesty's Mint, Calcutta. These were of solid silver, richly gilded and exquisitely chased. The cushions, of crimson velvet, were embroidered with gold, and the footstools were of crimson velvet with gold settings.

Only with a pass from the Durbar Committee could the Thrones be seen when they stood in the Royal Pavilion; and on the day of the Coronation Durbar very few persons entered this place. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe, the Duchess of Devon-

shire, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, and a small number of English and Indian notabilities followed Their Imperial Majesties to the Royal Pavilion; but few indeed mounted the three tiers of that edifice that day, or stood near the Royal Thrones under the Royal Canopy.

The Thrones faced the larger amphitheatre where fifty thousand persons were accommodated during the Coronation Durbar ceremony. This was terraced for seats and divided into sections, and places were reserved for six thousand school children.

And here it must be mentioned that school children were brought from all the neighbouring places to Delhi to see the Royal Entry and the Coronation Durbar. When Their Majesties left the Fort on the 7th of December by the Delhi Gate, they were greeted by thousands of boys who waved flags, cheered and salaamed. And on the 12th of December many boys and girls were taken with infinite care to the Spectators' Mound in order that they might share in the glories of the Coronation Durbar.



Harrington and Biles, Calcutta.

THE ROYAL CHAIRS USED AT DELHI.

Conspicuous among the boys in Delhi during the Coronation Durbar festivities were twelve lads under fourteen years of age who had been brought from Australia by their Schoolmaster to witness the greatest ceremony they will probably see in their lives. Dressed in grey uniform, armed with kodaks, and in the care of the Cambridge Brothers, with whom they were putting up, these boys made quite a feature among the visitors.

The two amphitheatres enclosed the arena where twenty thousand troops would be mustered during the great ceremony ; and this was divided by three roads of shining red laterite, one running northward and two running east and west. A few palms had been placed in the arena ; and if a fault may be found with the almost perfect arrangements, it may be said that more greenery would have been a relief to the eye when the place became a confused mass of gorgeous colours. On the great day, eyes ached, and the mind sought for some relief from the grand, coloured panorama ; and if Nature had been there in the shape of palms and ferns, well, it would have made the vast picture less difficult to paint on the memory, less like a gigantic garden of flowers from which all leaves had been banished.

Very early on the morning of the 12th vast crowds began to move towards the Coronation Durbar area. The railways were busy from 5 A.M. ; and many people preferred to go by special trains, for which they had secured tickets, rather than risk being caught in the congested traffic. Every imaginable conveyance was seen on the prescribed route from the magnificent carriage of the Native Prince to the humble tonga. Soldiers lined the Kingsway and Prince's Road long before daylight ; and again that day nearly all the troops in Delhi were on duty, and in many cases without a meal from the night of the 11th until the afternoon of the 12th. In the cold of dawn and under the midday sun, the soldiers helped to make the Coronation Durbar a success. "If we weren't working here, we'd be working somewhere else," said a philosophical English Tommy.

Horse and Foot held the Kingsway and Prince's Road, and twenty thousand armed men marched into the Durbar arena long before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties. All morning bands were heard, and into the arena poured Cavalry with flashing lance heads and fluttering pennons, Volunteer Contingents, Imperial Service troops, Skinner's Horse in yellow tunics, Royal Marines, and Blue Jackets.

Spectators arrived early in both amphitheatres ; and the Spectators' Mound began to assume distinct colours. Here was a plot of yellow showing where the people brought from a Native State had congregated ; there was a mass of blue, of red, of crimson.

The Ruling Chiefs with their Escorts came before eleven, and each was recognised as he passed to the place allotted to him. The Governors arrived with their Escorts and Body-guards, and no salutes were fired, His Imperial Majesty being in Delhi. The Massed Bands gave selections from well-known music. Each moment the scene gained in splendour, and the enthusiasm and excitement of the assembled people increased.

For the ladies of each Ruling Chief a separate little room had been provided, and very early a hum of voices came from behind the trellis-work. "Sit down, please," an officer said in the smaller arena if anyone rose in his place. "Remember the purdah ladies." So the time passed until half-past eleven.

Then with pipes and drums the Black Watch marched in and formed up on the right side of the Durbar SHAMIANA. The 53rd Sikhs, with their band followed. The ceremonial of the day was about to commence.

Suddenly, excitement and commotion was seen in the arena, and a mounted officer rode in, waving his helmet. The Sikhs' band struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the people rose to their feet, for they saw, slowly marching into the arena, eight hundred old men. Proud and erect the old men marched to their places, while soldiers cheered and spectators clapped. These were the veterans of 1857 who the previous day had sent to the King-Emperor the following letter and had received the gracious reply given next below :—



EUROPEAN VETERANS, DELHI DURBAR.

Fred Bremner, Lahore.



INDIAN VETERANS.

Fred Bremner Lahore.

THE VETERANS' LETTER TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

"To His Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty King George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and to Her Most Excellent and Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

"We, the Indian Mutiny Veterans, European, Eurasian and Indian, beg most humbly and respectfully to tender to Your Most Gracious and Imperial Majesties our most heartfelt and sincere gratitude for Your Imperial Majesties' kind invitation to us to witness the Royal Delhi Durbar, and beg Your Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept our heartfelt and respectful congratulations on this most auspicious occasion. As Ruler of the mightiest Empire in the world, Your Majesty directs the destinies of millions of Your Majesty's subjects, and we fervently pray that God may assist you in this difficult task.

"We sincerely hope that Your Imperial Majesties' reign may be long, happy and glorious, and that Your Majesties' efforts may be rewarded by the thankfulness and love of Your Majesties' loyal subjects.

"We pray Your Imperial Majesties to think sometimes of the old veterans of the Indian Mutiny and soldiers of Their late Majesties Queen Victoria and King Edward of blessed memory, and to continue to them that kindness Your Imperial Majesties have ever shewn. Be assured that our prayers are always for Your Imperial Majesties' welfare.

"We beg to remain,

"Your Most Excellent and Imperial Majesties obedient,
humble and loyal subjects,

"(Signed) A. S. HUNTER, MAJOR-GENERAL, R.A.,
On behalf of the Indian Mutiny Veterans."

THE KING-EMPEROR'S REPLY.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CAMP, INDIA,
11th December, 1911.

"DEAR SIR,

"The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were much pleased to receive the address from the Indian Mutiny Veterans forwarded by you on their behalf. The sight of so many old veterans on parade to-day was for Their Imperial Majesties a most touching scene, for they were looking into the faces and speaking to those who in a time of sore distress stood loyal to their Queen and country, and were ready to sacrifice their own lives in defence of that sacred trust. Please assure these old veterans and soldiers of Queen Victoria and King Edward that they will never be forgotten by their present King-Emperor who with Her Imperial Majesty will ever pray that their declining years may be spent in peace and happiness.

"Believe me,

"To
Yours truly,

MAJOR-GENERAL A. S. HUNTER."

"(Signed) STAMFORDHAM."

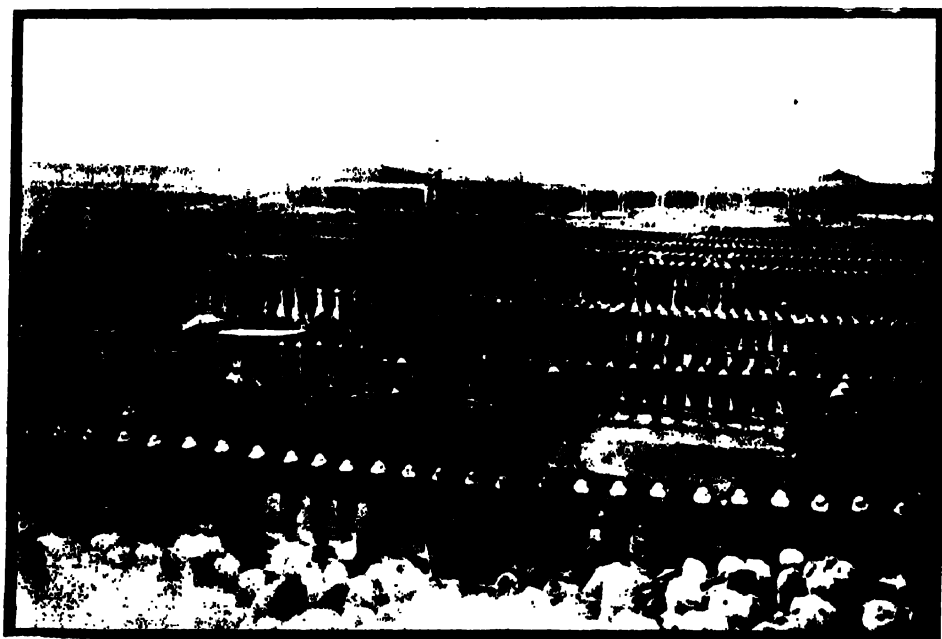
The members of the Royal Household now arrived; and eyes were strained to see the Minister of State for India, the Marquis of Crewe, who looked a commanding figure in black with a white topee and wore the Ribbon of the Garter. The Duchess of Devonshire, in a trained dress of pale yellow satin and a hat with yellow plumes, and wearing Orders on her breast, stopped to speak to the little pages, scions of Royal Houses who would carry the trains of Their Imperial Majesties. The Duke of Teck, the Earl of Durham, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, and other distinguished members of the Royal Household party took their seats in the Durbar SHAMIANA on the left of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge arrived shortly afterwards, escorted by a squadron of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, and a squadron of 11th Lancers. Lord Hardinge was in full Levee dress and wore the Ribbon of the Bath, and his breast glittered with Orders. Lady Hardinge, in a dress of softest grey satin and a small black hat with a white osprey standing upright in front, looked altogether charming.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.

THEIR MAJESTIES ARRIVAL AT DELHI DURBAR IN STATE CARRIAGE.



D. N. Bhat, Rawalpindi.

THEIR MAJESTIES GOING TO DURBAR.

People rose to their feet and cheered as the tall, dignified Governor-General and Lady Hardinge passed to their seats on the right of Their Imperial Majesties, and smiles followed the little princely pages who gravely took their places beside Their Excellencies, the little Sahibzada Rafiakullah Khan, grandson of the Begum of Bhopal, standing on Lady Hardinge's right hand, while Kurran Singh of Orchha and Kunwar Shree Indar Singh of Faridkot sat close to the Governor-General and watched his every movement. In surtouts of gold cloth and turbans fastened with aigrettes, these little Princes lent to the scene not a little of its beauty and significance.

At half past eleven the booming of guns announced that Their Imperial Majesties had left the King-Emperor's Camp and were on their way to the Royal Durbar. They were escorted by a great cavalcade of horse, the 10th Royal Hussars, the "N" Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, the 18th Tiwana Lancers, the Red-coated Body-guard, and the Imperial Cadets. Their Imperial Majesties drove in a State landeau drawn by four bays, with scarlet postillions and outriders, and they were immediately preceded by a picked Body-guard of their own Household Cavalry, three men from the Lifeguards and the Blues, in shining steel. A gigantic Guardsman, in his bear-skin head-dress, took up a position on the highest step of the Royal Pavilion, and remained motionless during the first part of the proceedings, a marvellous figure in the midday light of an Indian day—a figure India had never seen before and may never see again.

Their Imperial Majesties were preceded by the heralds and trumpeters, who dashed into the arena on their white horses sounding blasts on their silver trumpets. Dazzling and magnificent, they rode round the arena proclaiming that Their Imperial Majesties were about to arrive ; and shining like gold in their brilliant tabards, they retired to take up a position near the Royal Pavilion.

Immediately afterwards the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress drove up to the Durbar SHAMIANA ; and one hundred and one guns told the people of Delhi that the Royal Durbar was about to commence. Their Imperial Majesties wore their Coronation robes of Royal purple velvet and ermine, and Imperial diadems resplendent with jewels. Gold umbrellas, emblems of royalty, were held over their heads ; and as they entered the arena, amid booming guns, the strains of "The King" from the massed bands, and the cheers and the salaams of the multitude, that had sprung as one man to its feet, they made a picture that will be remembered as unique, beautiful and magnificent.

The Royal Standard spread itself above the Durbar SHAMIANA, and the Governor-General stepped forward to receive the King and Queen.

Six Indian pages bore the King-Emperor's train. They were (1) Bir Singh of Orchha, (2) Krishna Singh, Maharaja of Bharatpur, (3) Sahibzada Zafar Khan, grandson of the Begum of Bhopal, (4) Biseswar Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, (5) Himat Singh of Idar, and (6) the Maharaja Kumar Sadul Singh of Bikanir.

The train of Her Imperial Majesty was borne by the Thakore Sahib of Palitana, Maharaja Kunwar Ghulab Singh of Rewa, Raj Kumar Ram Chandra Singh and Maharaj Mandhatta Singh, both of Sailana.

His Imperial Majesty wore the Imperial purple robe, a surcoat of purple, white satin breeches and white silk stockings, also the Collar of the Order of the Garter and the Star of the Order of the Star of India. The Imperial Crown consisted of a band of diamonds, studded with four large emeralds and four large sapphires. Above this band were four *crosses patces* with ruby centres, alternated by four *fleurs de lys* with emerald centres. The cap was of purple velvet turned up with ermine.

The dress of the Queen-Empress was of white satin, embroidered with a design of gold roses, thistles and shamrocks, with a border of lotus flowers. Her robe was of purple velvet trimmed with ermine and gold. Her Orders were the Garter and the Crown of India. Diamonds and emeralds sparkled on her neck. Long white kid gloves covered her arms. On her beautiful fair hair was a diamond and emerald diadem. Radiant and graceful she followed the King-Emperor up the steps of the *Shamiana* and stood beside him, acknowledging the enthusiastic reception of the cheering multitude.

After bowing right and left, Their Imperial Majesties seated themselves on their thrones ; and Sir Henry McMahon, the Master of the Ceremonies, approached and craved leave to open the Durbar.

His Imperial Majesty having given his assent, the trumpeters sounded a blast on their silver trumpets and Massed Bands beat a great roll of drums.

The Durbar being open, the King-Emperor rose, and signified his intention to speak, and took from the hands of the Governor-General a roll of manuscript.

The Queen-Empress rose and stood beside the King-Emperor, and history will relate that the slight figure of the King-Emperor stood regally before the assembled people, and that the Queen-Empress, tall, fair and graceful enhanced the charm of the wondrous scene. Behind Their Majesties, garbed in crimson and gold, were tall, bearded Indians on whose breasts were medals and clasps won in battles fought in India, China and Africa. Each had a record for prowess. One had been the personal attendant of Lord Roberts, and carried a watch given to him by that famous warrior when together they visited the spot where the only son of Lord Roberts fell. These old soldiers had been chosen as the personal attendants of Their Imperial Majesties at the Coronation Durbar on account of their brave deeds ; and proudly they grasped and held aloft the Eastern emblems of royalty, the fringed *chhatra*, the *moorcha* of peacock's feathers, the *suraj mukhi*, the *chokeri* of flaxen yak's tails, also the English golden mace surmounted by a Crown. Their turbans were stiff with gold, and their crimson coats were embroidered with gold, and each of them was a tall, strong and valiant warrior. The pages, in their cloth of gold tunics, stood on the steps leading to the thrones ; behind the thrones were His Imperial Majesty's A.-D.-C.'s, both English and Indian, and the Imperial Cadet Corps, in white and blue, formed the Imperial Body-guard.

Before Their Majesties stood the great Ruling Princes, with their ministers and nobles, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, the Judges of the High Court in old-time wig and scarlet gown, the Bishops in canonicals, the distinguished Officers of the British forces in India, the leading Indian noblemen, the Councils of the Governor-General and of the Provincial Governors, and eminent men from all parts of India in levee and Court dress, also privileged ladies in every variety of Durbar attire.

And in the background, beyond the Royal Pavilion, was a vast concourse of men, women and children who had come from far and near to see Their Imperial Majesties. To give an idea of this brilliant, many-coloured assembly would be impossible in sober print. Let the reader, then, imagine a vast garden in which the flower-beds are composed of human beings, grouped in coloured masses, a garden stretching as far as eye could reach, for the great Spectators' Mound rose tier on tier. Here were the soldiers who were off duty, the retainers of the Ruling Chiefs, the selected people brought to Delhi from the Native States, the school children, and, in the standing places, the people of many castes and nationalities who had assembled in Delhi to witness the great function.

In the arena stood the troops, in varied uniforms, giving to the scene a martial air and speaking of its Imperial significance. Glittering lances and waving pennons, white helmets and scarlet jackets, again the garden simile must suffice to conjure before the mind of the reader something of the wonderful spectacle presented by the Coronation Durbar of 1911.

The applause having subsided, the King-Emperor read the following speech in far-reaching tones:—

THE KING'S DURBAR SPEECH.

"It is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you.

"This year has been to the Queen-Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of unusual, though happy, burden and toil. But in spite of time and distance the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love, and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to re-visit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home.

"In doing so I have fulfilled the wish expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you, in person, my Coronation celebrated on the 22nd of June in Westminster Abbey, when, by the grace of God, the Crown of my forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony.

"By my presence with the Queen-Empress I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful peoples of India and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire. It is moreover my desire that those who could not be present at the solemnity of the Coronation should have the opportunity of taking part in its commemoration at Delhi.

"It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and to the Queen-Empress to behold this vast assemblage, and in it my Governors and trusty officials, my great Princes, the representatives of the peoples, and deputations from the military forces of my Indian dominions, I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

"I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and affectionate good-will unites the Princes and the people with me on this historic occasion. In token of these sentiments I have decided to commemorate the event of my Coronation by certain marks of my special favour and consideration, and this I will later on to-day cause to be announced by my Governor-General to the Assembly.

"Finally, I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges, and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace and contentment.

"May the divine favour of Providence watch over my people and assist me in my utmost endeavour to promote their happiness and prosperity. To all present feudatories and subjects, I tender our loving greeting."

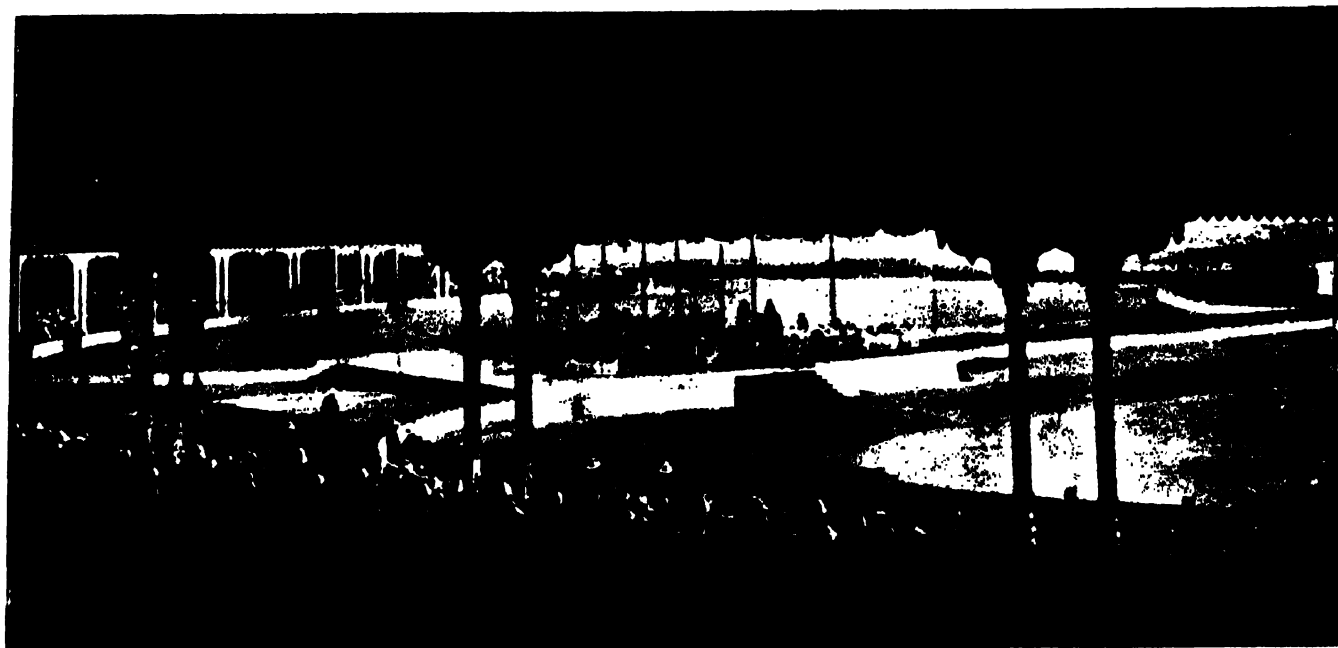
His Imperial Majesty's gracious speech was followed by the ceremony of Homage.

His Excellency the Governor-General first approached the Throne. He bowed, drew nearer, bowed again, kissed His Imperial Majesty's hand and retired.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief followed and bowed; and afterwards the Ordinary Members of His Excellency's Executive Council advanced in a body and made a deep obeisance.

Then came the Ruling Chiefs, and the Agents to the Governor-General, and the Residents, in territorial order.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad advanced first, in virtue of his position as Ruler of the Premier Native State. He wore a plain black suit and a yellow turban with a diamond aigrette. Slowly and proudly he advanced, looking to right and left, conscious of his position as Ruler of a great Kingdom within a vast Empire, and mindful that the Ruling Princes of India look on him as their leader, and follow his example. So the successor of "our faithful ally," as His Highness' grandfather has often been termed in England, walked up to the Throne and bowed before the King-Emperor.



HOMAGE PAVILION.

Bali & Co., Rawalpindi.

It was noticed that His Imperial Majesty bowed at the same time as His Highness the Nizam, and that he did this in the case of every Ruling Prince, and that he looked long and earnestly at each of the Chiefs who did him homage.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda followed the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Then came the Maharaja of Mysore, a princely figure, who made his homage with the dignity and grace that characterise all his movements.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, in plain black and with a large white turban, next came up and bowed before His Imperial Majesty, and then before the Queen-Empress, and being the first to set this precedent he was greeted with rounds of applause that followed him until he returned to his seat.

Then in the same way came the Ruling Princes of Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, Sikkim and Bhutan, The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court of Bengal, the Governor-General's Legislative Council, The Governor of Madras, the Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Madras, Provincial Representatives of Madras. The Governor of Bombay, the Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Bombay, the Representatives of Bombay. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor's Executive Council, the Ruling Chiefs of Bengal, Provincial Representatives of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, Ruling Chiefs of the United Provinces, Provincial Representatives of the United Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab, Provincial Representatives of the Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Ruling Chiefs of Burma, Provincial Representatives of Burma. The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Ruling Chiefs of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Provincial Representatives of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Representatives of the Central Provinces, Representatives of Baluchistan, Chief Commissioner of North-West Frontier Province, and Representatives of the North-West Frontier Province.

The massed bands played soft music, and the imposing ceremony of homage lasted over an hour. The Representatives of British India for the first time took part in the homage paid to the King-Emperor,

and this lengthened the proceedings. Many persons had never before seen the Judges of the High Court in their scarlet robes and long wigs, and some said that the homage of the Judges was the most picturesque part of the ceremony. But the clapping was reserved for the Ruling Chiefs. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal received an ovation, as in a gold *burqa* she advanced towards Their Imperial Majesties, bowed in regulation way, and returned to her seat. The same *burqa* had been worn by Her Highness at the Coronation Ceremony in Westminster Abbey, and when she had appeared there in cloth of gold with a gold *burqa*, the English people had seen the veiled figure of the only woman Ruler in India.

The little Nawab of Bhawalpore was loudly clapped when he mounted the steps, walked with childish dignity to the place where he had to bow, bowed to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress, and stepped backwards until he had left the Imperial presence.

The young Maharajah of Jodhpur was cheered when he placed his sword against his forehead and then laid it at the feet of his Sovereign.

The homage varied greatly. Sometimes it was a bow from an English official in gold lace, at others a low salaam from an Indian Ruler who wore emeralds as large as pigeons' eggs and gorgeous silk robes. In stiff military style some of the Ruling Chiefs saluted, while others spread white scavers before the feet of Their Imperial Majesties and removed their head-gear. The Chiefs from Burma and Siam, in golden, pagoda-shaped head-dresses, spoke of "the silken East"; and the stiff skirts of the Rajputana Chiefs reminded spectators of the days when their gallant ancestors had used the sword. Nowhere else in the world could such a wonderful ceremony be seen, for no Empire possesses so many independent Rulers as the British Empire, indeed, but for India there could be no British Empire.

The Massed Bands played softly Schubert's *Ave Maria* and the significance of the scene was slowly borne in upon those who had the privilege to see it. How often in centuries gone by did the Rulers of India dream of a time when all the kingdoms of this great country would be gathered together "under one umbrella," the symbol of royalty from time immemorial in Hindustan! Conqueror after conqueror had this object before him when he sent his officers and generals to govern distant part of his dominions. In Imperial Delhi the Mogul Emperors came near to the ideal of their fore-runners; but the time was not then ripe for the union of so many races, such varied religions and so many languages. Modern science, with post office, telegraph service, and railway, cheap steamer fares to distant parts of the world, newspapers in the vernaculars, general education and a raised standard of comfort, modern civilization and democratic ideas have made possible and actual the ideals and the dreams of so many dead monarchs. Moreover the Empire of India may be said to have been cemented by the love and care of the first Queen-Empress, and of her successor King Edward the Peacemaker. And now His Imperial Majesty King George the Fifth, with his Royal Consort, had come across the seas to give in person to the people of India news of his accession to the Throne and promises of good-will and never-ceasing love and interest. That the Royal Visit was a wish direct from the heart of the King-Emperor everyone knew full well; and the fact that no British Sovereign had left Europe for hundreds of years, and that the peoples of the British Isles had parted for a time from their most precious and cherished Monarch, was a token of good-will and friendly feeling that none could put aside. The prayers of English men, women and children followed Their Imperial Majesties, and with anxiety and confidence in God, they waited and prayed for the safe return of King George and Queen Mary.

The music grew louder, and thoughts returned to the present.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress rose from their seats, and hand in hand descended the steps leading from their thrones to the broad open path leading to the Royal Pavilion. The procession was formed in the following order :—

Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, Lord High Steward, the Queen-Empress's pages, the Thakur Sahib of Palitana, Raj-Kumar Ram Chandra Singh of Sailana, Maharaj Kumar Gulab Singh of Rewa, Maharaja Manohata Singh of Sailana, the King-Emperor's pages, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar, Vir Singh, grandson of the Maharaja of Orchha, the Maharana of Jodhpur, Maharaj-Kumar Sadul Singh of Bikanir, Sahibzada Mahamad Wahiduz Zulfarkhan of Bhopal, Lady Hardinge, the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis of Crewe, the Hon'ble Venetia Baring, Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Nawab of Rampur, Sir John Hewett, the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Lord Annaly, Lord Stamfordham, Sir Edward Henry, Sir H. McMahon, Lieut.-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Dunlop, Sir C. Keppel, Sir Stewart Beatson, Brigadier-General Grimston, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Hon'ble Sir D. Keppel, Commander Sir C. Cust, Captain B. G. Godfrey Fausett, Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Watson, His Highness Prince George of

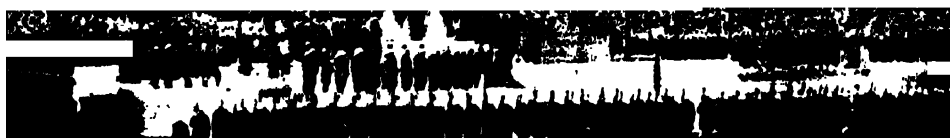
Battenberg, Major Wigram, Sir R. H. Charles, Colonel Lord Harris, Brigadier-General H. DuKeary, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Brigadier-General C. J. Mellis, Brigadier-General Mercer, Colonel Goodwin, Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Major Stockley, Hon'ble Colonel Nawab Sir Hafi Mahomed Abdulla Khan, Hon'ble Colonel Sir Mahomed Aslam Khan, Major Money, Lieut.-Colonel Bird, Hon'ble J. Fortescue, Mr. Lucas, Captain Hogg, Captain Raban, Captain Ashburner, Major Cadogan and Captain Hill.

The Massed Bands sounded a summons to the Heralds, who replied with a flourish of trumpets, and rode up to the amphitheatre, where they sounded a second flourish of trumpets, and finally rode to the front of the Royal Pavilion, where they sounded a third flourish. The masses in the two amphitheatres rose to their feet, and all eyes followed Their Imperial Majesties while the 'procession' moved slowly along the open path and up the steps of the Royal Pavilion. The massed bands played a Coronation March, especially composed for the occasion, and when the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress reached their Thrones the multitude on the Spectators' Mound broke into rounds of applause, which continued until Their Imperial Majesties had taken their seats.



HERALDS.

Fred. Brommer, Lahore



THE DURBAR PAVILION DELHI.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

The Chief Herald, Major-General Peyton, was then commanded by the King-Emperor to read the Royal Proclamation announcing the solemnity of His Imperial Majesty's Coronation in London on the 22nd of June, 1911, and this was afterwards read in Urdu by the Assistant Herald, Malik Umar Hayat Khan.

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

"For making known within His Majesty's Dominions the Celebration of the Solemnity of the Coronation of His Majesty GEORGE, R. I."

"**Whereas** by Our Royal Proclamations bearing date the nineteenth day of July and the seventh day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten in the First Year of Our Reign, We did publish and declare Our Royal intention, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

"**And whereas**, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, We were enabled to celebrate the said solemnity upon Thursday, the 22nd June last;

"**And whereas**, by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven in the First Year of Our Reign, we did declare that it was Our wish and desire ourselves to make known to all Our loving subjects within Our Indian Dominions that the said solemnity had so been celebrated, and to call to Our Presence Our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and others of Our Officers, the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under Our Protection, and the Representatives of all the Provinces of Our Indian Empire :

"Now we do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, make announcement thereof and extend to all Our Officers, and to all Princes, Chiefs, and Peoples now at Delhi assembled, Our Royal and Imperial greeting and assure them of the deep affection with which we regard our Indian Empire, the welfare and prosperity of which are and ever will be Our constant concern.

"Given at Our Court at Delhi, the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, in the second year of Our Reign.

"GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR."

The Royal Proclamation was followed by a salute of 101 guns, by salvoes of batteries, and *feu de joie* by the troops outside the amphitheatre. The Massed Band played the National Anthem, and Their Majesties stood until the last strain of "The King" had died away.

THE IMPERIAL BOONS.

The Governor-General then advanced and by His Imperial Majesty's command made the following announcement :—

"To all to whom these presents may come, by the command of His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, I, his Governor-General, do hereby declare and notify the grants, concessions, reliefs and benefactions, which His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon this glorious and memorable occasion.

"Humbly and dutifully submissive to His Most Gracious Majesty's will and pleasure the Government of India have resolved, with the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, to acknowledge the predominant claims of educational advancement on the resources of the Indian Empire, and have decided in recognition of a very commendable demand to act themselves to make education in India as accessible and wide as possible. With this purpose they propose to devote at once fifty lakhs to the promotion of truly popular education, and it is the firm intention of Government to add to the grant now announced further grants in future years on a generous scale.

"Graciously recognising the signal and faithful services of his forces by land and seas the King-Emperor has charged me to announce the award of half a month's pay of rank to all non-commissioned officers and men and reservists both of His British Army in India and His Indian Army, to the equivalent

ranks of the Royal Indian Marine, and to all permanent employees of departmental or non-combatant establishments paid from the Military estimates whose pay may not exceed the sum of Rs. 50 monthly.

“Furthermore His Imperial Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that from henceforth the loyal Native Officers and men and reservists of his Indian Army shall be eligible for the grant of the Victoria Cross for valour; that membership of the Order of British India shall be increased during the decade following His Imperial Majesty's Coronation Durbar by fifty-two appointments in the first class, and that in mark of these historic ceremonies fifteen new appointments in the first class and nineteen new appointments in the second class shall forthwith be made; that from henceforth Indian officers of the Frontier Militia Corps and Military Police shall be deemed eligible for admission to the aforesaid order; that special grants of land or assignments or remissions of land revenue, as the case may be, shall now be conferred on certain native officers of His Imperial Majesty's Indian army who may be distinguished for long and honourable service; and that the special allowances now assigned for three years only to the widows of deceased members of the Indian Order of Merit shall with effect from the date of this Durbar hereafter be continued to all such widows until death or marriage.

“Graciously appreciating the devoted and successful labours of his Civil Service, His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to declare the grant of half a month's pay to all permanent servants in the civil employ of Government whose pay may not exceed the sum of Rs. 50 monthly.

“Further it is His Imperial Majesty's gracious behest that all persons to whom may have been, or hereafter may be granted the titles of Dewan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib or Rao Sahib, shall receive distinctive badges as a symbol of respect and honour, and that on all holders present or to come of the venerable titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Sham-ul-ulma shall be conferred some annual pension for the good report of the ancient learning of India.

“Moreover in commemoration of this Durbar and as a reward for conspicuous public service certain grants of land free of revenue tenable for the life of the grantee or in the discretion of the local administration for one further life shall be bestowed or restored in the North-Western Frontier Province and in Baluchistan.

“In his gracious solicitude for the welfare of His Royal Indian Princes His Imperial Majesty has commanded me to proclaim that from henceforth no *Nazerana* payments shall be made upon succession to their States, and sundry debts owing to the Government by the non-jurisdictional States in Kathiawar and Guzerat and also by the Bhumia Chiefs of Mewar will be cancelled and remitted in whole or in part under the orders of the Government of India.

“In token of his appreciation of the Imperial Service troops certain supernumerary appointments in the Order of British India will be made.

“In the exercise of His Royal and Imperial clemency and compassion His Most Excellent Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that certain prisoners now suffering the penalty of the law for crimes and misdemeanours shall be released from imprisonment; and that all those civil debtors now in prison whose debts may be small and due not to fraud but to real poverty shall be discharged, and that their debts shall be paid. The persons by whom and the terms and conditions on which these grants, concessions and benefactions shall be enjoyed will be hereafter declared.

“GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.”

The herald and the trumpeters again sounded a flourish and the Chief Herald called for three cheers, first for the King-Emperor and then for the Queen-Empress. In these the troops joined, the soldiers outside the arena cheering with the thousands of people on the Spectators' Mound. Flags and scarves were waved, helmets were lifted high in the air and twirled on bayonets, and from eighty thousand throats came “Hip! hip! hip! hurrah!” again “Hip! hip! hip! hurrah!” and again “Hip! hip! hip! hurrah!” Never before had Imperial Delhi heard such a volume of human sound. Their Imperial Majesties stood smiling and bowing until the enthusiasm of the multitude had exhausted itself. Then, hand in hand, slowly and with great dignity, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress descended the steps of the Royal Pavilion, and returned by the broad open path to the Durbar *Shamiana*, the Massed Bands playing a Coronation March, and the procession being formed as before.

Their Imperial Majesties resumed their seats on their thrones, and the Assembly thought that the great Coronation Durbar was about to be closed. But there was yet to come a momentous and dramatic incident. A little Indian page advanced behind the throne of the King-Emperor with a scroll in his hand. Hesitating, and evidently nervous, the boy looked towards the Governor-General, who beckoned to him to go on. The boy then pushed into the hand of His Imperial Majesty the scroll of paper, and the King-Emperor rose and made the following historic announcement :—

THE IMPERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

“We are pleased to announce to Our people that on the advice of Our Ministers, tendered after consultation with Our Governor-General in Council, We have decided upon the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient capital of Delhi, and simultaneously and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council, administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as our Governor-General in Council, with the approval of Our Secretary of State for India in Council, may, in due course, determine.

“It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of our beloved people.”



IMPERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-General advanced, bowed low, and received the roll of paper from His Imperial Majesty. The Assembly, having heard every word of the King-Emperor's announcement, was taken by surprise by the carefully concealed secret. Silence alone was the natural reception for the announcement that henceforth Imperial Delhi will be the Capital of India; and silently the Assembly received the news.

The King-Emperor then commanded the Master of Ceremonies to close the Durbar. The bands played the National Anthem, and the people sang softly "God save the King." The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress returned to their Camp in the same way as they had come; and the great historic and momentous Coronation Durbar of 1911 was at an end.



THE IMPERIAL PAGES.

Fred. Bremer, Lohor



THE AMPHITHEATRE.

Swami Dass, Pehli.

CHAPTER VIII.

Imperial Delhi.

DELHI SPEAKS.

I, that am called Delhi, and have seen
Change upon change, through countless tale of years,
Watching my land of Hind through joy, through tears,
I cry thee Hail, my Emperor ! Hail, my Queen !
Rajput, Pathan and proud Mogul have been
Throned with me ; Timur's and Nadir's spears
Gleamed o'er my Ridge, where now yond camp appears
Smiling, no longer fierce, as once its mien.
Through many days, and long nights, 'neath dim skies,
Ploughing thy shifting seas thou com'st my King !
Such Kingly toil winneth a nobler fleece
Than Jason's meed of gold—Love, that defies
All changes ; mine and Hind's. Lo, Sire, we cling
Unto the hand that brings us Love and Peace.

14th December, 1911.

" *The Pioneer*."



MODERN Delhi, or Shahjahanabad, lies in the south-east corner of the Province of the Punjab, in a narrow plain between the river Jumna and the northernmost spur of the Aravalli Mountains. It dates from 1650 A.D., and is the latest and most beautiful of the Capitals built by the Mogul Emperors.

But long before Shahjahan built the palace and the fort of modern Delhi, there had been another city of the same name, for Delhi is but a Mahomedan corruption of " Dilli."

" Pahle Dilli Tuwar, piche Chauhan, aur piche Moghal Pathan " (First the Tuwar held Delhi, then the Chauhan, and then the Pathan and Mogul), says an old distich.

Twelve miles from modern Delhi are the remains of old " Dilli." The famous Iron Pillar there dates back to the sixth century A.D. An inscription on this pillar says that it was dedicated to Vishnu. The pillar is 23 feet 8 inches high, and the Capital, it is thought, was once surmounted by an image of garuda (Hindu demi-god), like the columns in front of the temple of Jaggarnath, at Puri. The Hindu legend connected with the pillar is that it rested on the head of the great World Serpent, and that a Tuwar prince having unadvisedly moved it to see if this was really the case, the curse fell upon him that his kingdom too should be removed.

" Dilli " is said to have been refounded by the Tuwar King Anangpal the First in 730 A.D.

The Tuwars were defeated by the Chauhans, and about 1180 A.D. Rai Pithora built the Lal Kot at " Dilli " as a defence against the Mahomedan invaders. But not long afterwards, he fell in battle, or was killed while fighting against Shabad-ud-din Ghori, and " Dilli " was captured by the Mahomedans. The Kutab Minar at " Dilli " is said to have been begun by Kutab-ud-din Aibak, in 1206 A.D. He called himself " Emperor of India," and he died while playing polo in Lahore in 1210 A.D. His successor completed the Kutab Minar, which is 238 feet high and is climbed by 379 steps. This tower is one of the wonders of the world ; and writing of it Mr. Fergusson says :—

" It is probably not too much to assert that the Kutab Minar is the most beautiful example of its class known to exist anywhere. The Campanile at Florence, built by Giotto, beautiful though it is, wants that poetry of design and exquisite finish of detail which marks every moulding of the Minar."

In the thirteenth century " Dilli " was a city of great extent. Its walls had no equal. Historians speak of its fortifications, its strong towers, and its ten gates. It rivalled Baghdad and Cairo as regards wealth and magnificence. But Timur and his horde crossed the Jumna in 1398 A.D., and from that time

"Dilli" was the centre of battles and bloodshed. The Kutab Minar was the scene of a terrible massacre in the aforesaid year; the ancient city was destroyed; and "so complete was the desolation that not a cat or a dog was left among the ruins."

Agra and Fatehpur Sikri were the Capitals of Akbar; and Agra and Lahore were the Capitals of Jahangir; and ancient Dilli became a name and a ruin.

In 1638 A.D. the Emperor Shahjahan began to build in modern Delhi his wonderful palace, using largely materials taken from "Dilli" and other deserted cities in the neighbourhood. First he built the palace, then the city walls and then the Jumma Musjid; and before these works were finished, he fell ill and was carried off to Agra by his eldest son Dara Shikoh, and was there deposed by his youngest son Aurangzebe in 1658 A.D. Bernier says that Shahjahan longed to see his beautiful buildings in modern Delhi finish, but refused to look at them from a war vessel on the river, as his successor stipulated. Aurangzebe resided at Delhi during the early years of his reign; and while his court was there, modern Delhi reached the zenith of its short period of Imperial glory and magnificence.

Writing of the palace during the time of Aurangzebe, Bernier says:—"Nothing can be conceived much more brilliant than the great square in front of the Delhi fortress at the hours when the Omrahs, Rajas and Munsabdars repair to the citadel to mount guard, or attend the assembly of the Am-i-Khas. The Munsabdars flock thither from all parts, well mounted and equipped, and splendidly accompanied by four servants, two behind and two before, to clear the street for their masters. Omrahs and Rajahs ride thither, some on horseback, some on majestic elephants; but the greater part are conveyed on the shoulders of six men in rich palanquins, leaning on a thick cushion of brocade, and chewing their betel for double purpose of sweetening their breath and reddening their lips. On one side of every palanquin is seen a servant bearing a spittoon of porcelain or silver; on the other side two more servants fan the luxurious lord, and flap away the flies, or brush off the dust with a peacock's tail fan; three or four footmen march in front to clear the way, and a chosen number of the best groomed and best mounted horsemen follow in the rear."

The same author gives a description of the splendour of the Hall of Audience, when the Emperor Aurangzebe held his court at Delhi in 1663 A.D.

"The King appeared, seated upon his throne at the end of the great Hall in the most magnificent attire. His vest was of white and delicately flowered satin, with a silk and gold embroidery of the finest texture. His turban of gold cloth had an aigrette whose base was composed of diamonds of an extraordinary size and value, besides an oriental topaz which may be pronounced unparalleled, exhibiting a lustre like the sun. A necklace of immense pearls, suspended from his neck, reached to the stomach."

Tavernier, who visited Delhi in 1665 A.D., thus describes the Peacock Throne on which the Emperor was seated.

"The throne was of the shape of a bed, supported by four golden feet twenty to twenty-five inches high, from the bars above which rose twelve columns to complete the canopy; the bars were decorated with crosses of rubies and emeralds, and also with diamonds and pearls. Three steps led up to one of the longer sides of the throne, on which were three golden cushions; round it were suspended a mace, a shield, a bow and a quiver of arrows. In all, there were 108 large rubies on the throne and 116 emeralds, but many of the latter had flaws. The inside of the canopy was covered with diamonds and pearls, and had a fringe of pearls all round it, and on the four-sided dome stood a peacock with large bouquets of gold inlaid with precious stones on either side of it. The peacock's tail was made of sapphires and other coloured stones, the body being of gold inlaid with precious stones, having a large ruby in front of the breast, from whence hung a pear-shaped pearl of fifty-six carats or thereabouts, and of a somewhat yellow water. On the front side of the canopy was a jewel consisting of a diamond (the Koh-i-nur), from eighty to ninety carats weight, with rubies and emeralds round it. Placed in front of the throne, at the sides, were two umbrellas of red velvet embroidered and fringed with pearls, with sticks seven to eight feet high, covered with diamonds, rubies and pearls."

At the foot of the throne were assembled all the Omrahs in splendid apparel, upon a platform surrounded by a silver railing, and covered by a spacious canopy of brocade with deep fringes of gold. The pillars of the hall were hung with brocades of a gold ground, and flowered silk canopies were raised over the whole expanse of the extensive apartment, and the floor was entirely covered with carpets of the richest silk, of immense length and breadth.

From the Hall of Public Audience, or Diwan-i-am, a gateway led to the Red Curtain (Lal Pardah), and this gave admission to the Abode of Splendour (Jalal Khana), in front of the Hall of Private Audience (the Dewan-i-Khas).

The Dewan-i-Khas, built of white marble, was, no doubt, in the days of the Emperor Aurangzebe a dream of loveliness, "Agar Fardus ba rue Zamin est, Hamin ast o hamin ast a hamin ast. (If a Paradise is on the face of the earth, it is this, it is this, it is this—" was written twice on the panels of the narrow arches. The ceiling was of embossed silver and the hall was decorated throughout with precious stones. The private apartments of the Emperor and the rooms of the Zenana were of white marble; and the Moti Masjid, or private mosque of the Court, added in 1659 A.D. by the Emperor Aurangzebe, was of white marble adorned with precious stones.

Every Friday the Emperor Aurangzebe proceeded in state to the Jumma Musjid in a palanquin, with one son mounted on horseback at his side, and all the nobles of the Court on foot. If the Emperor went to the Jumma Musjid on an elephant, the nobles accompanied him on horseback. But more often he was carried to the mosque in a palanquin, four elephants with standards heading the procession, and a Bodyguard of 500 pikemen and 400 matchlock men preceding "the Emperor, the conqueror, the warrior in the cause of God."

The Diwan-i-Khas, one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful buildings in the world, contained at one time the Peacock Throne, constructed in the reign of Shahjahan at a cost of one crore of rupees. This Hall witnessed the greatest glories of the Mogul Emperors; and also the saddest scenes during their period of decay. In it Nadir Shah was received by the Emperor Muhammad Shah, who was the last to sit upon the Peacock Throne. The conqueror cast greedy eyes upon the throne and in 1739 A.D. carried it away to Persia. In the Dewan-i-Khas the Emperor Shah Alum was blinded by Ghulam Kadir Khan, the Rohilla; and when asked by his cruel foe whether he could see, replied:—

"I see only the Holy Koran between us."

In the Diwan-i-Khas Lord Lake was received in 1803 by the blind King, who conferred on him the titles Samsam-i-Daulah, Ash-jah-ul-Mulk, Khan Dauran (Sword of the State, Hero of the Realm, Ruler of the Age); and in it the last King of Delhi took his trial in 1858, an old man 85 years of age, "a striking-looking personage with aristocratic looking features, a pleasant expression and a sense of humour; too old to have initiated or taken any part in the horrors of those days, the tool of bolder and more truculent spirits, male and female, about him."

In the Diwan-i-Khas was held the thanksgiving service for the capture of Delhi when Mogul rule gave way before the British and Indian soldiers of Queen Victoria. In it Her Majesty's health was drunk at the close of the Mutiny of 1857-58; and in the Diwan-i-Khas the army at Delhi gave a great ball to King Edward VII when he visited India as Prince of Wales in 1876. And in 1887, when the Imperial title of India was assumed by Queen Victoria, and again in 1903 when Lord Curzon celebrated the Coronation Durbar of King Edward VII, the Diwan-i-Khas was the scene of brilliant ceremonies.

DARSHAN.

Never, however, has the Diwan-i-Khas seen a happier and more historical moment than on the 13th of December, 1911, when Their Imperial Majesties King George and Queen Mary, wearing the Imperial robes of velvet and ermine, and having crowns sparkling with jewels on their heads, showed themselves there to the great crowd below the walls of the palace and received the homage of many thousands of Hindus, Sikhs, Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists and Parsees. In the garden of the Fort were High Officials and Ruling Chiefs from all parts of India, a brilliant throng. Below, in the valley, were people brought from the Native States and others who had come of their own accord to see the King-Emperor who had crossed the seas with his Imperial Consort and had on the previous day made known that once again Delhi was to be an Imperial City and the Capital of India. Never has the Dewan-i-Khas witnessed a more momentous occasion of far-reaching consequences than when the King-Emperor, whose message is "Peace upon earth, goodwill towards men," stood with his beautiful and gracious Consort before the multitude in the valley below the palace of the Moguls, and bowed to the great concourse that will see a new Delhi rise on the plain that has been made hallowed ground by ancient "Dilli" whose history is lost in the dim past, and modern Delhi whose palace and fort are still "beyond compare and greatly glorious."

The State Banquet and Reception.



On the night of the Coronation Durbar Their Imperial Majesties gave a State Banquet in the King-Emperor's Camp to which the following had the honour of being invited :—

STATE BANQUET.

The Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Clarke, the Governor of Madras and Lady Carmichael, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Dane, the Governor of Ceylon and Lady McCallum, the Governor of the Straits Settlements and Lady Young, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Commander-in-Chief in India and Lady Creagh, Sir John Hewett (President, Coronation Durbar Committee) and Lady Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and Lady Bayley, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and Lady Adamson, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Mrs. Duke, the Chief Justice of Bengal and Lady Jenkins, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson (Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General), Mr. J. L. Jenkins (Member of the Council of the Governor-General) and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. R. W. Carlyle (Member of the Council of the Governor-General) and Mrs. Carlyle, Mr. Syed Ali Imam (Member of the Council of the Governor-General), Mr. S. H. Butler (Member of the Council of the Governor-General) and Mrs. Butler, Mr. W. H. Clark (Member of the Council of the Governor-General) and Mrs. Clark, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Simla, the Earl and the Countess of Mar and Kellie, Lord Charles Montagu, Admiral the Hon'ble Sir H. and Lady Meux, Major-General Maharaja of Gwalior (Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor), the Maharaja of Indore, Major-General the Maharaja Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, Regent of Jodhpur (Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor), Colonel the Maharaja of Bikanir (Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor), the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Bhutan, the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Raja of Dewar (Junior branch), the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, the Maharaja of Dungarpur, the Maharaja of Idar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Hill Tippera, the Aga Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies and Lady Slade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon (Master of Ceremonies) and Lady McMahon, Sir Charles Arnold White (Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) and Lady White, Sir Basil Scott (Chief Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay), the Hon'ble Sir H. G. Richards (Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of the North-Western Provinces) and Mrs. Richards, the Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead, the Bishop of Bombay, Sir Murray Hammick (Member of Council, Madras) and Lady Hammick, Mr. M. B. Chaubal (Member of Council, Bombay), Mr. W. T. Morrison (Member of Council, Bombay), Mr. T. R. R. A. Lamb (Member of Council, Bombay) and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyer (Member of Council, Madras), the General Officer Commanding Southern Army and Lady Barrow, the Chief of the General Staff and the Hon'ble Lady Haig, the General Officer Commanding the Northern Army and Lady Wilcox, Agent to the Governor-General of Rajputana and Mrs. Colvin, the Resident in Kashmir and Mrs. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner of North-West Frontier Province, the Resident in Mysore and Mrs. Daly, Mr. F. A. Slacke (Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) and Mrs. Slacke, Rai Kesori Lall Goswami Bahadur (Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal), the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and Mrs. Ramsay, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and Mrs. O'Dwyer, the Resident in Hyderabad and Mrs. Pinhey, Mr. R. T. Greer (Member of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) and Mrs. Greer, Justice Sir G. H. Knox (Judge of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces) and Lady Knox, Mr. Justice P. C. Banerjee (Judge of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces), Justice Sir Ralph Benson (Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras) and Lady Benson, Justice Sir Richard Harington, *Bart.* (Judge of the High Court of Bengal), and Lady Harington, Mr. Justice C. M. W. Brett (Judge of the High Court of Bengal) and Mrs. Brett,

Mr. Justice H. L. Stephen (Judge of the High Court of Bengal) and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Justice J. E. P. Wallis (Judge of the High Court of Madras) and Mrs. Wallis, Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair (Judge of the High Court of Madras) and Mrs. Sankaran Nair, Mr. Justice H. D. Griffin (Judge of the High Court of North-Western Provinces) and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. Justice Abdar Rahim (Judge of the High Court of Madras), Sir Charles Fox (Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Burma) and Lady Fox, Sir Arthur Reid (Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Punjab) and Lady Reid, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 1st (Peshawar) Division and Lady Nixon, Lieutenant-General Sir A. R. Martin, Commanding the 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 7th (Meerut) Division and Lady Lake, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 3rd (Lahore) Division and Lady Pearson, Lieutenant-General Sir J. B. Moon, Commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division and Mrs. Selater, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. J. B. Wood (Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department) and Mrs. Wood, Brigadier-General H. E. Grimston, Military Secretary to the King-Emperor, Mr. H. V. Cobbs (Resident at Baroda), Major F. W. Wodehouse (Political Agent, Kolhapur), Mr. C. A. Bell (Political Officer, Sikkim), the Private Secretary to the Governor-General and Mrs. DuBoulay, Captain the Hon'ble E. Hardinge, Aide-de-Camp-in-waiting to the Governor-General.

His Excellency the Governor-General in proposing the Royal Toast at the State Dinner said :—

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

“ Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen ;

“ With His Imperial Majesty's gracious permission, it is my proud privilege, on this unique occasion in the history of India, to have the honour of proposing the health of Their Imperial Majesties our King-Emperor and Queen-Empress. Many conquering hosts have in bygone centuries swept over this land, some leaving devastation behind them, while others established famous dynasties of which many historic monuments happily still remain in testimony of their splendour and magnificence, and not a few of the best of these in Delhi itself. Still, whatever may be the past historic memories of Delhi, none can vie with that of the scene which we have all witnessed to-day when our noble King-Emperor, in company with His Most Gracious Consort, the Queen-Empress, received the public homage of all the great Ruling Chiefs and Representatives of all classes and from every part of India.

“ Surely no such vast and notable assemblage has ever gathered in India before, nor has any announcement made by a Sovereign ever appealed so deeply to the sentiments of all classes as that made by Your Imperial Majesty to your loyal and devoted Indian subjects at the Durbar to-day.

“ Delhi with all its teeming wealth of historic incidents once more becomes the Capital of the Indian Empire, and on this the first official celebration in Your Majesties' newly-appointed capital, we all, with true loyalty and devotion, thankfully accept a decision of which the true import and profound significance could not have come home to the millions of the Indian people had it fallen from any lips but your Imperial Majesty's own, a decision which the Government of India believe at the same time to be essential to the better Government and greater prosperity of the Indian Empire.

“ I now propose the health of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.”

After the State Dinner Their Imperial Majesties held a reception at which nearly four thousand persons were present. The State Pavilion of the Royal Camp covered a large area, but it was closely packed, and some of the ladies and gentlemen who had the honour of receiving the Royal Command were unable to see Their Imperial Majesties, although at eleven o'clock, shortly before the close of the reception, the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress made a circuit of the Shamianas and smiled on the gay crowd.

At the further end of the State Pavilion a place was reserved for Their Imperial Majesties and their suite. The King-Emperor was in the dress of Admiral of the Fleet and he wore the Star of India Ribbon and many other Stars and Orders. The Queen-Empress wore a dress of pearl white satin with a corsage blazing with precious stones, a high diamond tiara on her golden hair and ropes of pearls round her neck. In the dense crowd were seen high officials in full dress and military officers in every variety of uniform, Ruling Chiefs in regal attire, and English ladies in rich and varied costumes. Some of the Chiefs carried on their persons jewels of priceless worth. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and His Highness the

Maharaja of Kashmir, being almost the only exceptions as regards personal adornment. The Honours List had been announced, and many congratulations were heard in the hum of conversation. The scene was stately and magnificent; but some of the people who were present spoke of the danger that made for this Imperial function an awful environment. What would have happened if the State Pavilion had caught fire? Would it not have been better and safer to hold Imperial functions in the Fort? These questions were asked by people who shuddered to think that Their Imperial Majesties and all the Rulers of India were under canvas and who congratulated one another on the fact that when another Imperial Visit takes place a new Delhi will have a new palace.

On the 12th of December 11,763 prisoners were released, including 199 poor debtors whose debts did not amount to more than Rs. 100, their debts being paid by the Government. And convicts, who in the interests of Society could not be released, but who were deserving of some concession, were granted remission of sentence at the rate of one month for each year of sentence imposed on them. The list of Coronation Honours announced was the largest on record, and the value of the decorations was enhanced by the presence in Delhi of the King-Emperor who himself invested some of the recipients at the investiture held on the 14th of December.

On the night of December 13th the city was illuminated with innumerable little oil lamps. All the public buildings were made fairy like and beautiful in this fashion, and the changes thus brought about were such that the city became almost unrecognizable. The ancient Fort appeared like a picture from fairy-land, and for miles silver and yellow lights, small, steady, and subtle in effect, kept spectators spell-bound. In the most frequented parts of the city, such as the Chandni Chauk, the illuminations were more varied and brilliant, Japanese lamps being largely used. Variety and bright colour were aimed at in the places where people chiefly congregated. But the Central Railway Station, the Post Office, and above all the ancient walls of the City were outlined by countless little oil lamps that were more effective and pleasing than any other form of illumination. Looking down from the Ridge, the Camps were seen in shining masses of gold and silver, and in Coronation Road and Kingsway the magnificent arches set up to the Ruling Chiefs were lighted by electricity. Inside the gates the Camps were equally brilliant, for the night of December 13th was one of universal feasting and rejoicing. Music, laughter, cheers, snatches of "God save the King" and merry voices were heard, and night had given place to morning before the festivities closed and the lights were extinguished.



CHAPTER X.

The People's Day.



ON the morning of December 13th the King-Emperor received two important and influential deputations. Mr. Lawson, Sheriff of Madras, presenting an Address of Welcome from the Madras Presidency, and Mr. Barton, President of the Delhi Municipal Committee, heading a deputation from the Delhi Municipality.

To the Madras Address His Imperial Majesty made the following gracious reply :—

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S REPLY TO THE MADRAS ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

"I thank you heartily for your loyal and dutiful Address of Welcome to the Queen-Empress and myself on behalf of the people of the Presidency of Madras. We are deeply moved by the loyal feelings which have inspired the inhabitants of the oldest province in our Indian dominions, numbering over forty million people, to unite in giving so cordial a demonstration of their attachment to our throne and persons. The great volume containing signatures of representatives of all the different races, castes and creeds of Southern India will ever be treasured by us as precious testimony of your loving welcome.

"We appreciate highly the terms in which you have referred to the occasion of our present visit to India and your affectionate remembrance of our stay in Madras in 1906. We have not forgotten the hearty greeting which was then extended to us, and it is a source of deep regret that the limited time available has not permitted us to accede to your wishes and to include a visit to your famous city.

"I have heard with profound gratification your kindly allusions to the sympathetic interest which the great Queen Victoria and my beloved father and mother displayed in the prosperity of their Indian Empire. I need not assure you that I share those feelings, and that the welfare and prosperity of my Indian subjects will ever be objects of my earnest solicitude."

To the Address of the Delhi Municipality the King-Emperor replied as follows :

THE KING-EMPEROR AND DELHI CITY.

"The Queen-Empress and I thank you most heartily for the kind sentiments of welcome and goodwill to which your address gives expression.

"A few months ago we feared lest the occasion of our visit to India might be marked by a serious scarcity due to a period of unusual drought, thus causing grievous calamity to the large majority of my Indian people, whose prosperity so closely depends upon an abundant rainfall and upon the produce of agriculture. I am thankful that the scarcity has been restricted in extent, and that, owing to better communications and the extension of irrigation, famine to-day is no longer the dreaded scourge of past generations.

"I am glad to know that in other directions the agricultural position of India has improved. The cultivator has always been patient, laborious, and skilful, though his methods have been based upon tradition. Latterly the resources of science have been brought to bear upon agriculture and have demonstrated in a very short time the great results that can be secured by its application, not only in the actual improvement of the land, but in dealing with the diseases of the live-stock and also with those insect pests which are such formidable enemies of the tiller of the soil. If the system of co-operating can be introduced to the full, I foresee a great and glorious future for the agricultural interests of this country.

"We greatly appreciate the successful efforts made to beautify and prepare your city for our visit. At the same time I know how during the past 20 years you have not neglected sanitary reform. Steady progress with your drainage system has had most happy results, and the supply of the pure water which you have secured has justified its heavy cost in the immunity thereby given from cholera and other epidemic diseases. The unusual freedom from malaria which Delhi has enjoyed this year is, I understand, to be ascribed largely to the clearance and drainage of the Bela by which a jungle swamp has been converted into an extensive park.

"I most earnestly trust that these lessons may be more universally understood and utilised to ensure the better health and greater safety of my Indian subjects. The remedy or protection from those terrible visitations of plague, malaria and cholera must be sought in the action of the people themselves and their leaders in cordial co-operation with the scientific efforts of the authorities.

"Considerable progress had been made by research and of the study of local condition as to the causes of these scourges, but much remains to be done, above all in the education of the masses, teaching them to understand and adopt precautions dictated by elementary hygiene and domestic sanitation for their protection and welfare.

"We have looked forward with keen pleasure to the prospect of re-visiting your ancient and famous city which, as your address reminds us, has been the scene of events memorable in the history of this country and some of them intimately associated with my House and Throne. In the future it will be bound to us by yet closer ties. The traditions of your city invest it with a peculiar charm. The relic of dynasties of bygone ages that meet the eye on every side, the splendid palaces and temples which have resisted the destroying hand of time, all these bear witness to a great and illustrious past.

"In seeking a more central spot for the seat of the Government of India, these traditions and characteristics conduced in no small degree to the decision which I have so recently announced, that from this time forth Delhi shall be the Capital of our Indian Empire. At the same time I wish to bear testimony to the care with which the Government of the Punjab, during the fifty years since Delhi was incorporated in that Province, have developed this beautiful city while doing their utmost to preserve its historic monuments and thus preparing the city of Delhi for its restoration to its former proud position of the Capital of the Indian Empire.

"This change will necessitate considerable administrative re-arrangements, but I am assured that the Imperial city may anticipate from the Imperial Government a care for its ancient monuments and a solicitude for its material development by no means less than the Provincial city of Delhi has in the past received from the Provincial Government. I pray that this Empire, of which Delhi is now the Capital, may ever stand for peace and progress, justice and prosperity, and that it may add to the traditions of your city still brighter chapters of greatness and glory."

The same morning His Imperial Majesty held a reception of the officers with the Volunteer Contingent and the Indian officers of the Indian Army and the Imperial Service troops on duty at Delhi.

The reception took place in the lawn before the reception shamiana in the King-Emperor's Camp, and His Imperial Majesty, who was in Field-Marshal's uniform, presented Albert medals for bravery to the officers and the men who won this Honour in connection with the recent explosions at the arsenals at Hyderabad and Ferozepur. The recipients of these medals were:—Sub-Conductor Purkis, 1st class; Major C. C. Donovan, R. A., 1st class; Captain H. Clarke, R. A., Lieutenant F. Handley, Conductor Pargiter, Sub-Conductor Robinson, and Soldier Mechanic Smith, 2nd class each.

The scene was a very impressive one, for no less than 1,500 Indian officers saluted the King-Emperor, each presenting his sword hilt which His Imperial Majesty touched. Thirty Volunteer Officers were presented to His Imperial Majesty and with each the King-Emperor shook hands. Three cheers for His Imperial Majesty closed the proceedings. Afterwards the King-Emperor was photographed in front of the Royal Pavilion with the British and the Indian Officers of the following Indian regiments of which he is Colonel:—

1st Lancers, 6th Cavalry, 11th Lancers, 17th Lancers, 26th Cavalry, 38th and 39th C. I. Horse, 1st (King's Own) Sappers and Miners, 14th Sikhs, 61st Punjabis, 102nd Infantry, 130th Infantry, 1st Gurkhas and 2nd Gurkhas.

And during the morning the King-Emperor motored to the Camp of the Naval Contingent, where he mounted his charger and rode through the following camps:—

The Naval Contingent, the 19th Infantry Brigade, the 20th Infantry Brigade, the 9th Brigade, the 8th Brigade, the 7th Infantry Brigade, the 21st Infantry Brigade, and the 1st Composite Infantry Brigade.

Meanwhile Religious Services were being held by Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs, and prayers were being made in temples and mosques for the long life and happiness of His Imperial Majesty and the

Queen-Empress, and thanks for the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties were being offered up by the various religious communities in Delhi. Afterwards processions were formed and on the Bela, below the Fort, the religious communities offered prayers in conjunction with one another.

The Mahomedans started in a procession from Jumma Musjid and the procession included all the Pirs, Ulamas and notables, and a large party from the Bilochs and Pathans.

The Hindus met in the Queen's gardens, and their procession consisted of Sadhus, Mahants, Vid-yarthi, Pundits and Sawari of Vedas, and Hindus of all classes from prince to ryot.

The Sikhs assembled on Coronation Road, and their procession included Sri Guru Granth Sahib, Sants and Mahants, Ramis, soldiers on horseback and on foot, the Nishan Sahib (Sikh Flag), Chiefs, Raises, Sardars, and people of high and low degree.

The three processions marched to the Fort, where the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, His Highness the Nizam and other Rulings Chiefs had assembled. They then proceeded slowly to the Saman Bruj, and stopped within a few yards of a space reserved for the ceremony. Here the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and Ruling Chiefs were waiting, and when the leaders of the processions had drawn up in a line before a platform, a combined prayer was offered up, eloquent symbol of the unity and peace enjoyed under the King-Emperor's aegis! The band played "God save the King," and cheers were given for Their Imperial Majesties, each procession joining in the cheers according to its own fashion.

December 13th was the crowning day of the Badshahi Mela, which took place during the Coronation Durbar on the place where the Mogul Emperors in by-gone days held the Royal sports. And here it may be said that the Badshahi Mela was not so well attended as had been expected. Some of the Ruling Chiefs sent people from their States, but the masses outside Delhi stayed away, being frightened no doubt by reports of high prices and finding that the Mela would consist largely of amusements that had to be paid for at a high rate. An elephant to carry a sightseer could not be procured at the Mela for less than 20 rupees an hour; and theatres, bioscopes, merry-go-rounds, circling waves, magic mirrors and shooting galleries, also wrestling matches, were all very expensive.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala carried out the lighting of the Mela, and His Highness the Maharaja of Jhind made all the medical and ambulance arrangements.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur gave a performance with his trained elephants, the Maharaja of Patiala and Nawab of Rampur arranged circus and musical rides, and His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior lent a Chinese fort for a show attack; and on the 13th of December the events included Kabaddi, Saunchi, Pakki Pirkaudi, Doda, Danda, Gatka Farri, Ram fighting, Kite flying, Sword playing acrobats, hill and Khattak dance, and music, including Katora, also fireworks.

Unfortunately the fireworks that were to have been used on the night of the 13th December caught fire before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, and the fireworks hastily brought from Bombay and Calcutta proved a disappointment. The daylight fireworks imported from England were, however, new to most of the people, and these gave a vast amount of pleasure and amusement. Most noticeable among these fireworks was a gigantic cobra that hovered over the head of Their Imperial Majesties and did not leave the Fort while they were there.

On the 13th of December, the day on which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress had promised to show themselves on the historical marble balcony of the Saman Bruj and grant the *Darshan* or appearance before the people assembled on the Zir Jhorokha below, a vast crowd gathered on the Bela before midday. Many people had marched there in the religious processions, others gathered there at noon to take up good positions.

Some thousands of persons have been commanded to a Garden Party within the Fort, and long before 3-30 p.m., the time at which Their Imperial Majesties would arrive, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, officers of British and Indian regiments, high officials from Native States and from all parts of British India, Ruling Chiefs, English ladies of high degree in exquisite costumes and non-pardah Indian ladies attired in costly saris, entered the Fort gates and spread themselves over the gardens that surround Shahjahan's palace. Bands played on the lawns, fountains showered water among the flower-beds, and from a shamiana erected on the roof Indian Maharanies and Princesses watched the gay throng. The

palace, sad to relate, had in many places been whitewashed, and the spick-and-span new appearance of some historical apartments jarred on students of history, but by common consent the past was put aside and the commanded guests avowed that they were enjoying a "perfect garden party." Refreshments were liberally provided, champagne flowed, and cigars were of the best quality and on the soft, well kept lawns walked Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Hindus, and Buddhists in friendly conversation, waiting for the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties.

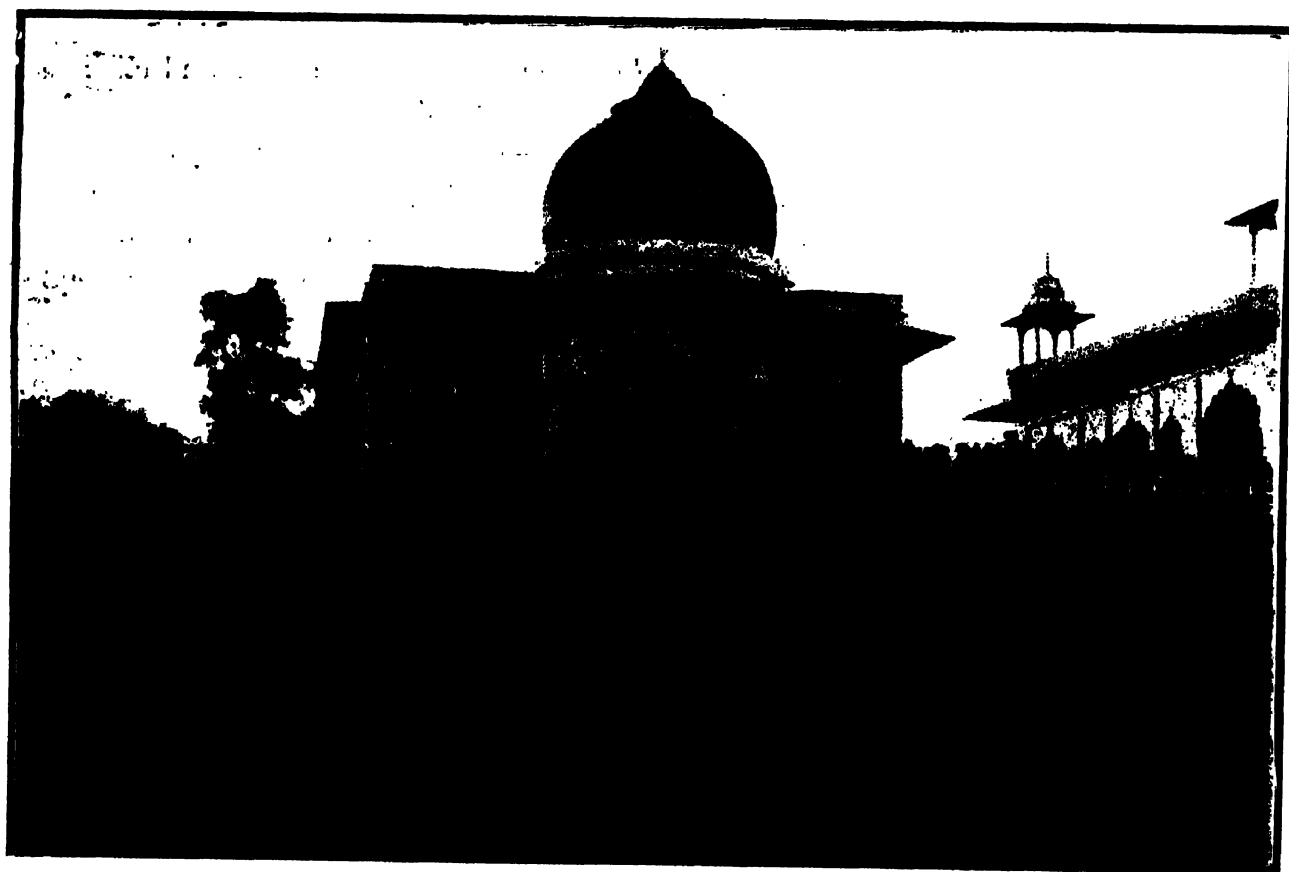
The processional route from the King-Emperor's Camp was over the Ridge to Alipur Road and thence through Kashmir Gate into the City and so by Elgin Road to the Lahore Gate of the Fort. The roads were lined by the Infantry of the 3rd and 7th Divisions, the 10th and 17th Cavalry, the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the 33rd Punjabis from the Delhi garrison, 350 Imperial Service Cavalry and 2,700 Imperial Service Infantry. Lieutenant-Generals Pearson and Lake commanded a section of the route up to Lahore Gate, while Lieutenant-Colonel H. King was in command of the troops in the Fort. The units of the 3rd and 7th Divisions bearing "Delhi" as a battle honour had each detachments of one Officer and five men at and on the Kashmir Gate. The procession to the Fort was with fitting military display, the Royal carriage being escorted by the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the 8th Cavalry. The Highland Light Infantry and the 25th Punjabis furnished a guard-of-honour between the Nawab Khana and the Dewan-i-Am. The procession was formed in the following order: -

First carriage.—The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

Second carriage.—The Duchess of Devonshire, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Teck.

Third carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon'ble Venetia Baring, Lord Annaly, Lord Stamfordham. Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major C. Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

Their Imperial Majesties were received at the Fort by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and afterwards proceeded through the gardens to the palace, where they visited a collection of Mogul pictures and relics in the Mumtaz Mahal.



DARSHAN AT BADSHAI MELA.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

The King-Emperor wore a Staff uniform, and the Queen-Empress was dressed in a delicate shade of heliotrope. After speaking to some of the guests, Their Imperial Majesties retired, and presently re-appeared in the Imperial robes and wearing their crowns. Then the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress

entered alone the marble balcony of the Saman Bruj and granted the old-time Darshan or appearance before the people.

Sir John and Lady Hewett and Sir Louis and Lady Dane, and a few more English people descended to the Zir Jharokha to witness this historical scene, but very few English persons were there. British soldiers had been excluded from the Bela and the great multitude there was composed entirely of Indians. As far as the eye could reach was a seething mass of Indian humanity, clad in holiday attire. Here and there the people from the Native States making blots of brilliant colour, owing to their gorgeous head-gear. On seats of honour were the religious leaders of the Hindu, Mohamaden and Sikh religions. And interfused among the people were native soldiers and policemen.

When Their Imperial Majesties appeared before the multitude, a great shout went up, flags were waved, and the Bela became a scene of joyous excitement. Then to the great delight of the multitude, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the small balcony and took their seats on two gold and crimson thrones on an open platform between the Bruj and the Rani Mahal, and sat there in royal splendour for the people to gaze upon them. Princely pages stood on either side of Their Imperial Majesties; but the suite retired; and for nearly an hour the multitude feasted their eyes on their Emperor and Empress.

It was growing dark when Their Imperial Majesties returned to the King-Emperor's Camp in a Motor Car. Afterwards the city was again illuminated, and the old Fort shone with countless little star-like lamps. The Camps of the Ruling Chiefs were again made into fairy places by electrical decorations, and the masses from the Bela streamed over the bridge to see the wonderful illuminations in the Coronation Durbar Camp area. Music was heard everywhere, and many persons gathered outside the King Emperor's Camp to listen to the stringed massed band that played while Their Imperial Majesties gave their final dinner party, to which the following had the honour of being invited: -



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE SAMAN BRUJ JHAROKHA (DARSHAN).

The Governor-General of India and Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Agra, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, the Raja of Jindh, the Raja of Kapurthalla, the Raja of Padukottai, the Maharaj Rana of Jahalawar, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General.—The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham (President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce), the Maharaja Adhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Raja of Dighapatia, the Hon'ble Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda, the Hon'ble the Raja of Kurupam, the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Muhammed Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

The Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, and Mrs. Holmes, the Hon'ble Nawab Zulfikarli Khan of Maler Kotla, the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson, the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and Mrs. Lukis, the Director-General of Telegraphs in

India and Mrs. Dempster, the Inspector-General of Excise and Salt and Mrs. Todhunter, the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. B. Kenric, Advocate-General, Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Kesteven, the Hon'ble Kour Sir Ranbhir Singh of Patiala, the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Mahummad Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prince of Arcot.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, the Hon'ble Mr. E. D. MacLagan, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, the Hon'ble Mr. W. B. Gordon, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and Mrs. Meredith, the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon, Member of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Mrs. Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S., Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, the Commissioner, Northern India, Salt and Revenue, and Mrs. Arther.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. A. Robertson, a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Kensington, a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mrs. Kensington, the Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Johnson, a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, and Mrs. Johnson, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and Lady Stuart, the Director of Supplies and Transport and Mrs. Mansfield.

Major-General W. du G. Gray, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, the General Officer Commanding the 5th (Mhow) Division and Mrs. Blomfield, Major-General T. D. Pilcher, Commanding the Sirhind Brigade, Major-General G. C. Kitson, Quartermaster-General in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. C. Stuart, Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, and a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. J. McC. Douie, First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Mrs. Douie, the Hon'ble Mr. P. G. Melitus, Member of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and a Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council, and Mrs. Melitus, the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Diack, Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman and Miss Bannerman, the Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and Mrs. Macpherson.

The Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, the Commissioner of Delhi Division, and Mrs. Dallas, the Political Agent, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur, and Mrs. Atkins, Colonel Viscount Hardinge, C. B., A.D.C. to the King-Emperor, and Viscountess Hardinge, Colonel Nawab Muhammed Aslam Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, A.D.C. to the King-Emperor, Raja Sir Harnamsingh of Kapurthalla and Rani Lady Harnamsingh.

The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and Mrs. Lee-French, the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura, the Maharaja of Mourbhanj, the Nawab of Bhangnanapalle, the Raja of Sarangarh, the Surgeon to the Governor-General of India and Mrs. O'Kinealy, the Comptroller of the Governor-General's Household and Mrs. Mackenzie, Captains Burn and Todd, Aides-de-Camp-in-waiting to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.—Duke of Teck (Silverstick and Personal Aide-de-Camp), the Right Hon'ble the Marquis of Crewe (Minister-in-Attendance), the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Durham (Lord High Steward), the Duchess of Devonshire (Mistress of Robes), the Earl of Shaftesbury (Lord Chamberlain to Her Imperial Majesty), the Countess of Shaftesbury (Lady-in-waiting), the Lord Annaly (Lord-in-waiting), the Lord Stamfordham (Private Secretary to His Imperial Majesty), the Hon'ble Venetia Baring (Maid of Honour), Major-General Sir S. S. Beatson (Private Secretary to Her Imperial Majesty), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith (Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Sir D. W. G. Keppel (Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. Havelock Charles (Sergeant Surgeon to His Imperial Majesty), Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Keppel.

During dinner the Massed Bands (string) under the direction of Major Stratton played a selection of music.



The Review and the Investiture.



LARGE and imposing parade of troops was held by the King-Emperor on the morning of the 14th of December, nearly fifty thousand rank and file were present, consisting of the bulk of the army concentrated for the Coronation Durbar and the Delhi Garrison troops.

Their Imperial Majesties left the King-Emperor's Camp by motor at 9-30 a.m. and proceeded by Kingsway to the Dahirpur village, where they were met by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. His Imperial Majesty then mounted his charger and the Queen-Empress entered the Royal carriage and proceeded to the Railway crossing where a procession to the review ground was formed as follows:—

The Governor-General's personal staff.

Captain R. Raban, Captain R. E. T. Hogg, Major the Hon'ble W. Cadogan, Major H. R. Stockley.

Hon'ble Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Mahomed Abdulla Khan, Major E. D. Money, the Hon'ble Colonel Sir Muhammed Aslam Khan.

Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Goodwin, Brigadier-General H. D'U. Keary, Brigadier-General C. J. Melliss, Brigadier-General Birdwood.

Sir E. Henry, Brigadier-General Mercer, Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow.

Lord Stamfordham.

The Lord-in-waiting.

Bodyguard.

The King-Emperor.

Adjutant, Bodyguard ; Commandant, Bodyguard.

The Duke of Teck.

The Governor-General.

Major Lord L. Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Grimston, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell.

The Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja of Gwalior.

The Queen-Empress (in a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and the Lord High Steward).

The Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps, Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Captain H. Hill, Captain L. P. Ashburn.

Second Carriage.—Lady Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, Aide-de-camp.

The Imperial Cadet Corps under the command of Major-General Sir Pratap Singh.

The troops presented a magnificent spectacle as they were drawn up in review order facing the Saluting base, the double line extending along a front for nearly two thousand yards. In the first line was the Third Division under the command of Lieutenant-General P. Lake, a Composite Division commanded by Major-General C. J. Bromfield, and the Delhi garrison under Major-General B. T. Mahon.

In the second line was the Cavalry Division under the command of Major-General Rimington, the Volunteers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Beer, and the Imperial Service Troops commanded by Major-General Drummond.

On either side of the Saluting base were guards-of-honour composed of Bluejackets, and the Royal Marine Artillery.

On the arrival of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress on the Parade ground a salute of 101 guns was fired; and on reaching the Saluting point His Imperial Majesty was received with the Royal Salute and the massed bands played "God save the King." The King-Emperor wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal and the Order of the Star of India; and he was mounted on a magnificent charger. Attended by the Commander-in-Chief His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the right of the line

and slowly rode down the parade, and the Queen-Empress followed in the State carriage. The procession was as follows:—

Army Headquarters staff.

Foreign General Officers and military attaches.

The Commander-in-Chief's personal staff.

The Governor-General's personal staff.

Captain Raban, Captain Hogg, Major the Hon'ble W. Cadogan, Major Stockley.

The Hon'ble Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Abdullah Khan, Major Money, the Hon'ble Colonel Muhammed Aslam Khan.

Colonel Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Goodwin, Brigadier-General Keary, Brigadier-General Melliss, Brigadier-General Birdwood, Sir E. Henry, Brigadier-General Mercer.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, General Sir E. Barrow.

Lord Stamfordham, The Lord-in-waiting.

1st Division Bodyguard.

THE KING-EMPEROR.

Adjutant, Bodyguard.

The Commander-in-Chief.

Commandant, Bodyguard.

The Duke of Teck, The Governor-General.

Major Lord S. Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Grimston, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Gwalior.



THE GRAND REVIEW.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

2nd Division, Bodyguard.

1st Division, Imperial Cadet Corps.

The Queen-Empress in a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes and Lord High Steward.

Commandant, Imperial Cadet Corps.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Watson, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Captain H. Hill, Captain Ashburner.

Second Carriage—Lady Hardinge, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, and Aide-de-Camp.

2nd Division, Imperial Cadets.

In about half-an-hour the King-Emperor returned to the Saluting base to review the march past and the Queen-Empress drove to the Grand Stand and entered the Royal box. Behind His Imperial Majesty



D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

THE GRAND REVIEW—H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA IN THE FRONT.



D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

THE REVIEW—ARTILLERY.

were grouped—the Governor-General, the Duke of Teck, the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haigh, General Sir E. Barrow, Brigadier-General Grimston, Colonel F. Maxwell, and the Maharaja of Bikanir, Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and Maharaja Sir Pertap Singh (A.-D.-C.'s).

The 9th and 10th Brigades of the Royal Horse Artillery led the way, in line of batteries at close interval, and then came the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, the 8th Cavalry and the 36th Jacob's Horse, in brigade mass. The guns roused the applause of spectators, and no Just was raised the Review ground being in excellent condition. Afterwards came the 7th Brigade, the 13th Hussars, the 3rd Skinner's Horse, and the 18th Lancers, followed by the Composite Brigade of the 10th Hussars, the 9th Hodson's Horse and the 30th Lancers, with the Divisional Engineers bringing up the rear.

As the 10th Lancers swept into view the massed bands played the march past; and they were followed by the 46th Brigade, R. F. A., and the 3rd Mountain Artillery Brigade moving in perfect line and with a precision that drew forth from the spectators much applause. Then came the Divisional Engineers and Pioneers in line of quarter columns, followed by the 7th, the 8th and the 9th Brigades, and the wide sweep of red uniforms was greeted with loud cheers.

The 7th Division was led by the 17th Cavalry, and their blue uniform was greatly admired as they moved by in mass. The Divisional Artillery, in line of batteries at close interval and the Divisional Engineers and Pioneers in line of quarter columns followed, and then came the 19th Brigade comprising the 4th King's Royal Rifles, the 130th Baluchis, the 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles, and the 20th and 21st Brigades. The little Gurkhas in their green uniform with scarlet facings proved very popular with spectators and were loudly applauded as they marched briskly past the Saluting base.



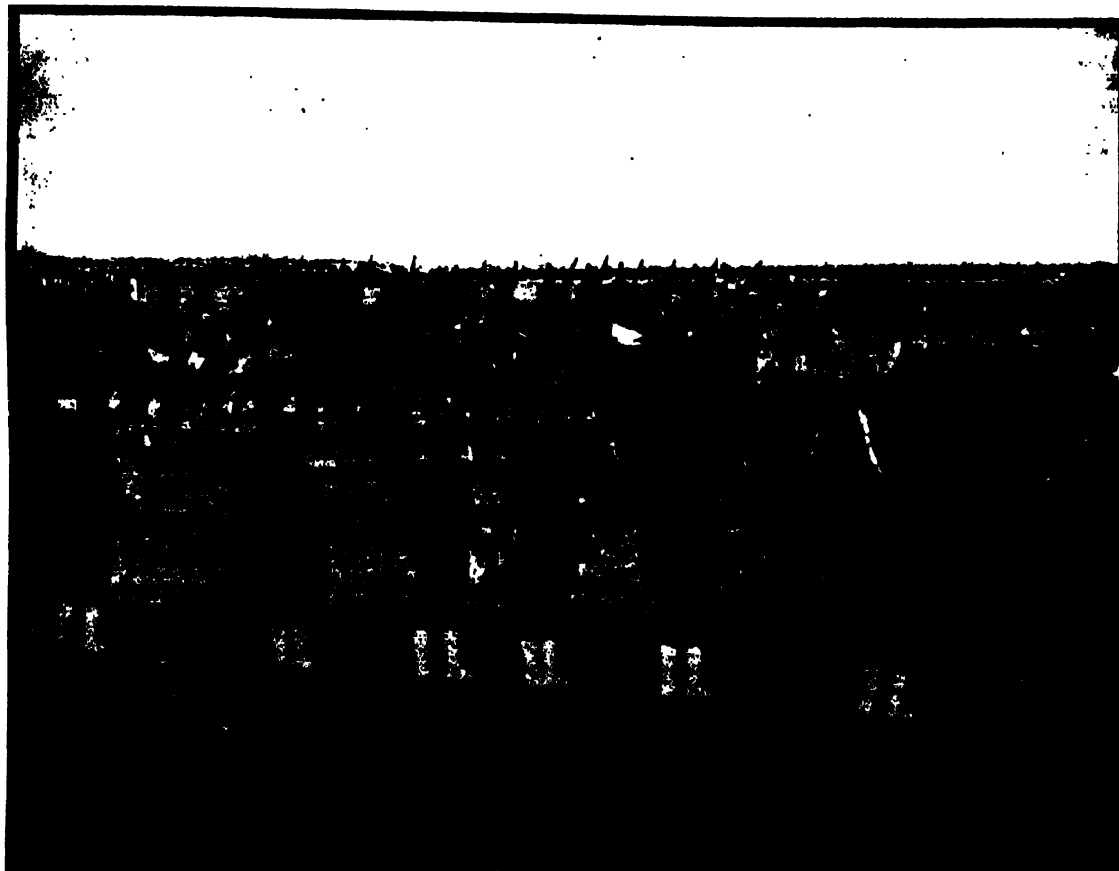
D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

THE GRAND REVIEW—H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR IN FRONT.

When the Composite Division came into view, the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bikanir left their places behind the King-Emperor and cantered down to lead their troops past. The 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons headed the Division, which was composed of Divisional Artillery, Divisional Engineers and Pioneers and the 1st and the 2nd and the 3rd Composite Brigades. The 3rd Composite Brigade, which included the 1st Highland Light Infantry, the 74th Punjabis, the 36th Sikhs and the 41st Dogras, formed a magnificent piece of colour; and applause loud and long followed the four regiments in this Division carrying the new colours presented to them on the 11th of December by His Imperial Majesty.

The long line of British troops was ended by the Delhi Garrison troops and the Volunteer Contingent, the former composed of British Officers, 112; British ranks, 2,175; Indian Officers, 57; Indian ranks, 2,251; Maxim guns, 4; Horses, 416; Mules, 24; and the latter having a strength of British Officers, 52; British ranks, 822; Horses, 143.

Then came the March Past of the Imperial Service troops with a strength of British Officers, 25 Indian Officers, 347; Indian ranks, 7,640; Guns, 4; Horses, 2,173; Mules, 2,065; Camels, 179; and composed as follows :—



D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

THE GRAND REVIEW—H. H. THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR LEADING.

Imperial Service Troops.

Major-General F. H. R. Drummond, C.B., C.I.E., Commanding.

Cavalry Division.

Brigadier-General J. S. Turner, C. B., Commanding.

1st Cavalry Brigade.

Major A. W. Pennington, M.V.O., Commanding—

Alwar Lancers.

Bhopal Lancers.

Gwalior Lancers.

Formation—By regiments in mass.

2nd Cavalry Brigade.

Major M. H. Henderson, Commanding—

Hyderabad Lancers.

Jodhpur Lancers.

Kashmir Lancers.

Mysore Lancers.

Formation—By regiments in mass.

3rd Cavalry Brigade.

Major E. J. M. Molyneux, D. S. O., Commanding—

Patiala Lancers.

Rampur Lancers.

Formation—By regiments in mass.

Camel Corps

Major J. F. Finnis, Commanding—

Bahawalpur Mounted Escort.

Bikanir Camel Corps.

Khairpur Mounted Escort.

Formation—Column of squadron.

Artillery.

Major A. T. A. Mahomed Khan, Commanding—
Kashmir Mountain Battery.

Formation—In line.

Engineers.

Major G. H. Boileau, Commanding—

Faridkot Sappers.

Sirmoor Sappers.

Formation—Company columns.

Maler Kotla Sappers.

Tehri Sappers.

1st Infantry Brigade.

Major H. J. Riddell, Commanding—

Alwar Infantry.

Bikanir Infantry.

Composite Regiment, 4th Infantry.

Formation—Column of double companies.

Bharatpur Infantry.

Gwalior Infantry, 3rd Infantry

2nd Infantry Brigade.

Major J. L. Rose, Commanding—

Jind Infantry.

Kashmir Infantry.

Formation—Column of double companies.

Kapurthala Infantry.

3rd Infantry Brigade.

Major W. B. Douglas, Commanding—

Nabha Infantry.

Rampur Infantry.

Formation—Column of double companies.

Patiala Infantry.

Conspicuous among the Imperial Service troops were the Gwalior Lancers, led by the Maharaja Scindia in the First Cavalry Brigade, and while they marched past the Saluting base, in blue uniforms with red facings and with red and white pennons on their lances, shouts of applause rose from spectators. In the 2nd Cavalry Brigade the young Maharaja of Jodhpur, on a white horse and wearing a white and gold uniform, received a loud welcome. In the 3rd Cavalry Brigade the popular Maharaja of Patiala led his troops past, and their uniform of dark green with primrose facings was greatly admired. The Maharaja of Bikanir led his Camel Corps and he was well received, and the little Nawab of Bahawalpur, aged 7, who appeared at the head of his Camel Corps, with an attendant behind him, and saluted like a man as he passed his Sovereign, received an ovation.

The Gallop Past caused a scene of wild excitement, the Royal Horse Artillery—guns and horsemen—thundering past the Saluting base, amidst rounds of applause. Then the Commander-in-Chief rode out to take command of the parade that had been formed and the King-Emperor advanced in front of the Saluting base. The command to advance was given, and as the massed bands played "The British Grenadiers," the whole fifty thousand foot, horse and guns advanced. From each flank of the line a Royal Horse Artillery brigade galloped up and came into action. The general advance was for two hundred yards, and then, after a Royal Salute had been given the Commander-in-Chief called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and three cheers for the Queen-Empress. Division after division joined in the cheering, while white helmets were raised, and from the flanks broke out the firing of an Imperial Salute. The vast crowd of spectators took up the cheering and amid this scene of enthusiasm the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress left the Review ground and returned in procession as before to the Dahipur village, where Their Imperial Majesties entered their motors and returned to the King-Emperor's Camp.

The strength of the whole procession was—

British Officers.—1,177.

Indian ranks.—31,669.

Horses.—9,945.

British ranks.—15,050.

Guns.—106.

Mules.—2,562.

Indian Officers.—894.

Maxim Guns.—42.

Camels.—206.

It had been intended to assemble 80,000 troops at Delhi for the Coronation Durbar, but the scarcity and high prices of fodder upset these arrangements, and the concentration was reduced to 50,000

men, chiefly drawn from the surrounding districts, and some of the Native States were excused from bringing their contingents of Imperial Service troops. Nevertheless, the review was one of the largest ever seen in India, and the organization was almost perfect. "King's weather" prevailed and the precautions against dust proved very satisfactory. The accommodation provided for spectators was ample and among the people on the Grand Stand were the Ruling Chiefs and their many guests and the Governors and Lieut.-Governors; while in the Royal Box Her Imperial Majesty and the Royal suite formed a brilliant centre for notabilities from all parts of India and many parts of the world.

THE INVESTITURE.

On the evening of December 14th one of the most stately and interesting of the Coronation Durbar ceremonies took place in the State Reception Pavilion of the King-Emperor's Camp.

This was the Investiture of the new Knights and Companions of the various Orders of Knighthood, the Imperial Service Order, and the Kaiser-i-Hind medals.

Some three thousand spectators were seated in two semi-circular tiers facing the Royal dais, and on the dais were the thrones that had been in the Durbar shamiana on the 12th of December. Behind the thrones was a curtain of ruby velvet with the Royal Arms embroidered in gold, and to the rear of the thrones were the grand old soldiers who on the day of the Coronation Durbar had acted as Their Imperial Majesties attendants. Again they held the golden surjunks, and the other Eastern symbols of royalty, their brilliant, gold-laden crimson uniforms giving to the blue and white reception pavilion deeper tones and beautifying the white and yellow draperies on the walls. And again the tall, solitary Guardsman with bearskin head-gear stood immovable in front of the dais, which was covered with crimson cloth and oriental rugs.

A brilliant assemblage filled the reception tent before the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties, every Englishman present wearing either uniform or levee dress and the ladies shining with diamonds and the Ruling Chiefs being clad in their richest and most costly attire.

When all who had been commanded to attend were assembled, the processions of Knights and expectant Knights arrived and were conducted to their places. Commanders, Companions and Members of the various Orders came first, then Knight Commanders, and finally Knight Grand Commanders, and Knights of the Grand Cross. The last named included Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, in a cloth of gold dress and a gold bhurkha. The Knights and expectant Knights on reaching the dais went to right and left, and took their seats according to prescribed orders, and the spectators watched them with extreme interest. Then the Imperial Cadets marched in and lined up on either side of the centre passage. They were followed by the Heralds, and shortly afterwards His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge arrived, and moved with His Excellency's staff in procession to the dais. His Excellency the Governor-General was in Star of India robes and wore many Orders, and Lady Hardinge was exquisitely gowned in pale mauve satin and had on her head a beautiful diamond tiara. Their Excellencies were attended by pages as on the day of the Coronation Durbar, and they proceeded to the dais and took their seats to the right and left of the thrones. The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress arrived at the grand entrance at 9-30 p. m., where a procession was formed and proceeded to the dais in the following order:—

Delhi Herald, Major Stockley, Captain Hogg, Major Money, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Charles, Prince George of Battenburg, Major C. Wigram, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. Keppel, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Captain Godfrey Fausett, Commander Sir C. Cust, Sir James Dunlop-Smith, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Sir Colin Keppel, Sir Edward Henry, Lieutenant-General Sir R. Smith-Dorrien, Sir J. Hewett, the Lord-in-waiting, the Lord Stamfordham, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord High Steward, the Queen-Empress, the King-Emperor, Pages, Maharaja Kishen Singh of Bharatpur, Maharaja Sumer Singh of Jodhpur, Maharaja Kunwar Saduh Singh of Bikaner, Vir Singh, grandson of the Maharaja of Orcha, Maharaja Kumar Hummat Singhji of Idar, Sahibzada Muhammad Wabiduz Zafar Khan of Bhopal, the Thakur Sahib of Palitana, Raj Kumar Chandra Singh of Sailana, Maharaj Kumar Gulab Singh of Rewa, Maharaj Mandhata Singh of Sailana, the Duke of Teck, the Mistress of the Robes, Lady-in-waiting, the Marquis of Crewe, Sir H. McMahon, and the Assistant Herald.

The entry of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress was announced by a flourish of trumpets and the National Anthem, and a Grand March was played while Their Imperial Majesties, bowing right

and left, walked hand-in-hand to the dais and took their seats on the thrones. Their immediate attendants were the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, the Minister-in-Attendance (Lord Crewe), the Lord High Steward (the Earl of Durham), the Mistress of the Robes (Duchess of Devonshire), the Duke of Teck, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Lord-in-waiting, and the Lady-in-waiting.

The King-Emperor wore the robes and insignia of the Star of India and Her Imperial Majesty wore a robe of pale blue satin with a diamond collar and pointed tiara.

Almost immediately after Their Imperial Majesties had taken their seats, the Queen-Empress rose again, and bowing profoundly to the King-Emperor, left the reception pavilion, escorted by the Governor-General and followed by her Ladies-in-waiting. After a brief interval Her Imperial Majesty returned to the Reception Pavilion, preceded by a Knight of the Star of India carrying the insignia of that Order. On reaching the King-Emperor's throne, Her Imperial Majesty curtesied low to His Imperial Majesty, who invested her with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Star of India and kissed her on the cheek on the conclusion of the ceremony. The Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Shaftesbury robed the Queen-Empress in blue and white, and Her Imperial Majesty then took her place on the throne in robes harmonizing with those of the King-Emperor.

By His Imperial Majesty's command the Master of the Ceremonies then introduced in turn the gentlemen who had had conferred on them the Honour of Knighthood and the Riband and Badge of the division of the Order into which they were admitted.

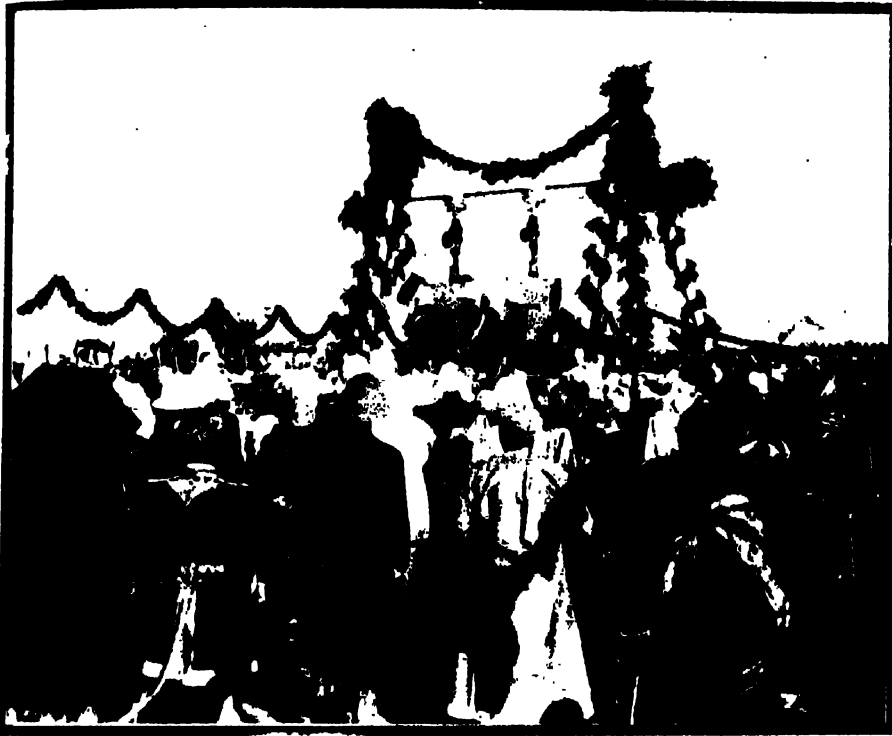
The new Knights received their honour by being tapped on each shoulder with a sword according to time-honoured custom, and picturesque scenes were enacted while one by one the recipients of honours knelt before their Sovereign and kissed his hand. The investiture of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and the Maharani Shri Qundkanparha of Bhavnagar were features of special interest; and when Her Excellency Lady Hardinge knelt before the King-Emperor and he pinned on her dress the Kaiser-i-Hind medal there was a murmur of rejoicing. Her Excellency having already distinguished herself in India by many charitable acts.

Nevertheless the Investiture was fraught with anxiety and danger. At a quarter past ten, three quarters of an hour after the commencement of the ceremonial, fire whistles were heard close to the Reception Pavilion and the electric lights flickered. Spectators rose in their seats and stern voices bade them be seated again. The ceremonial proceeded, but fear was in every heart and it was borne in upon the minds of the people present that to hold such ceremonials under canvas is exceedingly dangerous. Few knew before the following day what had actually happened. The tent of Mr. Lucas, the Private Secretary to the Marquis of Crewe, had caught fire. The tent was in line with and not far from the Reception Pavilion, and before the fire could be extinguished several tents had to be cut down. The cause of the fire is said to have been a bicycle lamp leaning against the canvas, and left there by some careless peon. There was no wind, and the fire was soon brought under control, but the thought that the Reception Pavilion itself might have caught fire made people shudder and turn pale.

The whistles ceased and the electric lights burned steadily again, and the ceremonial continued until nearly twelve o'clock. At that hour Their Imperial Majesties left the Reception Pavilion in procession as on arrival, bowing graciously right and left. The trumpets sounded, the band played "God save the King;" and the three thousand and more persons who had been present at the magnificent and stately ceremonial passed out of the King-Emperor's Camp, where the guards-of-honour outside the Reception Pavilion had been furnished by the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, and the 5th Sikhs.



Laying the Foundation Stones of the New Capital and other Ceremonies.



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta

HIS MAJESTY LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF DELHI.

the momentous change of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi, and every one in the Coronation Durbar Camp was profoundly interested.

A visit to the Government of India Camp on the 14th of December showed that the Public Works Department was working day and night to have everything in readiness for the important ceremony. By the morning of the 15th a wall seven feet high, running some fifteen feet from east to west, had been built. Two blocks of dressed stones were slung by pulleys over the masonry, and these stones were two and a half feet wide and one and a half feet deep. A platform with a wide approach completed the arrangements. Captain Allanson, who was in charge of the Government of India Camp, and Mr. R. J. Angus, Assistant Engineer, were responsible for these primary arrangements for the inauguration of the new Imperial Capital, or as the official circular stated "the restoration of Delhi as Capital of India."

Only five hundred persons, including the residents of the Government of India Camp, received invitations to be present at the laying of the foundation stones by Their Imperial Majesties. The Ruling Chiefs, Heads of Governments, High Military Officers, and Provincial Representatives who did homage at the Durbar were invited—that was all.

The procession from the King-Emperor's Camp was formed in the following order :

First carriage.—The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

Second carriage.—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquis of Crewe, the Lord High Steward, the Duke of Teck.

Third carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon'ble Venetia Baring, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress, the Lord Stamfordham.

ON the morning of December 15th a ceremony took place that had not appeared on the official programme. The previous day an official circular had been sent out with the heading "Ceremony of inaugurating the restoration of Delhi as Capital of India by laying foundation stones." The hour given was 10 a.m. on the 15th of December, and the spot chosen was in the avenue of the Government of India Camp where the tents of the Executive Members of Council were pitched.

The announcement was received with bewilderment, for the King-Emperor's boon had been kept so secret that probably only a score of persons in India had known about it before His Imperial Majesty made the announcement at the Coronation Durbar on the 12th of December. Already newspapers in all parts of India were discussing

Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston and Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice were in attendance on horse back.

The route from the King-Emperor's Camp was lined with troops, the Gordon Highlanders extending their line to the dais where, under a small shamiana, two thrones had been placed. His Imperial Majesty was in Field-Marshal's uniform, and the Queen-Empress wore a cream dress, a magnificent crimson velvet cloak that had been specially embroidered in Kashmir, and a large hat with black feathers.

Their Imperial Majesties were received by the Governor-General and the Members of his Executive Council and conducted to their thrones on the dais. The Governor-General and his Councillors then walked towards the foundation stones, on which in gilt lettering were the words "15th December, 1911," and at the foot of the platform all faced toward the dais.

His Excellency then spoke as follows :—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

"May it please Your Imperial Majesties,—By graciously consenting to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital, to be established at Delhi, Your Imperial Majesties will set a seal upon the announcement made by His Imperial Majesty on the day of the Coronation Durbar, a day which will ever be memorable in the history of India, partly owing to the splendour with which it was celebrated, but much more on account of the fervent demonstrations of loyalty which it evoked. Many capitals have been inaugurated in the neighbourhood of Delhi, some of which are so ancient that their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity ; but none has ever arisen under happier auspices than those which attend the ceremony which Your Imperial Majesties are about to perform, and assuredly none ever held promise of greater permanence or of a more prosperous and glorious future.

"The decision to remove the Capital of the Government of India from Calcutta was not reached without mature and anxious consideration. Proposals of a similar nature had been fully discussed as long ago as 1868, and ample materials were on record for the formation of a just opinion upon all debateable points. No great change, however beneficial, can be carried out without some sacrifice, without some injury to personal interest or some offence to local sentiments. Yet, if I may be permitted to speak as Your Imperial Majesty's Governor-General on behalf of myself and my colleagues in Council, I desire to say that we are confident that there have been few changes so important which have been so much to the advantage of the many and so little injurious to the interests of the few ; that the injury which the few may anticipate will be merely temporary, and within no long time will be greatly outweighed by the benefits which will ensue ; and that Your Imperial Majesty's decision, constitutionally, upon the advice of Your Imperial Majesty's Ministers will, with the concomitant changes which are necessarily involved, result in a vast and progressive improvement in the methods of government of the Indian Empire, will put an end to strife and dissension, and will usher in an era of general peace and contentment.

"We are convinced that the decision could have been taken and announced in no way which would have been provocative of so little discord and debate or so well calculated to enlist the enthusiastic and loyal support of all classes of Your Imperial Majesty's faithful subjects. "We sincerely trust that the noble city which, under God's Providence, we hope to rear around the spot where these stones are laid will be worthy of the occasion to which it owes its birth. The stones themselves will for ever remain a monument of Your Imperial Majesty's gracious presence at this ancient seat of civilization and Empire and of the momentous decision which was declared and published to Your Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects at this place."

His Excellency's closing announcement that Gwalior had offered a gift of the statue of the King-Emperor was received with applause.

His Majesty the King-Emperor then made the following reply :—

THE KING-EMPEROR'S SPEECH

"It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to the Queen-Empress and myself that it has been possible for us before leaving Delhi to lay the first stones of the Imperial Capital which will arise from where we now stand,

"This is the first step to give material effect to the important announcement which it was my pleasure to make on that magnificent and to us deeply impressive occasion of my Coronation Durbar three days ago.

"I earnestly hope that the anticipation of the beneficial and far-reaching results from the great changes now to be effected may be amply fulfilled, securing to India improved administration and to its people increased happiness and prosperity.

"It is my desire that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city.

"May God's blessing rest upon the work which is so happily inaugurated to-day."

Loud applause followed His Imperial Majesty's speech.

The King-Emperor then left the dais, attended by the Governor-General, the Lord High Steward, and the Lord-in-waiting, and proceeded to the platform where the stones were raised by pulleys worked by Madras Sappers under the superintendence of Mr. Angus. A gold trowel was handed to His Imperial Majesty who spread the mortar on one of the stones, which was then lowered into position and tapped in the usual ceremonial way.

The King-Emperor returned to the dais, and the Queen-Empress, attended by the Governor-General, the Lord Chamberlain, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Lady-in-waiting, laid the second stone in a similar manner. Her Imperial Majesty returned to the dais, and General Peyton, Delhi Herald, and Malik Umar Hyat Khan, Assistant Herald, then advanced to the platform.

General Peyton proclaimed that the stones to inaugurate the restoration of Delhi had been "well and truly laid" by Their Imperial Majesties, and ended the announcement by words "God save the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress."

Malik Umar Hyat Khan made in Hindustani a similar announcement, and a flourish of trumpets was sounded.

Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, called for three cheers for the King-Emperor and for "the old Capital that is the new." These were heartily given and were followed by three cheers for the Queen-Empress. Afterwards the King-Emperor mounted his charger and Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the Polo ground, where the review of the Police took place.

The site on which the foundation stones of the new Imperial Capital were laid is in a bee line from the Flagstaff, on the further side of the Ridge. The land on every side is flat, and there are no villages in the neighbourhood. The ground available for the new Imperial Capital is practically unlimited, and Delhi beyond the Ridge has space for parks, boulevards, and open spaces. His Imperial Majesty said:—

"It is my desire that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city"; and we may be sure that the King-Emperor's wishes will be carefully carried out by the Government.

After laying the foundation stones Their Imperial Majesties proceeded to the western Polo ground, the King-Emperor being on horseback and attended by Sir E. Lee French. The order of the procession that followed His Imperial Majesty was as follows:—

The Duke of Teck, the Governor-General, Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice, Brigadier-General Sir R. Grimston, the Maharaja of Bikaner, Major-General Sir Pratab Singh, the Maharaja of Gwalior, General Sir E. Barrow, Lord Annaly, the Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Sir S. Beatson, Lieutenant-General Sir A. E. Smith-Dorrien, the Lord Stamfordham, Colonel Maxwell.

The Queen-Empress in a carriage with the Mistress of the Robes, and the Lord High Steward, Captain Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Watson.

Lady Hardinge in a carriage with the Marquis of Crewe and the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress.

The escort was furnished by the 13th Hussars and the 17th Cavalry.

On arriving at the Polo ground, the Queen-Empress alighted from her carriage and entered the Royal Pavilion, and the King-Emperor, accompanied by Sir Lee French and followed by Lord Hardinge and the Royal suite, at once proceeded to the inspection of the police force.

There were present on parade:—The Inspectors-General of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Madras, Burma, the Central Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India and Indore State, all gazetted officers on duty at the Durbar, and all non-gazetted officers who could be spared, while the total rank and file numbered 2,722. Except in the case of the Punjab, these represented 75 per cent. of the strength of the Provincial detachments on duty at the Durbar, the contingent being made up as follows:—Punjab, 1,600; the United Provinces, 550; North-West Frontier Province, 101; Bengal, 70; the Central Provinces, 100; Madras, 46; Eastern Bengal and Assam, 70; Central India, 8; Bombay, 52; Burma, 42; Rajputana, 33; and Baluchistan, 50.

The men were grouped according to provinces, Khaki prevailed, but the dark blue uniforms of the Central Provinces and the Burma contingents made a pleasing variety of colour. Behind the front line was a strong body of mounted police and a small detachment of camel sowars. A police band played the National Anthem and the police gave a Royal Salute as His Imperial Majesty approached.



POLICE REVIEW.

Fied. Bremner, Lahore.

The King-Emperor inspected the assembled police and then returned to the saluting base and dismounted. His Imperial Majesty afterwards presented the King's medals for long and distinguished service. Among the recipients was a Constable of the North-West Frontier Province who had on three occasions resisted outlaws who were firing on him. Another was a Constable who during an epidemic of plague offered to cremate the bodies of dead persons whose friends had forsaken them. A third at Fatehpur Sikri had jumped into a deep well and saved the life of a woman. An Inspector received a medal for 74 successful detective works. Altogether a fine record was put up by the members of the police force who had the honour



Fied. Bremner, Lahore.

KING-EMPEROR AT POLICE REVIEW, DELHI DURBAR.

of receiving medals from the hand of their Sovereign. A Burman policeman received a medal, and the King-Emperor examined the dah he wore and pronounced it to be a formidable weapon.

After the presentation of medals, Mr. Percy Bramley called for three cheers for the King-Emperor, and these were given in *feu de joie* fashion, the cheers rippling up and down the long line of policemen. His Imperial Majesty congratulated Sir E. Lee French upon the smart and workmanlike appearance of the men on parade, and expressed his complete satisfaction at the services rendered by the police during the Coronation Durbar and commanded Sir E. Lee French to convey to the police force the Royal thanks for their successful efforts.

The King-Emperor then re-mounted his charger, the Queen-Empress re-entered her carriage and the Royal party returned to their Camp escorted by the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and the 18th Cavalry. As the royal cavalcade left the Polo ground the National Anthem was played and rousing cheers were given by the police and spectators.

On arriving in their Camp Their Imperial Majesties received the Commanding Officers of units which had provided escorts and guards-of-honour during the Royal visit and Officers Commanding units with which His Imperial Majesty is associated as Colonel-in-Chief.

Each Commanding Officer had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties, and the King-Emperor handed to each officer portraits of Their Imperial Majesties to be kept as mementoes of the Coronation Durbar by their regiments.

During the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties drove to the Review Ground and witnessed the Military Tournament and the Point-to-Point races. The procession was as follows :—

First carriage.—The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

Second carriage.—The Mistress of the Robes, the Marquis of Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Lord High Steward.

Third carriage.—The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon'ble Venetia Baring, the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen-Empress. Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice and Major Wigram were in attendance on horseback.

The route was by the Kingsway, Prince's Road and the Parade Road.

The escort was furnished by the Volunteer Light Horse, and detachments of the 1st Lancers, the 6th Cavalry and the 39th Central India Horse.

Their Imperial Majesties were received by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and conducted to their seats on the Grand Stand. Their Imperial Majesties were welcomed by the vast concourse of spectators with much enthusiasm and they appeared to take great interest in all the events. The musical drive by " R " Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was one of the most interesting of the proceedings, and when the battery formed in line on the side of a three-feet mud wall and then, advancing at the canter, all teams and guns jumped it together, there was loud applause. The only dismounted event was when Captain Jackson of the 27th Cavalry fell at the first hurdle in the Point-to-Point races. The St. John Ambulance men, who had been doing good service during the Coronation Durbar, were on the scene without any delay, and carried the sufferer to the Ambulance that had been posted by Colonel Bamber, I. M. S., behind the Grand Stand.

On the conclusion of the Tournament Her Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to present the prizes to the successful competitors in events in the military tournament and point-to-point races and also to the winning teams of the football and hockey tournaments.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress then returned to camp by motor.

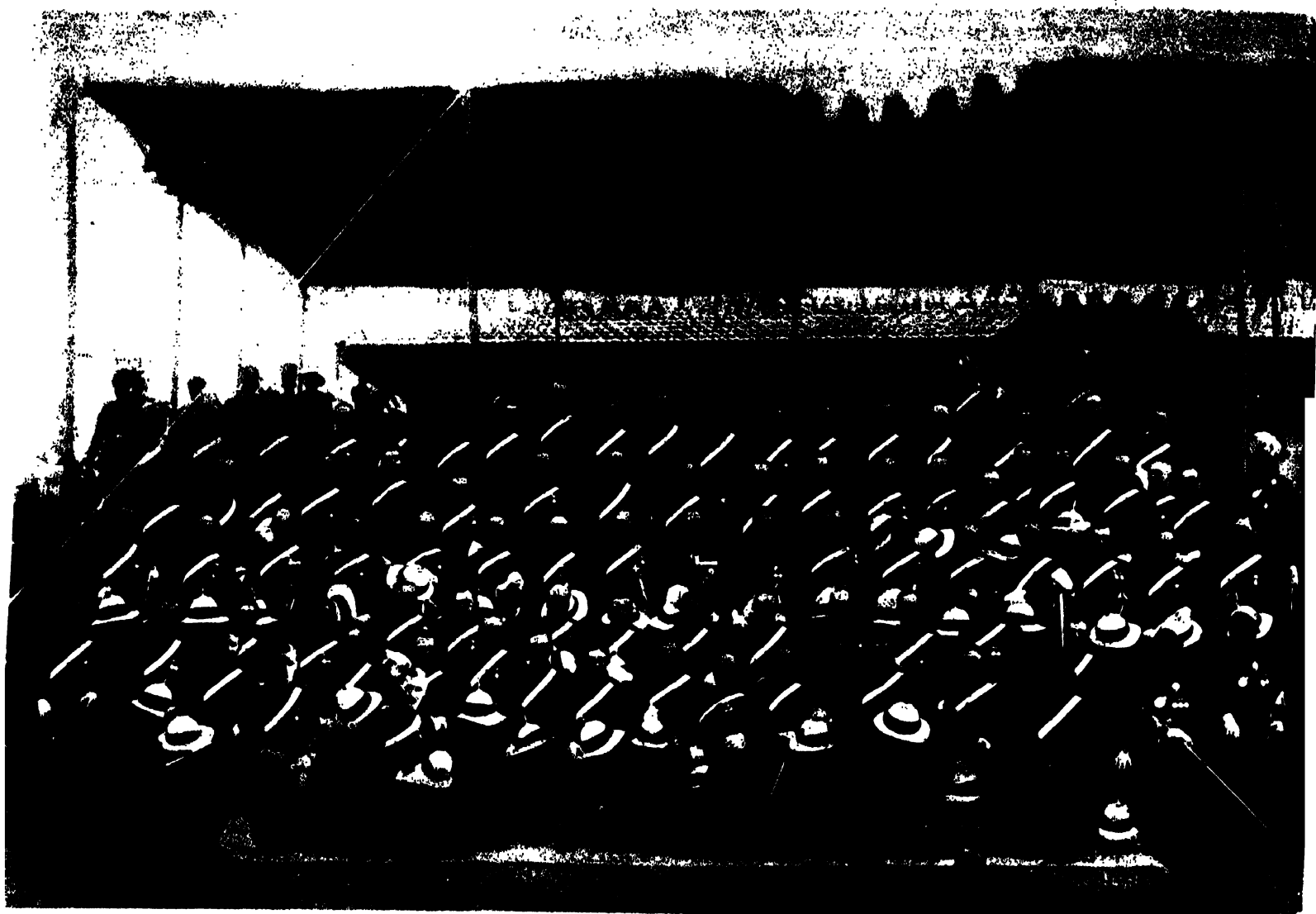
Towards evening Her Imperial Majesty, attended by Lady Shaftesbury and General Sir Stuart Beatson, motored round the principal camps, and afterwards visited Nicholson's Statue and the Roshanara Gardens. Indeed, there were few places of interest in Delhi that the Queen-Empress did not see, and the Oriental merchants were not overlooked although Her Imperial Majesty had to keep so many important engagements.

And His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor did not forget the Press Correspondents. The following gracious message was sent to the English Press Camp during the afternoon of December 15th and circulated by Mr. C. B. Bayley, the Officer in charge of the Camp :—

" His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor sent General Keary, A.D.-C., to this camp this afternoon and commanded him to convey to the correspondents His Majesty's thanks for the splendid services

they have rendered during the Durbar. His Imperial Majesty sympathises with them for the arduous work they had to perform and desires his appreciation to be conveyed to all correspondents."

And during the evening of December 15th Brigadier-General Birdwood, A-D-C. to the King-Emperor, visited the Indian press camp and gave a message of thanks and good wishes from Their Imperial Majesties. Dewan Bahadur Karunakar Menon, speaking on behalf of his brother journalists, asked the General to convey their loyal and dutiful greetings to Their Majesties for their gracious solicitude in their welfare. And after dinner that evening Mr. Alma Latifi, C. S., the officer in charge of the Indian Press Camp, gave the loyal toast, before a distinguished party which included Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Dr. and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Haydari, and Mr. Harold Cox.



POLICE OFFICERS AT THE DURBAR.

Fred. Bremner, Lahor

Departure of Their Imperial Majesties from Delhi.

On the morning of the 16th Their Imperial Majesties received the representative heads of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Sikh religions who had taken part in the prayer ceremony on the 13th of December. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab first presented the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, who as leader of the Hindus had first settled the scheme at Simla in August 1911, in consultation with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and latterly worked out the same at Delhi. Then were presented Sri Sankarcharya of Goberdhan Matha, Mahamahopadhyayas Sukumar Sastri, Chitradhar Misra, Krishna Sinha Thakur, and the heads of other Hindu sects and leading Pundits. Then the heads of the Mahomedan sects were presented, followed by those of the Sikhs. The Hindu heads uttered benedictions and presented benedictory verses specially composed for the occasion, and Their Majesties gladly received the same. The Mahomedan heads also presented benedictory verses enclosed in a handsome cover, and the Sikhs presented the emblem of their faith enclosed in a beautiful cover.

After the presentations had been made Their Imperial Majesties received the blessings of the religious heads and thus a notable and solemn ceremony was concluded.



THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVING DELHI.

D. N. Bati, Rawalpindi.

The following is the text of the address presented to Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress by the Punjab Hindu Sabha :—

“ May it please Your Imperial Majesties—We, the members of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, crave leave to offer, on behalf of the Hindus of this province, our most loyal and cordial welcome to Your Imperial Majesties to the ancient and sacred land of India and tender you our profound and heart-felt homage.

"We gratefully rejoice that Your Imperial Majesties have been pleased to honour this country by commemorating the auspicious ceremony of the Coronation, and that the ancient city of Delhi in our province has been selected for the purpose.

"The Imperial traditions of Delhi date back in ancient Hindu history to the times of the Pandava brothers by whom it was founded, and the eldest of whom Maharaja Yudhishtira was crowned here after its foundation. The great Hindu epic, the Mahabharata, speaks of an Imperial Assembly, the Rajsuya Yajna, held in the city on that occasion. In later times it regained its position as the centre of Imperial authority. It was therefore chosen as the place where the assumption of the Imperial Dignity by Queen-Empress Victoria of blessed memory was proclaimed, and where subsequently an Imperial Durbar to celebrate the accession to the Throne of His Most Revered Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII was held. This long line of Imperial traditions has rendered it hallowed ground and made it the fittest place for the holding of the first Coronation Durbar in India by Your Imperial Majesties.

"To the Hindu, Royalty is an expression of the Divinity, and he associates with it all that is noble, beneficent and just. His religion has taught him to look upon the Sovereign as the embodiment of righteousness and as the father and protector of his subjects.

"The British Government has secured an abiding place in the hearts of the people of India by its high sense of justice and its enlightened solicitude for the welfare of its subjects. The three august Sovereigns, who have reigned since the passing of the Indian administration under the Crown, have by the ample evidence of Their Royal virtues won for the Throne the esteem and affection of the millions of its Indian subjects, and the further proof of the personal love and attachment for the subject people now given by the presence of Your Imperial Majesties, on this auspicious occasion, has touched the innermost chords of their hearts.

"In the simple and unsophisticated faith inculcated by our religion, we, therefore, beg to assure Your Imperial Majesties of our unfailing loyalty and devotion to Your Throne, and to place ourselves, our services and our all at Your Imperial Majesties' disposal for the well-being of the Empire; and we pray to the Almighty that He may grant to Your Imperial Majesties health and long life, shower His choicest blessings upon your illustrious reign, and enhance for ever and ever the glory of the Crown over whose dominions the sun never sets."

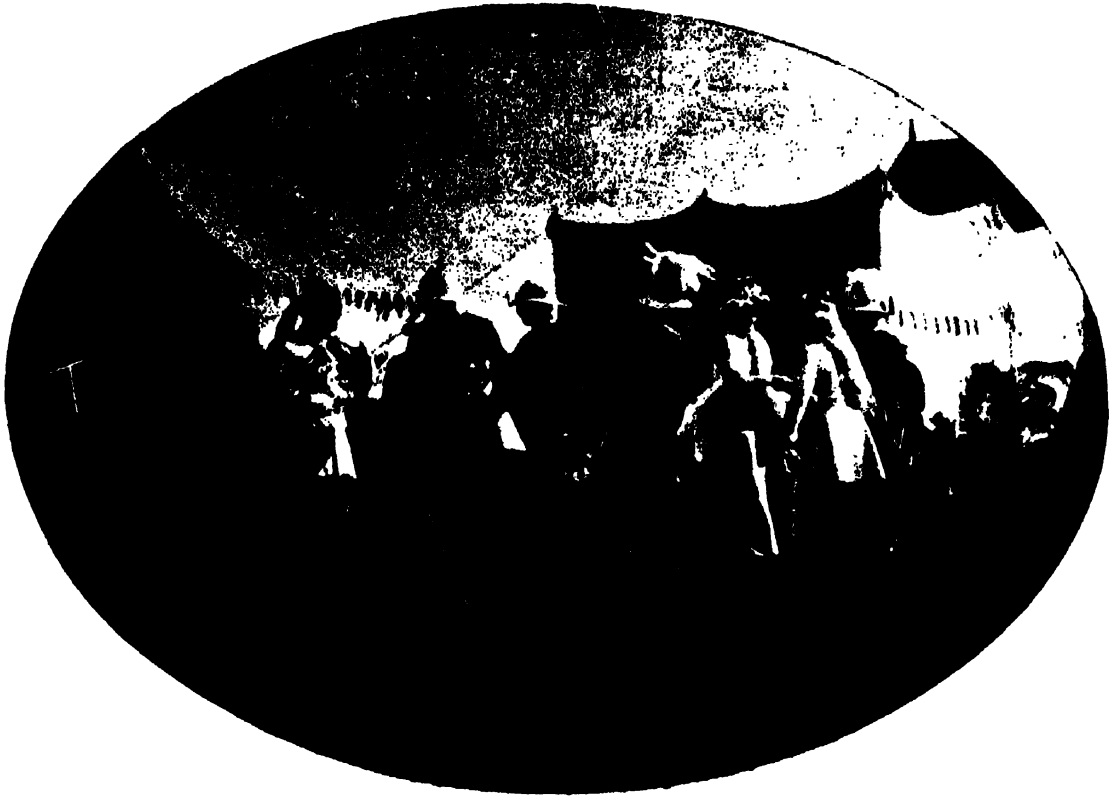


Fred. Bremner, Lahore.

RECEPTION OF OFFICERS, KING'S CAMP.

At 11 A.M. the Ruling Chiefs and their Political Officers and Sardars assembled in the reception tent of the King-Emperor's Camp to say farewell to Their Imperial Majesties. The Coronation medals were distributed and worn forthwith. The recipients of honours were wearing their new insignia and all the Ruling Chiefs were magnificently dressed.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Their Imperial Majesties who passed down the Chamber. Sir Henry MacMahon, Master of Ceremonies, announcing the name of each chief who made the usual reverence.



DEPARTURE, KING'S CAMP.

Fred. Bremner, Lahore



THEIR MAJESTIES' DEPARTURE, SELINGARIL.

D. N. Bali, Rawalpindi.

When the leave-taking had been completed, Their Imperial Majesties left and entered the royal carriage. The King-Emperor was wearing his Field-Marshal's uniform and the sash of the Star of India and the Queen-Empress wore light blue and white in honour of her admittance to the Order of the Star of India.

The band played the National Anthem, the guard-of-honour presented arms, and the procession was formed as on the occasion of the State Entry on the 7th December in the following order :—

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
Officer, Army Head-quarters.
British Cavalry Regiment of Escort.
Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
Escort Staff.
Army Head-quarters Staff.
The Commander-in-Chief.
Indian Trumpeters.
Deputy Herald.
British Trumpeters.
Herald.
King-Emperor's Staff (*on horseback*).
Bodyguard.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

The Imperial Cadet Corps.
Members of the Household (*in carriages*).
Native Cavalry Regiment of Escort.

The Golden Umbrella and other emblems were in full evidence, and Their Imperial Majesties could be distinguished at once by all who watched the procession pass. Troops lined the whole route which was by way of Chauburja Road and Alipur Road to Kashmir Gate, and thence by way of Lothian Bridge to the Lahore Gate of the Fort, outside which on the Champs de Mars stood troops in solid mass.

The procession was at a trot and as it passed loud cheers were heard. Enormous crowds had gathered, though the route did not lie through the heart of the city and was consequently much shorter than on the day of the State Entry. The cavalcade was practically as imposing as on that day, but there was no procession of Ruling Chiefs.

A Royal Salute of 101 guns announced the entry of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress into the Fort, by salvoes of batteries, and after 33 guns, *feu de joie* rattled up and down the line of troops guarding the route.

As the procession passed through the Fort various portions of the escort filed off, and only the Heralds and Trumpeters, the Bodyguard, and the Imperial Cadet Corps entered the Selingarh Bastion, the Heralds and Trumpeters taking up positions to the right, the Bodyguard to the left, and the Imperial Cadet Corps behind the guard-of-honour, which consisted of one company of the Durham Light Infantry, one company of Volunteers, and one company of the 57th Wilde's Rifles drawn up at the foot of the steps leading to the platform.

Their Imperial Majesties were received on the platform by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge and staff, who had arrived previously in a separate procession; also by the heads of local Governments and Administrations, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Council, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the General Officers Commanding the Southern and Northern Armies, the Chief of the General Staff, the General Officer Commanding the Meerut Division, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in India, the President of the Railway Board, the Commissioner of Delhi, and the Members of the Durbar Committee, *viz.*, Sir John Hewett, Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, Sir T. Wynne, Sir H. McMahon, Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas, Brigadier-General Cox, Brigadier-General Grimston, Colonel Bamber, Colonel Maclagan, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and Mr. Gabriel.

The ceremony at the Selimgarh Station was very brief. The King-Emperor talked to the Governor-General for a few minutes and afterwards inspected the guard-of-honour. The Queen-Empress accepted a beautiful bouquet of Burman orchids produced by Messrs. Chatterjee, who had adorned the Selimgarh Station with palms and flowers. The King-Emperor is believed to have said that he could never forget the great impression made on his mind by the magnificent ceremony on the 12th of December; and to have thanked Sir John Hewett for his untiring efforts. It was noticed that the farewells of Their Imperial Majesties were particularly cordial as regards the members of their Indian suite.



D. N. Bhat, Rawalpindi.

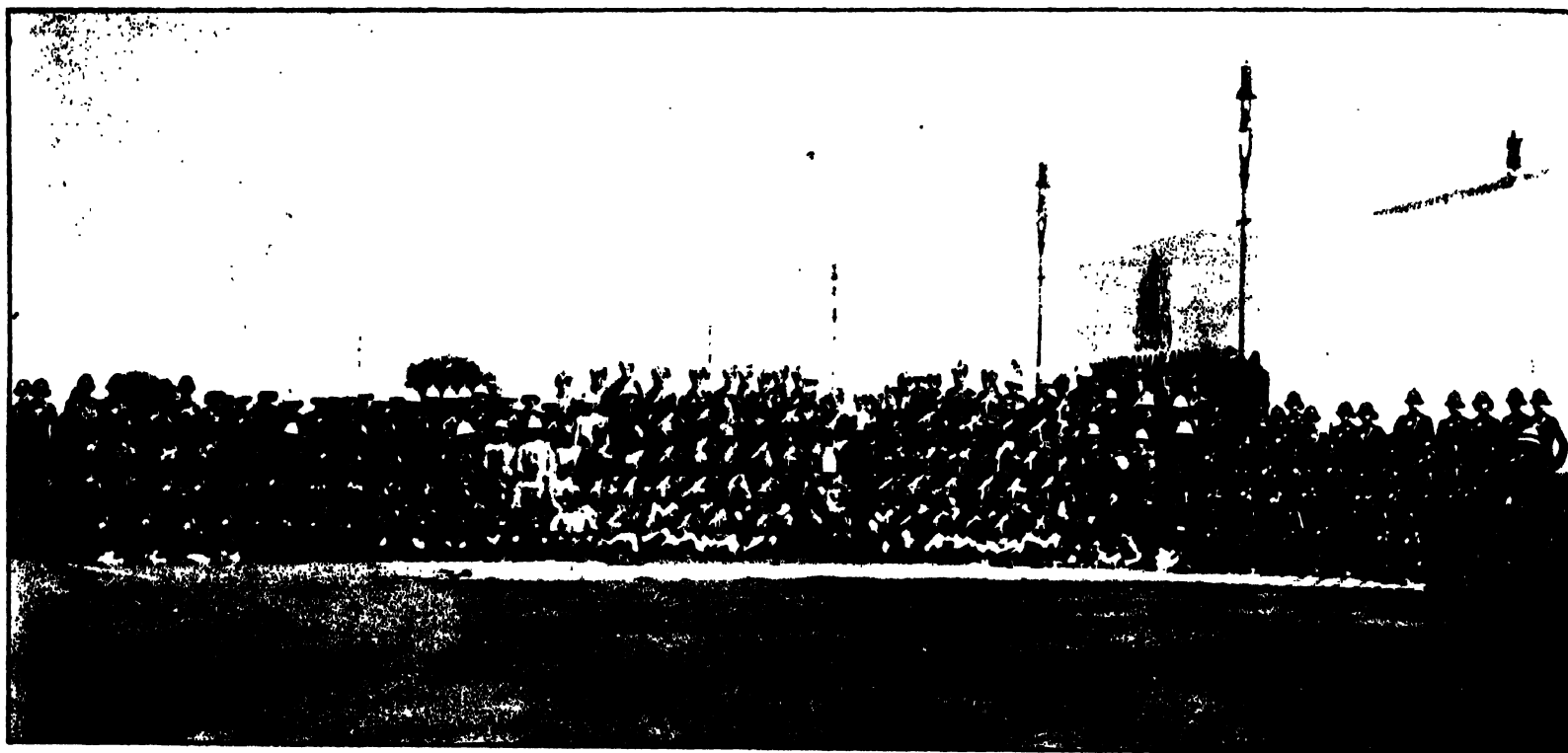
THEIR MAJESTIES DEPARTURE FROM DELHI.

After various presentations had been made, the Governor-General kissed hands, and Lady Hardinge kissed Her Imperial Majesty's check, and soon after 1 o'clock the King-Emperor, having bade an affectionate farewell to the Queen-Empress entered his train, which steamed off amid the hearty and continued cheers of those on the platform.

The Queen-Empress's train immediately drew alongside, and there was again an enthusiastic outburst of cheering as it bore Her Imperial Majesty away. The Viceregal train quickly followed ; and the select company on the platform of the Selimgarh Station dispersed.

Thus closed the great and historic Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty George V.

“ All was royal,
To the disposing of it nought rebelled.
Order gave each thing view, the office did
Distinctly its full function.”



HIS MAJESTY WITH BRITISH AND INDIAN OFFICERS OF KING'S OWN REGIMENTS.

Fred. Bremner, Laho

The far-reaching results of the Coronation Durbar of 1911 will be recorded by history, and future generations will know, as we cannot to-day, the consequences of the removal of the Capital of India from Calcutta to Imperial Delhi. The reunion of the two Bengals has called forth the cry from Indian hearts "Behold our Emperor, who is the Father and Mother of his people!" In King George Indians see their ideal, an ideal of justice, virtue, honour and protection. The devotion and loyalty of Indians towards their Ruler is based on the belief that he is a living representation of the Deity, and to the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress who crossed the seas to prove that India is dear to them is in fact, "the brightest gem in England's Crown" the people cry

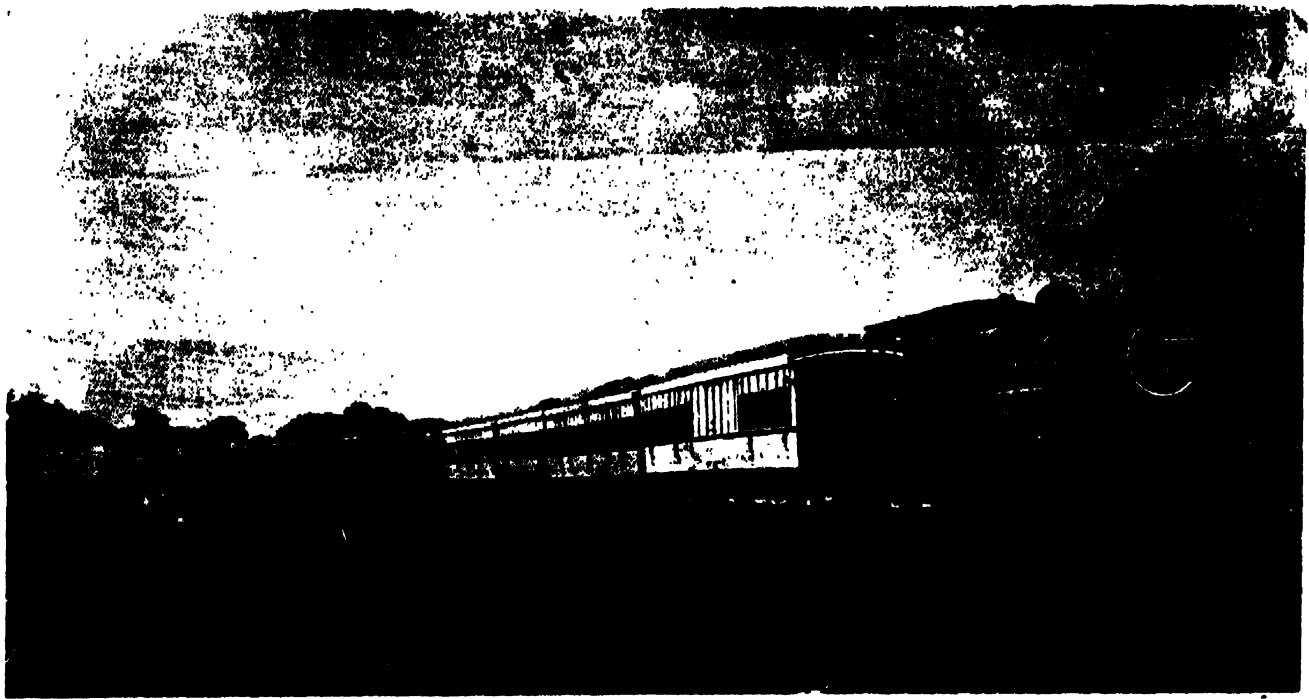
All Hail King-Emperor !

All Hail Queen-Empress !

On the way to Calcutta, Nepal Shoot.

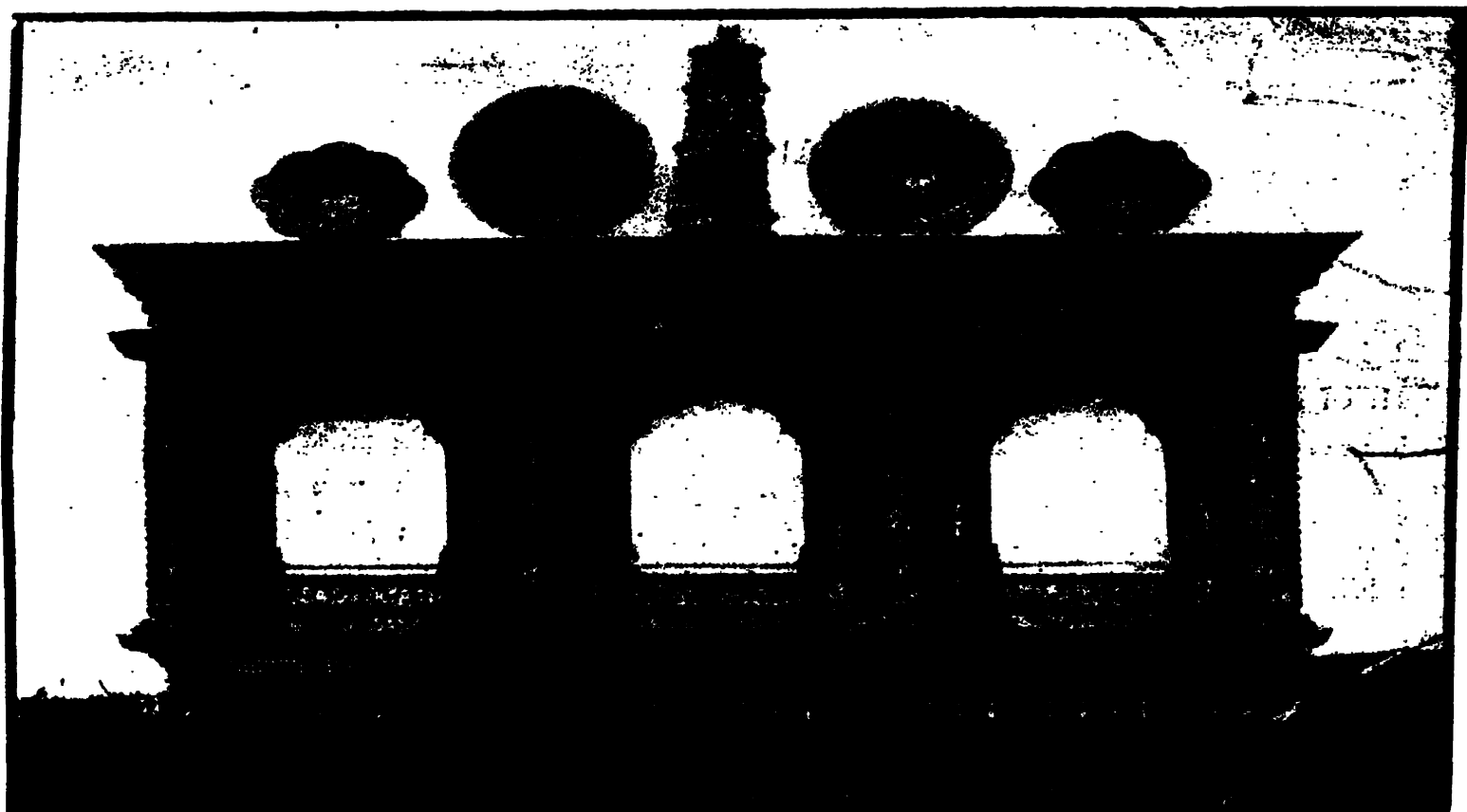


AFTER leaving Delhi, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to Nepal for a shooting expedition. The death of the King of Nepal saddened this pleasure trip, but by the express wish of the deceased Ruler no alterations were made in the programme. The expedition was carried out privately, no Court Circular being sent to the newspapers and no press correspondents being permitted to accompany the royal shooting party. Excellent sport, we are told, was found in the Nepal jungles, and to the gun of the King-Emperor fell many tigers and other beasts of the forest. The King-Emperor spent

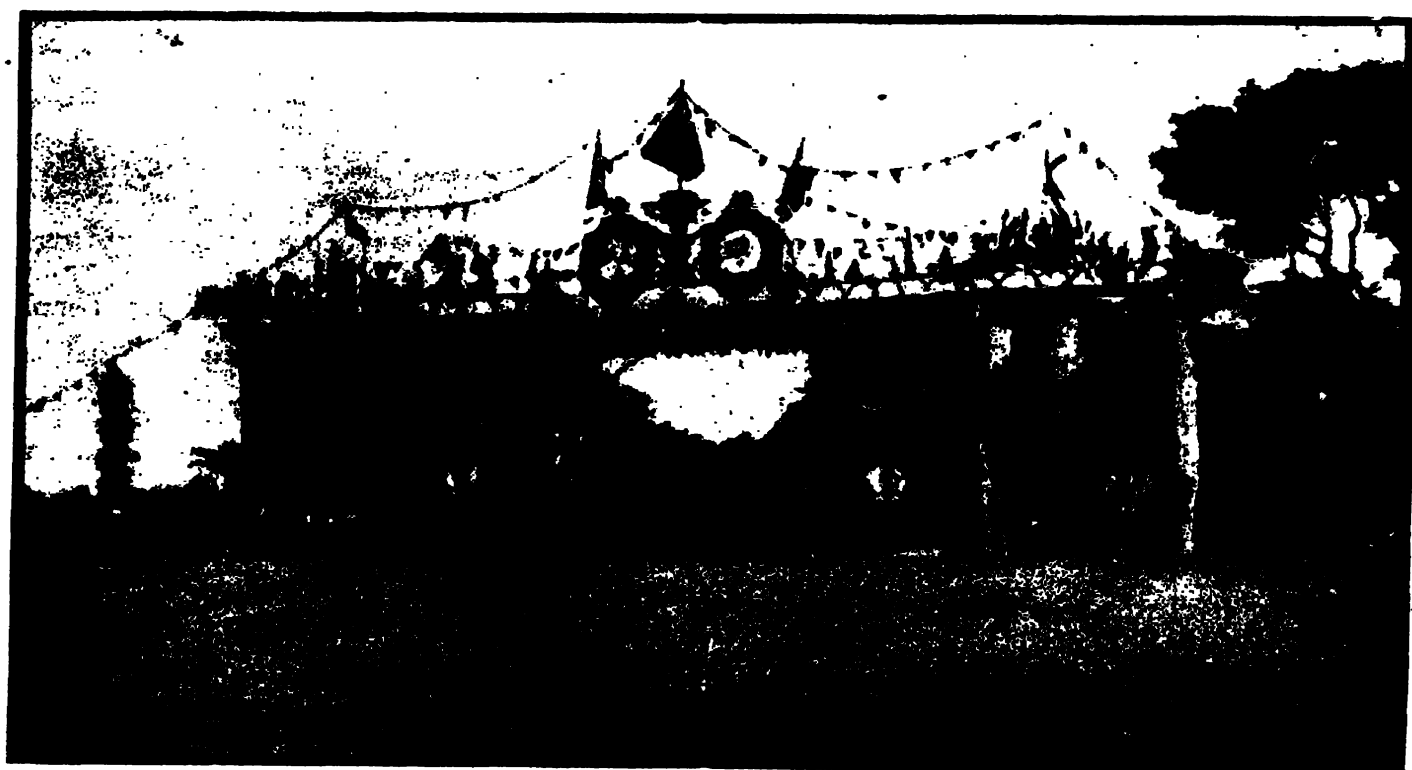


SPECIAL METRE GAUGE TRAIN AS USED BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR WHEN GOING TO NEPAL.

Christmas Day in Camp, and he received wonderful Christmas presents, including a collection of Nepal animals that was sent to Calcutta for shipment to England. The London Illustrated Papers produced pictures of the King-Emperor as "Nimrod;" and to the artists who were allowed to accompany the royal shooting party we are indebted for the greater part of the information concerning His Imperial Majesty's well-earned holiday. The King-Emperor is, as every one knows, a keen sportsman and one of the best shots in Europe, and that his gun proved his skill in the Nepal jungles we are assured by gentlemen who had the honour of being included in the royal shooting party.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow
SOME OF THE WOOD-CARVING PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow
TRIUMPHAL ARCH, NEPAL.



Herzog and Higgins, Mho
 HIS MAJESTY ON ELEPHANT IN FRONT OF A DAY'S BAG OF TIGERS AND BEAR.

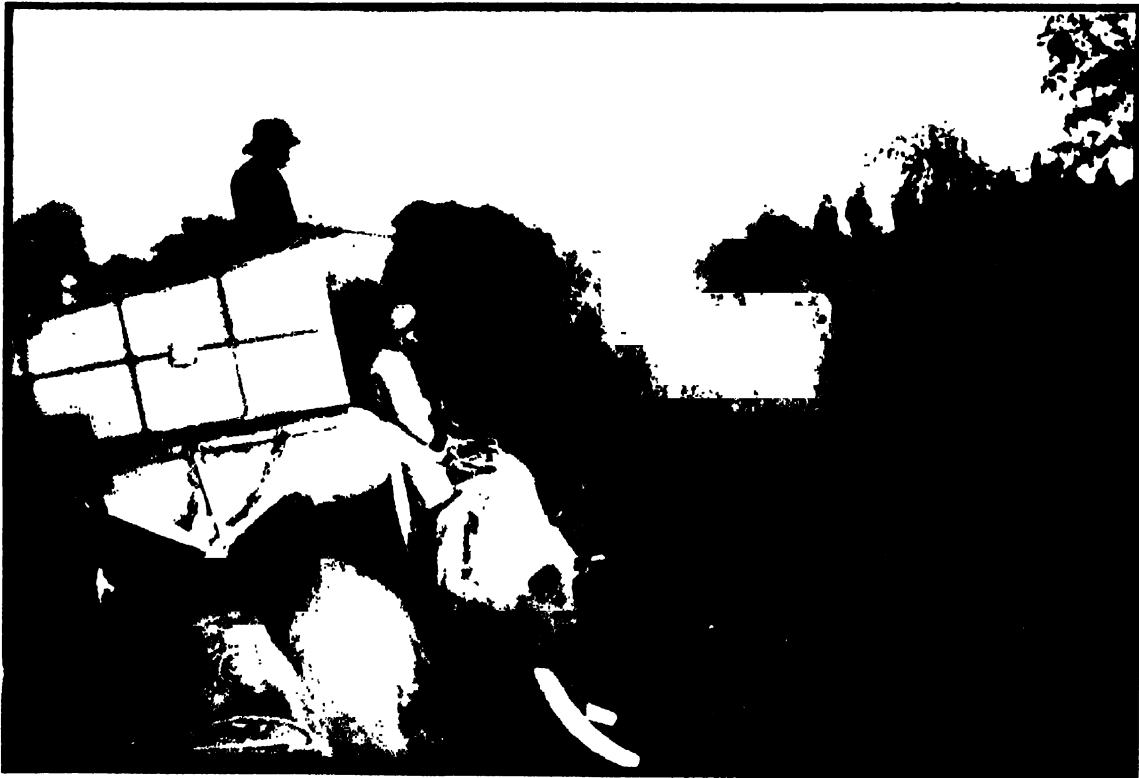


Herzog and Higgins, Mho
 HIS MAJESTY STANDING NEAR THE SHOT RHINO.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

HIS MAJESTY, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS DUKE OF TECK AND HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA. HIS MAJESTY POINTING AT THE WOUNDED TIGER.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

HIS MAJESTY ON ELEPHANT IN THE RING LOOKING OUT FOR THE TIGER.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow

PANORAMA OF SUKHBIR CAMP, NEPAL.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

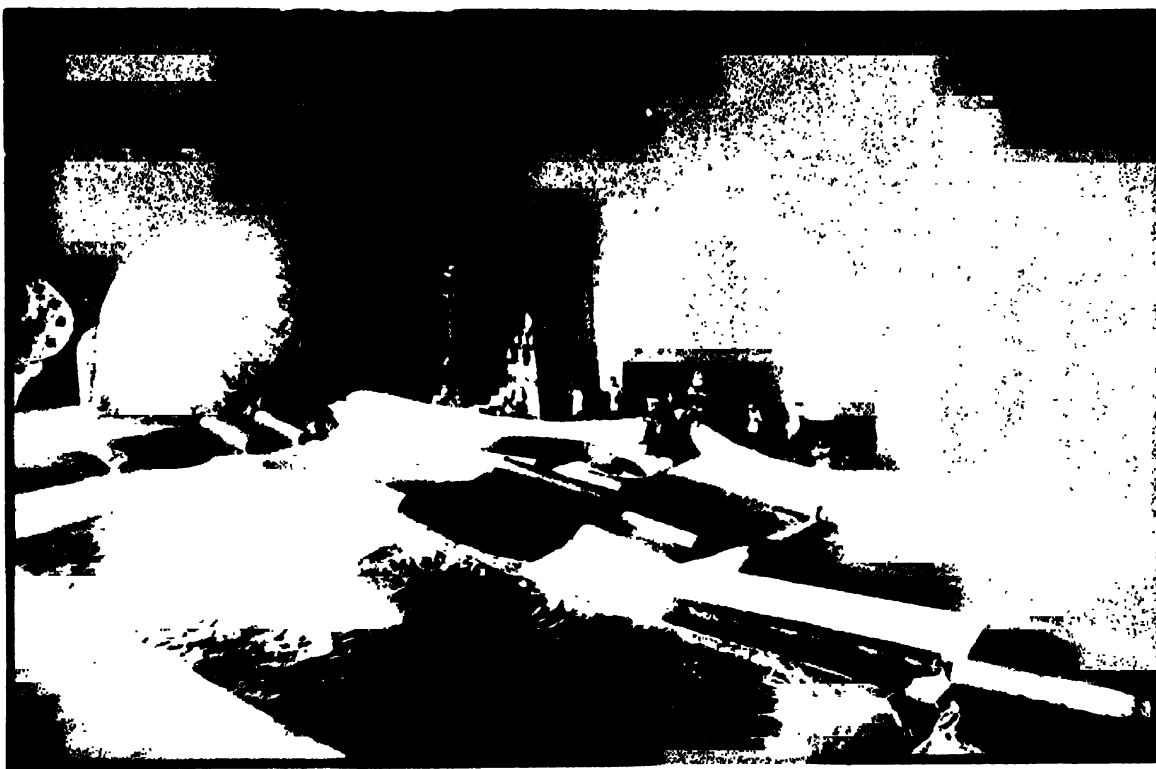
SHIKAR GROUP WITH HIS MAJESTY AND HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF NEPAL WITH BAG OF
4 TIGERS AND 1 BEAR.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.
 GROUP OF HIS MAJESTY AND HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF NEPAL WITH TIGER.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.
 SHOOTING BOX, KASKA.



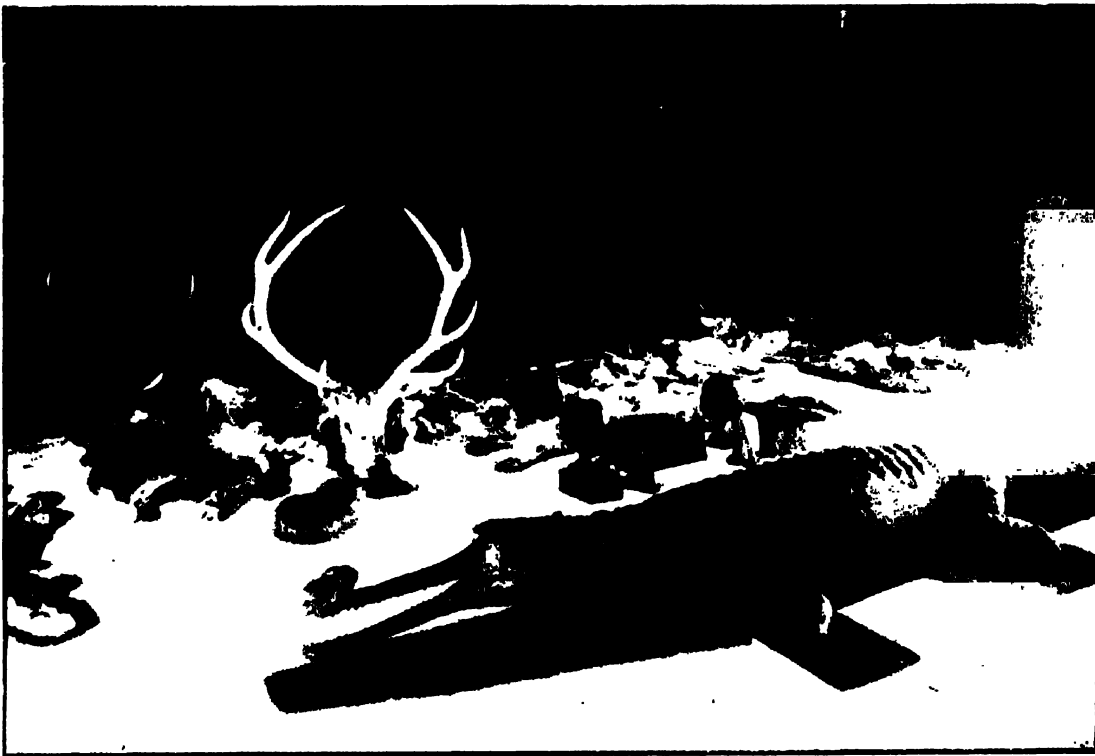
Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

INTERIOR OF SHAMIANA SHOWING CARVED ELEPHANT TUSKS, ORNAMENTS, &C., PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY.



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING AND HIS HIGHNESS WITH PARTY STANDING IN RIVER AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS TO PROCEED TO THE RING.



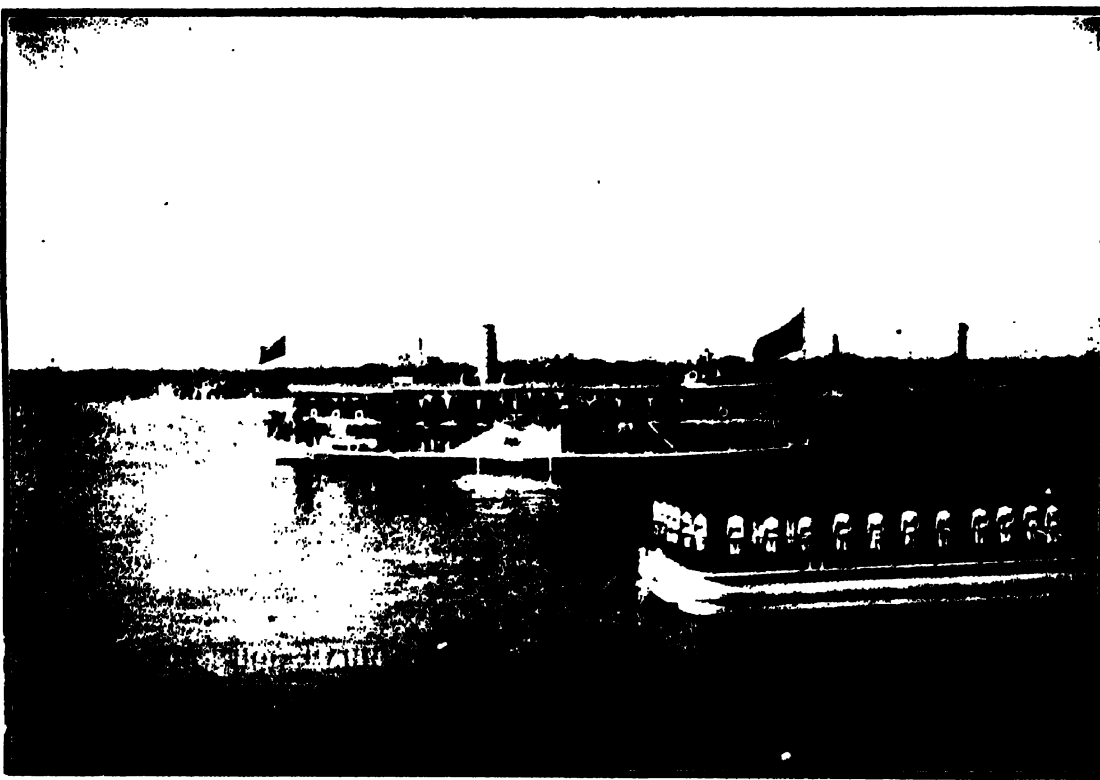
Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

INTERIOR OF SHAMIANA SHOWING TROPHIES, &C., PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING



Herzog and Higgins, Mhow.

HIS MAJESTY AND HIS HIGHNESS WITH STAFF GUESTS, NEPAL.



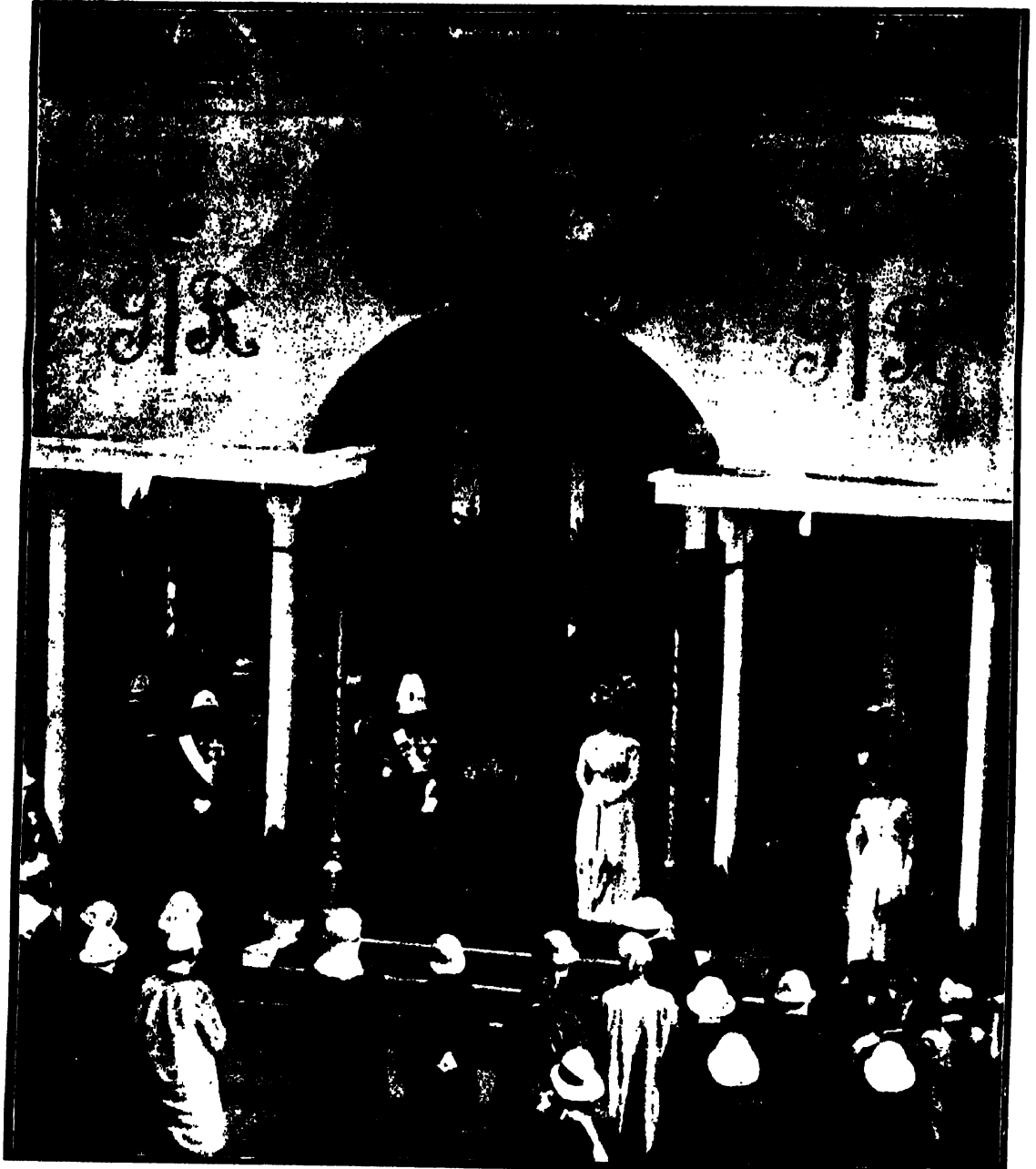
A carpet of royal blue, especially made in India, was spread on the deck, which was furnished with luxurious chairs and lounges and ornamented with palms and pot plants. The rails were draped with rich hangings of royal blue and gold, the paddle boxes were emblazoned with the Royal coat-of-arms in gold and on each bow of the steamer was a glittering Star of India.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

"HOWRAH" IN MIDSTREAM LEAVING THE PONTOONS AT PRINCE'S GHAT.

Their Imperial Majesties landed at Prince's Ghat, and here the Corporation Address was presented to the King-Emperor, who made the following reply:—

"I thank you warmly on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for the assurances of loyalty and devotion on the part of the Corporation and citizens of the City of Calcutta, to which your address gives expression. "We are deeply touched by your kindly reference to my beloved Father's stay in your city and by your affectionate allusion to our own visit here six years ago. We can never forget the cordial welcome given us on that occasion, while the sympathetic interest in our Indian Empire, which the first sight



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE ROYAL CHAIR STANDING AND READING THE ADDRESS AT THE PRINCE'S GHAT, CALCUTTA.

of this great city inspired, has in no way abated. It is a source of great pleasure to us to re-visit Calcutta and to see for ourselves evidence of your progress and prosperity.

"The changes in the administration of India, resulting from the announcement made by me at the great Durbar at Delhi, will affect, to a certain extent, Calcutta. But your city must always remain the premier city of India. Its population, its importance as a commercial centre and great emporium of trade, its splendid historic traditions—all combine to invest Calcutta with a unique character, which should preserve to it a pre-eminent position. At the same time the status of the Province, of which Calcutta is the Capital, has been enhanced by the creation of a Presidency of Bengal, and I feel confident that under the wise administration of a Governor in Council, the new Presidency will enjoy increased prosperity with the blessing of tranquillity and order.

"I know that you cherish ambitions that India will one day become a great manufacturing as well as an agricultural country. I have watched with keen interest the progress of your business enterprises, and I trust that the success which has attended your commercial energy will attract more and more of the youth of this country to regard commerce as a distinguished and honourable profession.

"I thank you for your kind wishes and prayers. It shall ever be our earnest endeavour to promote the welfare of our Indian Empire, and we fervently hope that the years as they pass will ever strengthen the feeling of warm attachment that exists between my House and my Indian people."



Harrington and Bles, Calcutta.

STATE ENTRY ARRIVAL OF THEIR MAJESTIES ON THE RED ROAD. 10,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN TO WELCOME.

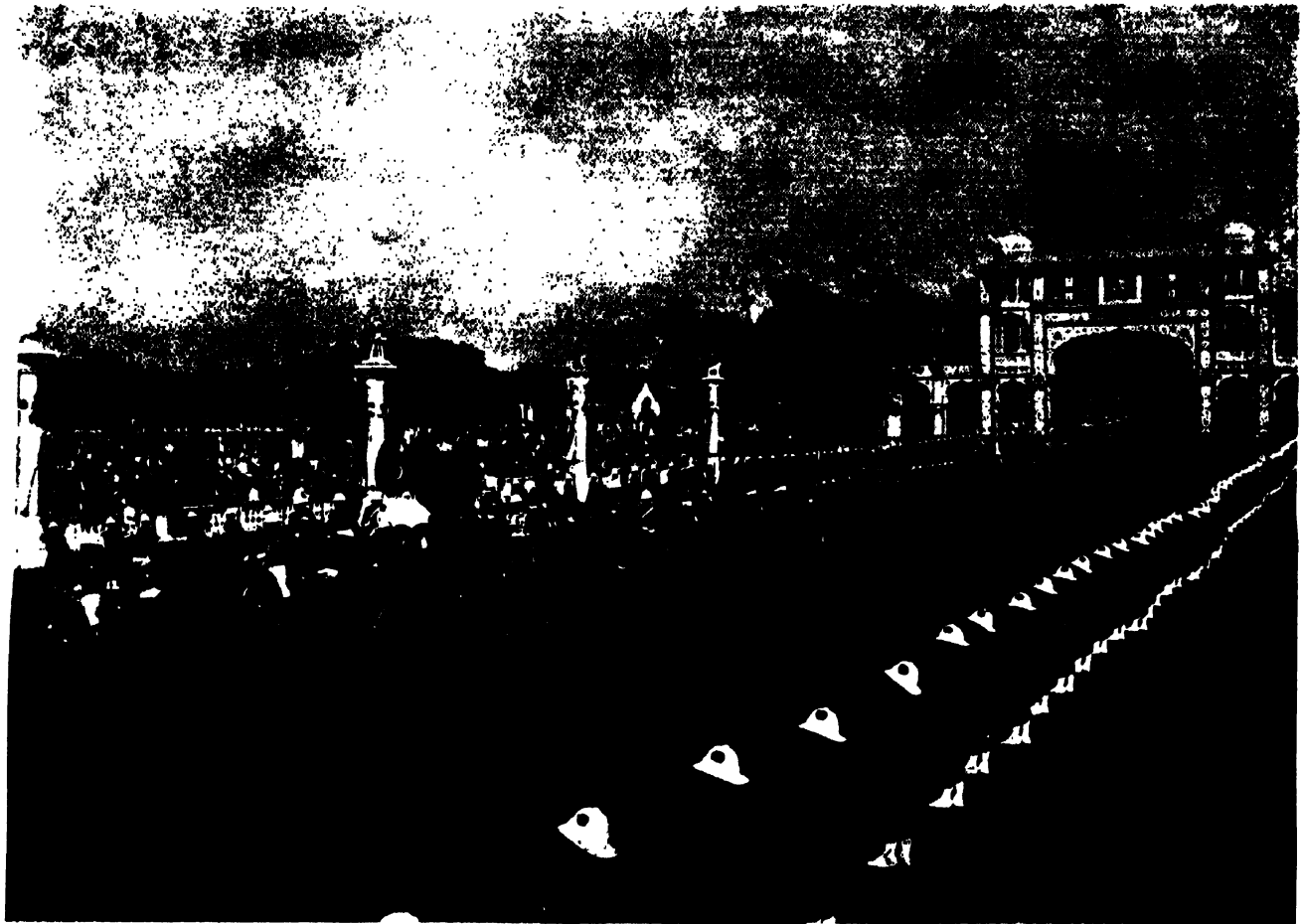
Various presentations were made, and afterwards Their Imperial Majesties proceeded in State to Government House. The route was lined by troops and behind the soldiers were hundreds of thousands of spectators of all nationalities and creeds, in holiday attire. Twenty thousand school children waved flags and cried "Long Live the King-Emperor," "Long Live the Queen-Empress," "*Jai Rajrajeswar*," "*Jai Rajrajeswari*," "*Shahan Shah, O Salamat*," "*Malika Salamat*." In a purdah stand holding some five thousand Indian ladies the Queen-Empress appeared to be very much interested. And when the Indians waved handkerchiefs and shouted *Rajaki Jai* (Victory to the King), Their Imperial Majesties acknowledged the greeting, the King-Emperor saluting and the Queen-Empress responding with smiling bows.

A long line of Corinthian pillars, with festoons of flowers, ornamented the *route* from the ghat to Government House ; and the pillars were surmounted by artistic figures. Arches spanned the road. On one arch were the words "Welcome to Calcutta" on the one side and "Long Live Their Imperial Majes-



STATE ENTRY INTO CALCUTTA.

Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.



THEIR MAJESTIES GOING DOWN THE RED ROAD.

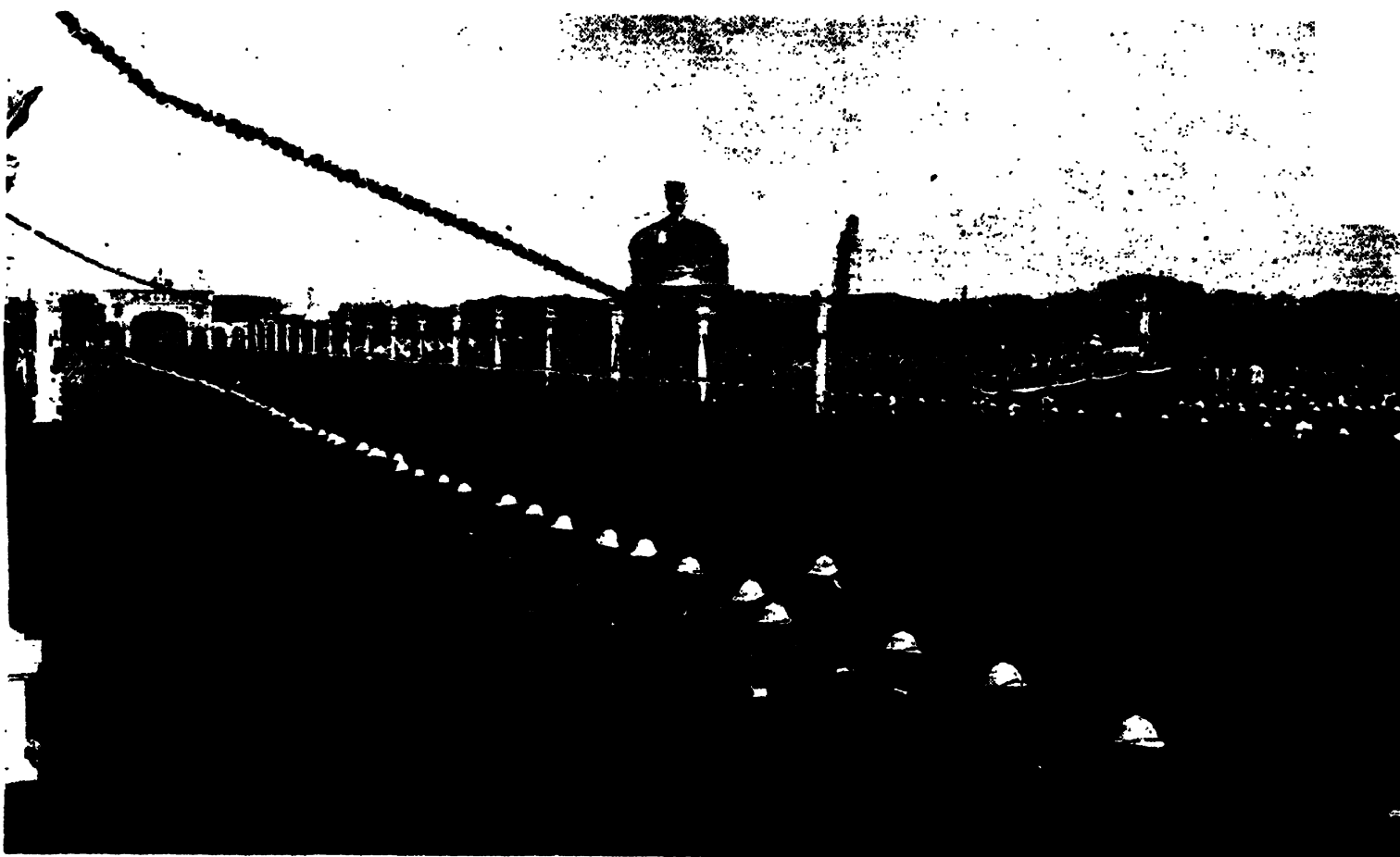
Harrington and Brees, Calcutta.

ties" on the other. In the centre of the road facing Lord Roberts' and Lord Lansdowne's statues was a colossal Crown suspended overhead with wires. The south gate of Government House bore the motto "*Sasagara dharadha chiranjiba jayanwita*" (O Master of the Land and Seas, mayst thou live long, adorned in victory). On the Government House side was the Sanskrit motto of "*Jato Dharma Tato Jaya*" (Victory is where virtue is). Also a Persian motto appropriate to the occasion.



Harrington and Blee, Calcutta

THEIR MAJESTIES ON THE RED ROAD, THE ESCORT OF GENERALS AND PRINCES.



Harrington and Blee, Calcutta.

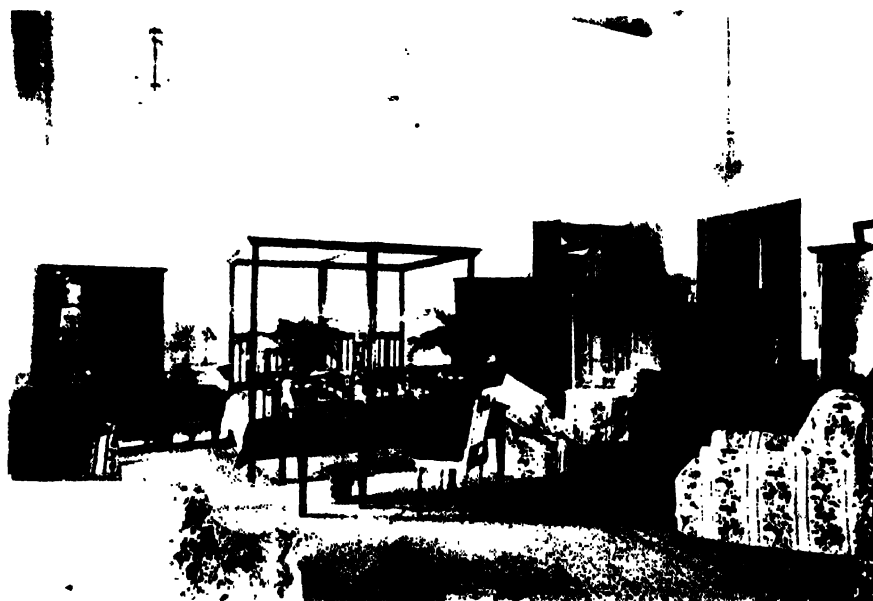
ON THE RED ROAD WAITING FOR THEIR MAJESTIES.

The assembly waiting on the steps of Government House to receive Their Imperial Majesties consisted almost entirely of the high officials of the Government of India, the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court, the Commander-in-Chief and the head-quarters staff, the Members of the Imperial Council, the Secretaries to the Government and the Metropolitan of India. The military officers were in full uniform, and their brilliant scarlet vied with the crimson robes of the Judges, who wore, also, their full bottomed wigs. The Metropolitan in his purple Court costume, the Nepalese Envoy in the



Harrington and Bles, Calcutta.

QUEEN MARY'S PRIVATE DRAWING ROOM AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.



Harrington and Bles, Calcutta.

QUEEN MARY'S BED-ROOM AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

typical head-dress of his country, the Commander-in-Chief in dark blue with brilliant gold epaulettes and aigulettes, members of the Imperial Cadet Corps in white and pale blue uniform, and the Secretaries to the Government in full dress made a splendid picture when Their Imperial Majesties arrived at Government House and were received there by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge.

The King-Emperor inspected the guard-of-honour of the East Yorkshire Regiment and the 66th Punjabis, and after the inspection the following had the honour of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties by the Governor-General :—

The Chief Justice, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of the Executive Council, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of the General Staff, the President and Members of the Railway Board, the Additional Members of the Legislative Council, the Secretaries to the Government of India.

After which the senior officers of Army Head-quarters Staff had the honour of being presented by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Puisne Judges by the Chief Justice.

The following day being Sunday, Their Imperial Majesties drove in State to the Cathedral and attended Divine Service there. In the afternoon, the Queen-Empress went to the Botanical Gardens by water, having the previous day visited the Zoological Gardens with His Imperial Majesty. Early on the morning of Monday, January 1st, the King-Emperor rode to the Race Course, and in the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties motored to the Polo Ground and witnessed the semi-final of the Polo Tourname,



THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE REVIEW, CALCUTTA.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

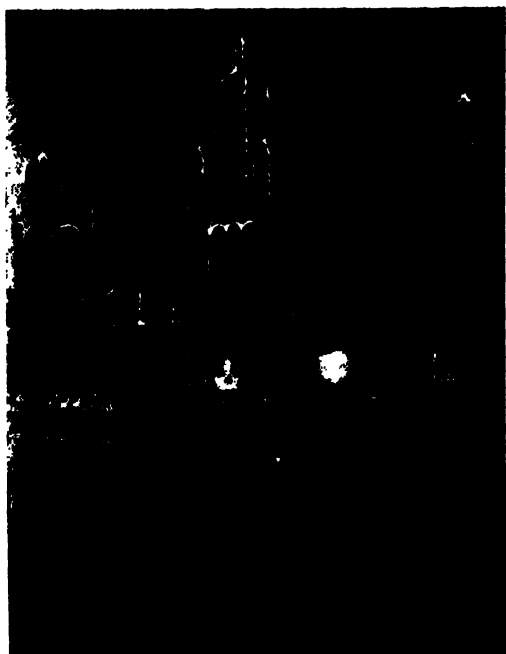
On Tuesday, January 2nd the King-Emperor reviewed nine thousand troops on the maidan. Hundreds of thousands of people assembled to witness the parade and Their Imperial Majesties were enthusiastically welcomed. In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties honoured His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their presence at a Garden Party at Government House, and remained for an hour-and-a-half in the grounds, talking with the many guests, and took tea in a SHAMIANA

erected for the purpose. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress was wearing a beautiful gown of thick, white silk, with bunches of small pink roses and knots of blue ribbon embroidered on it, and a hat covered with blue and white feathers. The Governor-General's band, under the direction of Herr Buchner, played a selection of music that was greatly appreciated by the English and Indian ladies and gentlemen who strolled about the grounds. That evening His Imperial Majesty held a Levee at which about one thousand officers and gentlemen had the honour of being presented. The Officers of Regiments in Calcutta were presented together. The function which lasted for an hour-and-a-quarter was extremely picturesque, owing of the varied uniforms and costumes worn by those who were present.

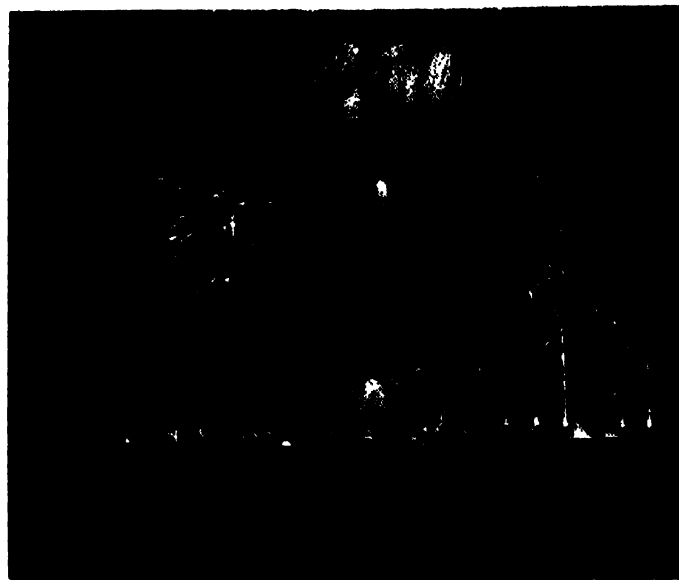


HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE KING AND HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL RETURNING AFTER REVIEW, CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday, the 3rd, the King-Emperor was present at the final game of the Coronation Polo Tournament, and presented the Cup to the winners. And in the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties attended the races in State, and witnessed the race for the King-Emperor's Cup, which His Imperial Majesty afterwards presented to Mr. Galstaun, the owner of "Brogue," the winner. Large crowds assembled on the route to the race course and gave Their Imperial Majesties an ovation as they passed; and the brilliant crowd on the race course gave to Their Imperial Majesties a magnificent reception. At half-past nine that evening Their Imperial Majesties visited the Maidan for the Tattoo and the display of fireworks.



Harrington and Brees, Calcutta.
CHARTERED BANK ILLUMINATED.



Harrington and Brees, Calcutta.
FIREWORKS, CALCUTTA.



Harrington and Brees, Calcutta.
FIREWORKS, CALCUTTA.



Harrington and Brees, Calcutta.
FIREWORKS, CALCUTTA.

The National Anthem was played when the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress arrived on the raised dais, and the proceedings included a musical ride by the 16th Cavalry, a Highland dance by men of the Black Watch, a wonderful Khattak dance by men of the 27th Punjabis, and torchlight evolutions by the British and Native Infantry of the Garrison. Afterwards came the firework display, and for nearly an hour the huge crowd on the maidan—by far the largest crowd Calcutta had ever seen—enjoyed Bengal Lights, bouquets of rockets, fire balloons and large set pieces, including portraits of Their Imperial Majesties which were exhibited at the close of the proceedings.

On Thursday, the 4th, the King-Emperor went for an early ride to the race course, and afterwards motored to the site of the Victoria Memorial and from thence proceeded to the Calcutta Museum where he inspected the Victoria Memorial Collection and the Art Collection. The Queen-Empress also visited the Calcutta Museum before luncheon. During the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties honoured the Tollygunge Horse Show with their presence, and the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to hand the prizes to the successful competitors in the various classes and competitions.



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

RAJA OF NADIA PAYING HOMAGE AT THE ROYAL PAGEANT. place, and Their Imperial Majesties were greeted on their arrival there by an immense audience. The

Friday, the 5th, was a particularly busy day for Their Imperial Majesties. In the forenoon the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress visited the Belvedere Jute Mills and were shewn over the works by Sir David Yule. A little Marwari girl, in a wonderful costume, presented the Queen-Empress with a bouquet, and Their Imperial Majesties spoke to the children who had gathered to see them and graciously responded to the salaams of the work people. In the afternoon the much-talked-about Calcutta Pageant took



Harrington and Bles, Calcutta.

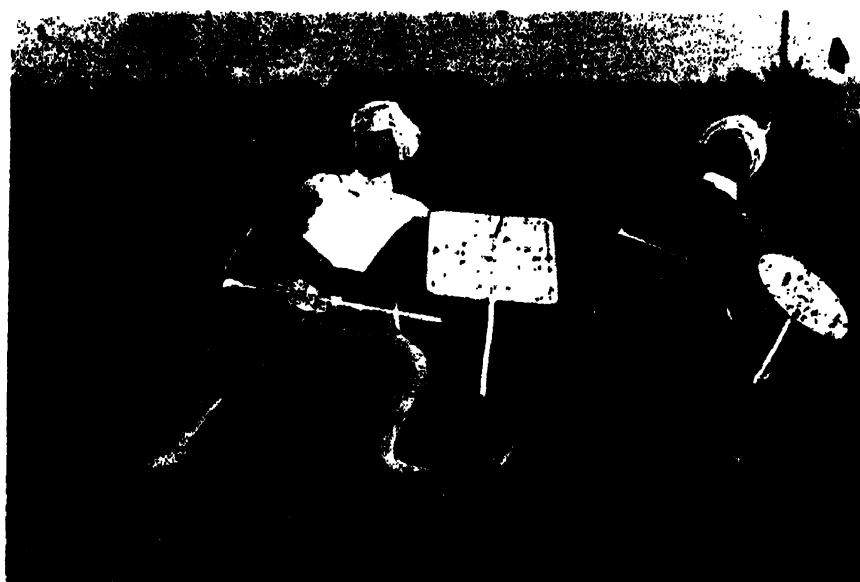
THE ROYAL DAIS AT THE PAGEANT.



THEIR MAJESTIES ARRIVAL AT ROYAL PAGEANT.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad presented to Their Imperial Majesties, after they had taken their seats on two gold thrones in the shamiana, 110 gold Mohurs on behalf of the people of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and these, according to custom, His Imperial Majesty graciously remitted. Many presentations were made, and afterwards the entertainment took place, consisting of the Naoroz Procession, the Dasahra Procession and the Orissa Paik Dance. After taking tea, the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress left the shamiana and were



Harrington and Bles, Calcutta.

AT THE PAGEANT, THE LEADING DANCERS OF PAIRS FROM ORISSA.



Harrington and Bles, Calcutta

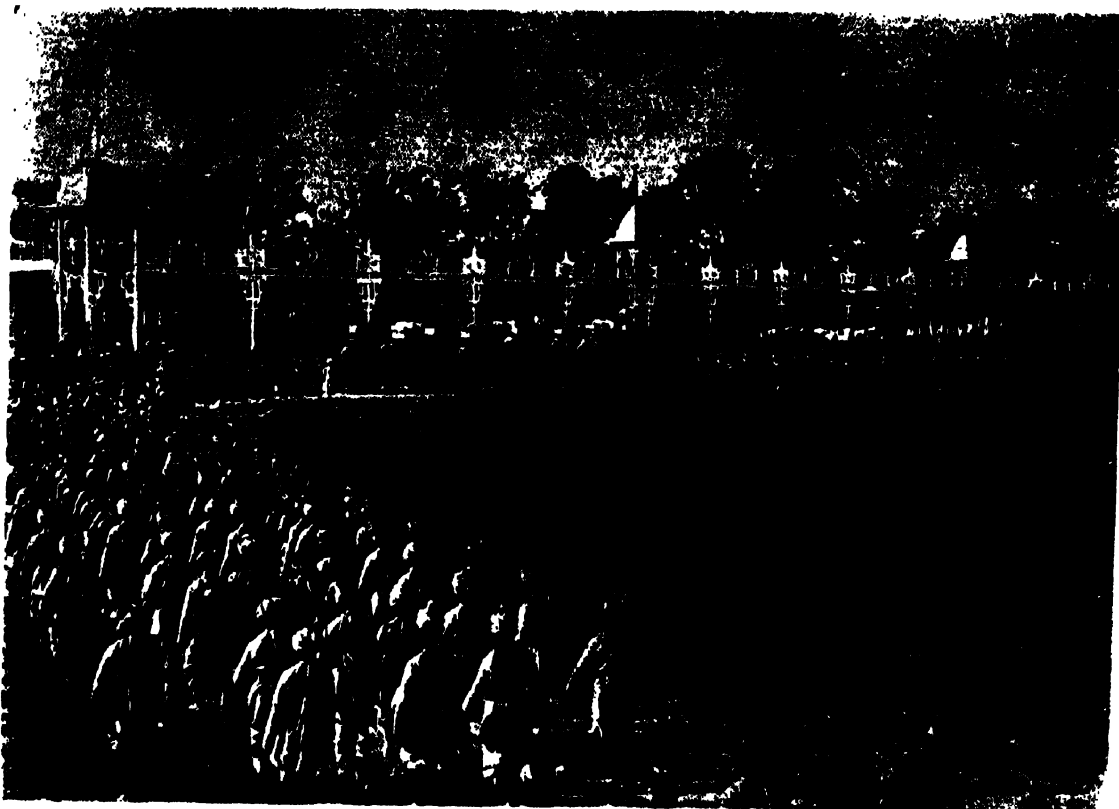
THE PAGEANT—THE BAND FROM BENARES.



ELEPHANTS AT ROYAL PAGEANT.

conducted to their carriage by the Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore and the Maharaja of Nattore, who held the State umbrellas, and also by the Maharaja Kumar of Mourbhanj and the Mirza of Murshidabad, Pages to the Queen-Empress. Their Imperial Majesties then made a circuit of the grounds on which the Pageant took place, and in the arena they had a rousing reception.

That evening the King-Emperor held an Investiture, and afterwards Their Imperial Majesties held a Court which will never be forgotten by those who had the honour of attending it. Many ladies from all parts of India were present, and the dresses and the jewels worn were magnificent.



Harrington and Bles, Calcutta.

THE PAGEANT—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE ROYAL PANDAL.

The Queen-Empress looked exceedingly stately in a gown of amber satin, with epaulets of diamonds. Her Imperial Majesty wore the Star of India and other Orders. Her beautiful train of rich lace, which was presented by the ladies of Ireland as their Coronation gift, was borne by two little Indian pages. Her Imperial Majesty's jewels consisted of a diamond Crown, a collar of diamonds and ropes of pearls.



Harrington and Bess, Calcutta.

THE PAGEANT ELEPHANT CARRIAGE FROM REWAH.



Harrington and Bess, Calcutta.

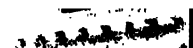
THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVING THE PAGEANT.

After the Court was over Their Imperial Majesties honoured His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their presence at a dance, where the State Quadrille was danced as follows:—

- The King-Emperor and Lady Hardinge.
- The Queen-Empress and the Governor-General.
- The Duke of Teck and the Duchess of Devonshire.
- The Earl of Crewe and the Countess of Shaftesbury.
- Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson and Lady Duke.
- The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Bailey.
- Lord Stamfordham and the Countess of Sefton.
- Lord Alington and the Countess of Mar and Kellie.

Sir H. McMahon and the Hon'ble Lady Meux.
The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and Lady Hewett.
The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Creag.
Admiral Sir C. Keppel and the Hon'ble Venetia Baring.

On Saturday, December 6th, the King-Emperor inspected the military camps on the Maidan, at Kidderpore and Alipore, and went thence to the Fort, where the troops were drawn up in line on the parade ground. His Imperial Majesty returned to Government House by motor and during the forenoon received a deputation from the University of Calcutta, and presented to the Vice-Chancellor signed portraits of Their Imperial Majesties as mementoes of the Imperial visit to Calcutta. The Queen-Empress visited during the morning the Young Women's Christian Association, the Presidency General Hospital, the Dufferin Hospital and the Medical College Hospital. In the afternoon Their Imperial Majesties went to the Tollygunge race course and witnessed some of the races, including the Indian Grand National. After taking tea, Their Imperial Majesties returned to Government House, calling on the way there at St. Vincent's Home and St. Catherine's Home for Incurables. That evening Their Imperial Majesties honoured His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with their presence at a dinner party, and after dinner Their Imperial Majesties watched the illuminations of the city from the dome of Government House.



Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AND STAFF AT CALCUTTA.

The following day being Sunday, Their Imperial Majesties drove in State to the Cathedral for Divine Service. Afterwards the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress motored to Chandpal Ghat, and embarked on the R. I. M. S. "*Empress Mary*" and proceeded up the Hooghly to Barrackpore. Their Imperial Majesties honoured His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge with a visit and remained to luncheon, and then returned to Government House, Calcutta, where they spent the remainder of the day quietly.

On Monday, January 8th, Their Imperial Majesties took their departure from Calcutta. After saying farewell to a number of distinguished persons at Government House at 11 A.M., they drove in procession to Princeps Ghat, where they were received by His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge. The Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, Vice-President of the Legislative Council of Bengal, presented an Address to Their Imperial Majesties to which the King-Emperor made the following gracious reply :—

"The Queen-Empress and I are deeply moved by the words of your address. And they are no empty words. They have been amply and visibly proved by the enthusiastic reception accorded to us on our arrival here, and no less by the affectionate demonstrations with which we have been greeted every where and by all classes in Calcutta and its surrounding neighbourhood. For the remainder of our lives we shall remember with feelings of pride and emotion the stirring experience of these past eight days. We shall recall the warm-hearted greeting extended to us on arrival in your capital, and the sight of those patient and sympathetic multitudes, which had assembled from all parts of the province to testify their loyalty and devotion to my throne and person. And I am gratified by the assurances given in your address that these outward proofs of allegiance and affection reflect the general sentiments of your fellow-subjects throughout the length and breadth of North-Eastern India.



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES AND STAFF.

Johnston & Hoffman, Calcutta

"Nor shall we forget the striking scenes and brilliant displays which have been so successfully organised and carried out to celebrate our visit.

"The people of Bengal offer us as a farewell gift their 'over-flowing love and gratitude.' Rest assured that the Queen-Empress and I could ask for nothing more precious to us and to our children. We take it back to them to be cherished by them as a priceless heirloom. Our hearts are too full to express adequately the gratitude for all you have done to welcome us and to make us at home amongst you. In bidding you farewell the Queen-Empress and I fervently pray that all my subjects in Bengal, of whatever race or creed, united by the ties of sympathy and brotherly love, may, under divine guidance, ever strive towards the advancement of their common happiness, contentment, and general well-being."

Their Imperial Majesties then went on board the steamer "*Howrah*," and proceeded up the Hooghly to Howrah Station. Here the final good-byes were said. Sir Pertab Singh bent down and performed the ancient Indian ceremony of taking dust from the King-Emperor's feet. A little girl presented the Queen-Empress with a beautiful bouquet of roses, and Her Imperial Majesty smiled and patted the child on the shoulder. After shaking hands with all present, Their Imperial Majesties entered the train. A salute of 101 guns was fired, the band played "God save the King," and the train left for Bombay.

The Eve of Departure.



AT 6 p.m. on Wednesday, at the Apollo Bunder, Sir Richard Lamb presented to Their Imperial Majesties the following Address on behalf of the people of the Bombay Presidency :—

“ We, the members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with dutiful respect, tender to Your Imperial Majesties our grateful thanks for the ever-memorable visit, fraught with momentous issues, which had now reached its close. We have been privileged to be the first of Your Imperial Majesties' subjects in India to welcome Your Imperial Majesties to these shores and the last to offer a warm and regretful farewell.

“ We beg to express to Your Imperial Majesties our humble appreciation of the far-seeing wisdom which prompted Your Imperial Majesties to undertake this visit, and of the great benefit which it has conferred on our country. The presence of Your Imperial Majesties in India during the past five weeks and the gracious words which Your Imperial Majesties addressed to the people will ever remain a precious memory in our hearts and will constitute new links between the British Crown and its Indian Empire. Among all classes of people in this Presidency there have been manifestations of devotion to Your Imperial Majesties, and the strong sentiment thus evoked will, we are convinced, bear good fruit in the future. We believe that Your Imperial Majesties will carry back to England vivid impressions of the love and loyalty of the Indian people, and we pray that Your Imperial Majesties may long be spared to reign over us, and to witness the great and assured progress in India, which Your Imperial Majesties so ardently desire and have done so much to promote. May all blessings attend Your Imperial Majesties for the voyage to England and in the time to come. We fervently wish Your Imperial Majesties God-speed.”

To this address His Imperial Majesty replied as follows :—

“ I thank you sincerely on behalf of the Queen-Empress and myself for the kind and generous terms of the address of farewell which you present in the name of the people of the Bombay Presidency.

“ The cordial welcome which we received on our arrival in your Capital was the prelude to that display of warm-hearted loyalty which has characterised every stage of our progress during the past five weeks. And now we have listened with mingled feelings of gratification and sorrow to your touching words of farewell and God-speed.

“ Your hopeful forecasts as to the benefits which India will derive from this visit deepens our thankfulness at having accomplished the earnest wish of our heart.

“ It has given me infinite pleasure to be once more among my faithful subjects in India, and the Queen-Empress and I have been touched beyond words by the genuine love and devotion towards us which we feel have entered into the spirit of the people.

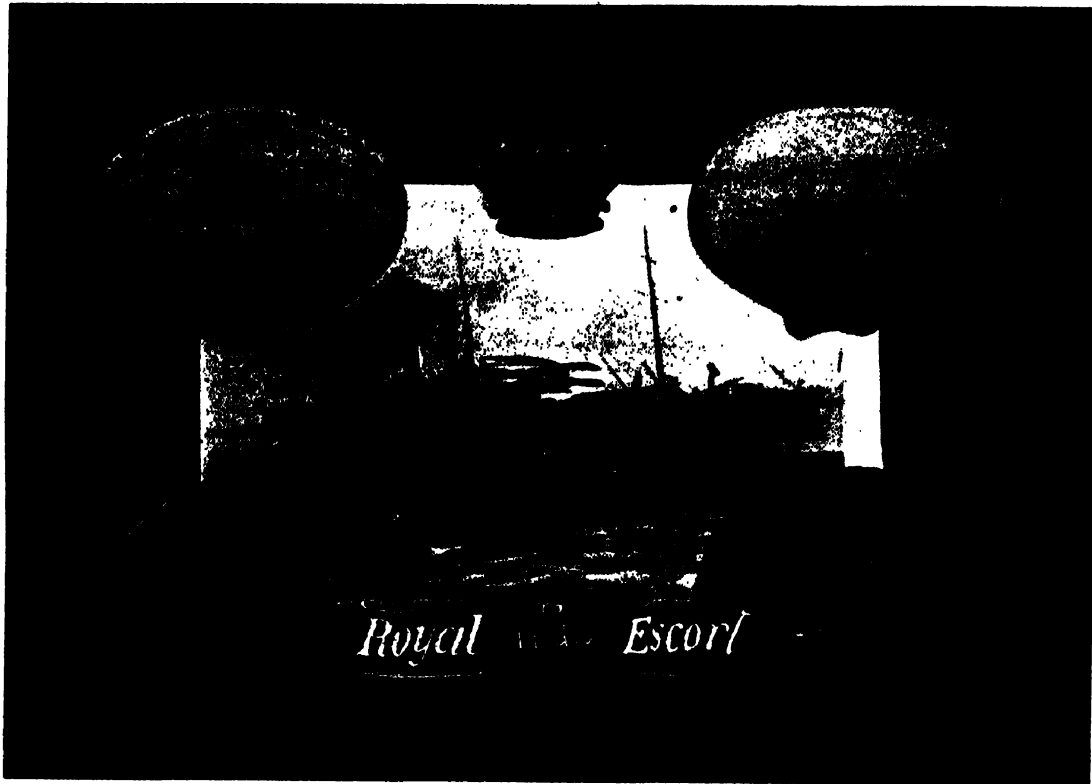
“ Our one and only cause of regret during these past happy weeks has been our inability to stay longer in this country, and to visit the ancient Presidency of Madras, and the States of the many Chiefs who have offered us their generous hospitality.

“ On leaving the shores of India we carry lasting memories of experiences made pleasant by every means that thoughtful care and affectionate regard could devise.

“ We fervently trust that our visit may, by God's grace, conduce to the general good of the people of this great Continent. Their interests and well-being will always be as near and as dear to me as those of the millions of my subjects in other quarters of the globe.

“ It is a matter of intense satisfaction to me to realise how all classes and creeds have joined together in the true-hearted welcome which has been so universally accorded to us. Is it not possible that the same

unity and concord may, for the future, govern the daily relations of their private and public life? The attainment of this would indeed be to us a happy outcome of our visit to India.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.

THE ROYAL FLEET.



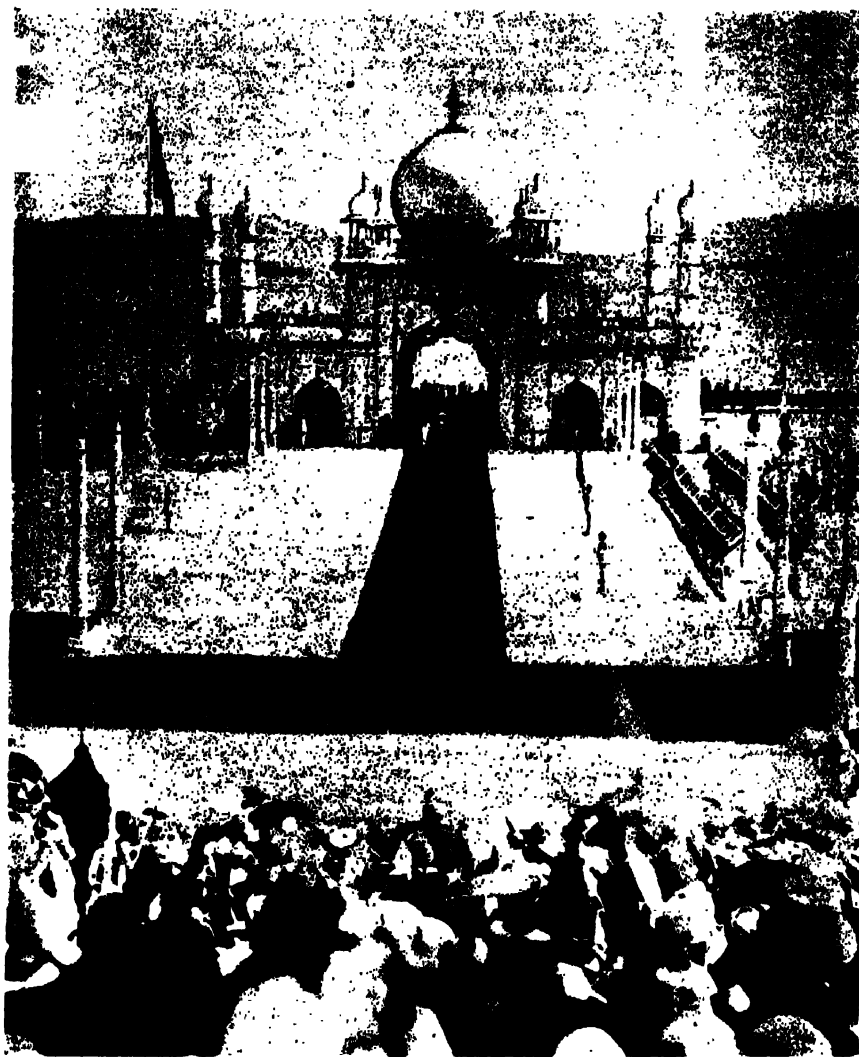
Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVING STEPS OF APOLLO BUNDER.

“To you, the representatives of Bombay, who have greeted us so warmly on our arrival and departure, I deliver this, our message of loving farewell to the Indian Empire.

“May the Almighty ever assist me and my successors in the earnest endeavour to promote its welfare, and to secure to it the blessings of prosperity and peace.”

At sunset H. M. S. "*Medina*," with the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on board, escorted by the cruisers "*Cochrane*," "*Argyle*," "*Natal*" and "*Defence*," slowly steamed out of Bombay Harbour, and the booms of a last salute concluded a Royal Tour that has left an indelible impression on the hearts and minds of Their Imperial Majesties loyal subjects in India.



Bourne & Shepherd, Bombay.

DEPARTURE. THEIR MAJESTIES LAST SALUTE TO BOMBAY.

Before beginning the return voyage His Imperial Majesty sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister :—

BOMBAY, *January 10th*, 1912.

" Before leaving India on our homeward voyage I am sure that you, as Head of my Government, will be glad to know that from all sources, public and private, I gather that my highest hopes have been realised and that the success of our visit has exceeded all anticipations. Not only in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, but in every other part of the country where the Queen and I have been, all classes, races and creeds have united in receiving us with unmistakable signs of enthusiasm and affection. The magnificent display at the Durbar was the outcome of wise and well-considered plans brilliantly carried out through the untiring efforts of the Viceroy and those who worked under him. During our present visit to the Viceroy, all Calcutta combined in doing everything possible for our comfort and enjoyment. I rejoice that thanks to the mutual confidence between me and my people at home, I have thus been enabled to fulfil the wish of my heart. This satisfaction will be still greater if the time proves that our visit has conduced to the lasting good of India and of the Empire at large.

GEORGE, R. I.

God Save the King.

THE NEW CAPITAL. THE DESPATCHES.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

To

THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.,

HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SIMLA, 25th August, 1911.

MY LORD MARQUESS,

We venture in this despatch to address Your Lordship on a most important and urgent subject, embracing two questions of great political moment, which are in our opinion indissolubly linked together. This subject has engaged our attention for sometime past and the proposals which we are about to submit for Your Lordship's consideration are the result of our mature deliberation. We shall in the first place attempt to set forth the circumstances which have induced us to frame these proposals at this particular juncture, and then proceed to lay before Your Lordship the broad general features of our scheme.

2. That the Government of India should have its seat in the same city as one of the chief Provincial Governments, and moreover in a city geographically so ill-adapted as Calcutta to be the capital of the Indian Empire, has long been recognised to be a serious anomaly. We need not stop to recall the circumstances in which Calcutta rose to its present position. The considerations which explain its original selection as the principal seat of Government have long since passed away with the consolidation of British rule throughout the Peninsula and the development of a great inland system of railway communication. But it is only in the light of recent developments, constitutional and political, that the drawbacks of the existing arrangement and the urgency of a change have been fully realised. On the one hand, the almost incalculable importance of the part which can already safely be predicted for the Imperial Legislative Council in the shape it has assumed under the Indian Councils Act of 1909, renders the removal of the Capital to a more central and easily accessible position practically imperative. On the other hand, the peculiar political situation which has arisen in Bengal since the partition makes it eminently desirable to withdraw the Government of India from its present provincial environment, while its removal from Bengal is an essential feature of the scheme we have in view for allaying the ill-feeling aroused by the partition among the Bengali population. Once the necessity of removing the seat of the Supreme Government from Bengal is established, as we trust it may be by the considerations we propose to lay before Your Lordship, there can be, in our opinion, no manner of doubt as to the choice of the new capital, or as to the occasion on which that choice should be announced. On geographical, historical and political grounds, the Capital of the Indian Empire should be at Delhi; and the announcement that the transfer of the seat of Government to Delhi had been sanctioned should be made by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the forthcoming Imperial Durbar in Delhi itself.

3. The maintenance of British Rule in India depends on the ultimate supremacy of the Governor-General in Council, and the Indian Councils Act of 1909 itself bears testimony to the impossibility of allowing matters of vital concern to be decided by a majority of non-official votes in the Imperial Legislative Council. Nevertheless it is certain that, in course of time, the just demands of Indians for a larger share in the government of the country will have to be satisfied, and the question will be how this devolution of power can be conceded without impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. The only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of self-government until at last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them, and possessing power to interfere in case of mis-government, but ordinarily restricting the functions to matters of Imperial concerns. In order that this consummation may be attained, it is essential that the Supreme Government should not be associated with any particular provincial Government. The removal of the Government of India from Calcutta is, therefore, a measure which will, in our opinion, materially facilitate the growth of local self-government on sound and safe lines. It is generally recognised that the Capital of a great central Government should be separate and independent, and effect has been given to this principle in the United States, Canada and Australia.

4. The administrative advantage of the transfer would be scarcely less valuable than the political. In the first place, the development of the Legislative Councils has made the withdrawal of the Supreme Council and the Government of India from the influence of local opinion a matter of ever-increasing urgency. Secondly, events in Bengal are apt to react on the Viceroy and the Government of India, to whom the responsibility for them is often wrongly attributed. The connection is bad for the Government of India, bad for the Bengal Government, and unfair to the other provinces, whose representatives view with great and increasing jealousy the predominance of Bengal. Further, public opinion in Calcutta is by no means always the same as that which obtains elsewhere in India, and it is undesirable that the Government of India should be subject exclusively to its influence.

5. The question of providing a separate capital for the Government of India has often been debated, but generally with the object of finding a site where that Government could spend all the seasons of the year. Such a solution would, of course, be ideal, but it is impracticable. The various sites suggested are either difficult of access or are devoid of historical associations. Delhi is the only possible place. It has splendid communications, its climate is good for seven months in the year, and its salubrity could be ensured at a reasonable cost. The Government of India would, therefore, be able to stay in Delhi from the 1st of October to the 1st of May, whilst owing to the much greater proximity, the annual migration to and from Simla could be reduced in volume, would take up much less time and be far less costly. Some branches of the Administration, such as railways and posts and telegraphs, would obviously derive special benefit from the change to such a central position, and the only department which, as we can see, might be thought to suffer some inconvenience, would be that of Commerce and Industry, which would be less closely in touch at Delhi with the commercial and industrial interests centered in Calcutta. On the other hand that department would be closer to the other commercial centres of Bombay and Karachi, whose interest are sometimes opposed to those of Calcutta, and would thus be in a better position to deal impartially with railway and commercial interest of the whole of India.

6. The political advantages of the transfer it is impossible to over-estimate. Delhi is itself a name to conjure with. It is intimately associated in the minds of the Hindus with sacred legends which go back even beyond the dawn of history. It was in the plains of Delhi that the Pandava Princes fought out with Kurawas the epic struggle recorded in the Mahabharata, and celebrated on the banks of Jamna the famous sacrifice which consecrated their title to Empire. The Purana Kila still marks the site of the city which they founded and called Indraprastha, barely three miles from the south gate of the modern city of Delhi. To the Mahomedans it would be a source of unbounded gratification to see the ancient capital of the Moguls restored to its proud position as the seat of Empire. Throughout India, as far south as the Mahomedan conquest extended, every walled town has its "Delhi Gate," and among the masses of the people still revered as the seat of the former Empire. The change would

strike the imagination of the people of India as nothing else could do, would send a wave of enthusiasm throughout the country and would be accepted by all as the assertion of an unflinching determination to maintain British rule in India. It would be hailed with joy by the Ruling Chiefs and races of Northern India, and would be warmly welcomed by the vast majority of Indians throughout the continent.

7. The only serious opposition to the transfer which may be anticipated may, we think, come from the European commercial community of Calcutta who might, we fear, not regard the creation of a Governorship of Bengal as altogether adequate compensation for the withdrawal of the Government of India. The opposition will be quite intelligible, but we can no doubt count upon their patriotism to reconcile them to a measure which would greatly contribute to the welfare of the Indian Empire. The Bengalis might not, of course, be favourably disposed to the proposal if it stood alone, for it will entail the loss of some of the influence which they now exercise owing to the fact that Calcutta is the headquarters of the Government of India. But, as we hope presently to show, they should be reconciled to the change by other features of our scheme which are specially designed to give satisfaction to Bengali sentiment. In these circumstances we do not think that they would be so manifestly unreasonable as to oppose it, and, if they did, might confidently expect that their opposition would raise no echo in the rest of India.

8. Absolutely conclusive as these general considerations in favour of the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi in themselves appear to us to be, there are further special considerations arising out of the present political situation in Bengal and Eastern Bengal which in our opinion renders such a measure peculiarly opportune at such a moment, to these we would now draw Your Lordship's earnest attention.

9. Various circumstances have forced upon us the conviction that the bitterness of feeling engendered by the partition of Bengal is very widespread and unyielding, and that we are by no means at an end of the troubles which have followed upon that measure. Eastern Bengal and Assam has, no doubt, benefited greatly by the partition and the Mahomedans of the Province, who form a large majority of the population, are loyal and contented, but the resentment amongst the Bengalis, in both provinces of Bengal, who hold most of the land, till the professions, and exercise a preponderating influence in public affairs, is as strong as ever, though somewhat less vocal.

10. The opposition to the partition of Bengal was at first based mainly on sentimental grounds, but, as we shall show later discussing the proposed modification of the partition, since the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, and especially of the representative element in them, the grievance of the Bengalis has become much more real and tangible, and is likely to increase, instead of to diminish. Everyone with any true desire for the peace and prosperity of this country must wish to find some manner of appeasement if it is in any way possible to do so. The simple rescission of the partition and a reversion to the *status quo ante* are manifestly impossible, both on political and on administrative grounds. The old Province of Bengal was unmanageable under any form of Government, and we could not detract the legitimate expectations of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, who form the bulk of the population of that Province and who have been loyal to the British Government throughout the troubles, without exposing ourselves to the charge of bad faith. A settlement to be satisfactory and conclusive must (1) provide convenient administrative units; (2) satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Bengalis; (3) duly safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and generally conciliate Mahomedan sentiment; and (4) be so clearly based upon broad grounds of political and administrative expediency as to negate any presumption that it has been exacted by clamour or agitation.

11. If the headquarters of the Government of India be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, and if Delhi be thereby made the Imperial Capital, placing the City of Delhi and part of the surrounding country under the direct administration of the Government of India, the following scheme, which embraces three inter-dependent proposals, would appear to satisfy all these conditions:—

(i) To re-unite the five Bengali-speaking divisions, *viz.*, the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong divisions, forming them into a Presidency to be administered by a Governor in Council. The area of the Province will be approximately 70,000 square miles, and the population about 42,000,000.

(ii) To create a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council to consist of Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, with a Legislative Council and a capital at Patna. The area of the Province would be approximately 113,000 square miles, and the population about 35,000,000.

(iii) To restore the Chief Commissionership of Assam. The area of that Province would be about 56,000 square miles and the population about 5,000,000.

12. We elaborated at the outset our proposal to make Delhi the future Capital of India, because we consider this the keystone of the whole project, and hold that, according as it is accepted or not, our scheme must stand or fall. But we have still to discuss in greater detail the leading features of the other part of our scheme.

13. Chief amongst them is the proposal to constitute a Governorship in Council for Bengal. The history of the partition dates from 1902. Various schemes of territorial re-distribution were at that time under consideration, and that which was ultimately adopted had at any rate the merit of fulfilling two of the chief purposes which its authors had in view. It relieved the over-burdened administration of Bengal, and it gave the Mahomedan population of Eastern Bengal advantages and opportunities of which they had perhaps hitherto not had their fair share. On the other hand, as we have already pointed out, it was deeply resented by the Bengalis. No doubt sentiment has played a considerable part in the opposition offered by the Bengalis, and, in saying this, we by no means wish to underrate the importance which should be attached to sentiment even if it be exaggerated. It is, however, no longer a matter of mere sentiment; but rather, since the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, one of undeniable reality. In pre-reform scheme days the non-official element in these Councils was small. The representation of the people has now been carried a long step forward, and in the Legislative Councils of both the Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal, the Bengalis find themselves in a minority, being out-numbered in the one by Beharis and Dorias, and in other by the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal and the inhabitants of Assam. As matters now stand, the Bengalis can never exercise in either Province that influence to which they consider themselves entitled by reason of their numbers, wealth and culture. This is a substantial grievance which will be all the more keenly felt in the course of time, as the representative character of the Legislative Councils increases and with it the influence which these assemblies exercise upon the conduct of public affairs. There is, therefore, only too much reason to fear that, instead of dying down, the bitterness of feeling will become more and more acute.

14. It has frequently been alleged in the Press that the partition is the root cause of all the recent troubles in India. The growth of political unrest in other parts of the country and notably in the Deccan before the partition of Bengal took place disproves that assertion, and we need not ascribe to the partition evils which have not obviously flowed from it. It is certain, however, that it is, in part at any rate, responsible for the growing estrangement which has now unfortunately assumed a very serious character in many parts of the country between Mahomedans and Hindus. We are not without hope that a modification of the partition, which we now propose, will, in some degree at any rate, alleviate this most regrettable antagonism.

15. To sum up, the results anticipated from the partition have not been altogether realised, and the scheme, as designed and executed, could only be justified by success. Although much good work has been done in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Mahomedans of that Province have reaped the benefit of a sympathetic administration closely in touch with them, those advantages have been in great measure counterbalanced by the violent hostility which the partition has aroused amongst the Bengalis. For the reasons we have already indicated, we feel bound to admit that the Bengalis are labouring under a sense of real injustice which we believe it would be sound policy to remove without further delay. The Durbar of December affords a unique occasion for rectifying what is regarded by the Bengalis as a grievous wrong.

16. Anxious as we are to take Bengali feeling into account, we cannot overrate the importance of consulting at the same time the interests and sentiments of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. It must be remembered that the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal have at present an overwhelming majority in point of population, and that if the Bengali-speaking divisions were amalgamated on the lines suggested in our scheme, the Mahomedans would still be in a position of approximate numerical equality with, or possibly of small superiority over, the Hindus. The future Province of Bengal, moreover, will be a compact territory of quite moderate extent. The Governor in Council will have ample time and opportunity to study the needs of the various communities committed to his charge. Unlike his predecessor, he will have a great advantage in that he will find ready to hand at Dacca a second capital, with all the conveniences of ordinary provincial headquarters. He will reside there from time to time, just as the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Province frequently resides in Lucknow, and he will in this way be enabled to keep in close touch with Mahomedan sentiments and interests. It must also be borne in mind that the interests of the Mahomedans will be safeguarded by the special representation which they enjoy in the Legislative Councils; while as regards representation on local bodies they will be in the same position as at present. We need not, therefore, trouble Your Lordship with the reasons why we have discarded the suggestion that a Chief Commissionership, or a semi-independent Commissionership, within the new Province might be created at Dacca.

17. We regard the creation of a Governor in Council of Bengal as a very important feature of our scheme. It is by no means a new one. The question of the creation of a Governorship was fully discussed in 1867 to 1868 by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and a Committee was formed, on the initiative of Sir Stafford Northcote, to consider it and that of the transfer of the Capital elsewhere. In the somewhat voluminous correspondence of the past the most salient points that emerge are :—(1) that a Governorship of Bengal would not be compatible with the presence in Calcutta of the Viceroy and the Government of India; (2) that, had it been decided to create a Governorship of Bengal, the question of the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta would have been taken into consideration; that although a majority of the Governor-General's Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (Sir William Grey) were in favour of the creation of a Governorship, Sir John Lawrence, the Governor-General, was opposed to the proposal, but for the purposes of better administration contemplated the constitution of a Lieutenant-Governorship of Behar and the separation of Assam from Bengal under a Chief Commissioner. Since the discussions of 1867-68 considerable and very important changes have taken place in the constitutional development of Bengal. That Province has already an Executive Council and the only change that would therefore be necessary for the realisation of this part of our scheme is that the Lieutenant-Governorship should be converted into a Governorship. Particular arguments have from time to time been urged against the appointment of a Governor from England. These were that Bengal, more than any other Province, requires the head of the Government to possess an intimate knowledge of India and of the Indian people, and that a statesman or politician appointed from England without previous knowledge of India would in no part of the country find his ignorance a greater drawback or be less able to cope with the intricacies of an exceedingly complex position.

18. We have no wish to underrate the great advantage to an Indian administrator of an intimate knowledge of the country and of the people he is to govern. At the same time actual experience has shown that a Governor, carefully selected and appointed from England and aided by a Council, can successfully administer a large Indian Province, and that a Province so administered requires less supervision on the part of the Government of India. In this connection we may again refer to the correspondence of 1867-68 and cite two of the arguments employed by the late Sir Henry Maine when discussing the question of a Council form of Government for Bengal. They are :—(1) that the system in Madras and Bombay has enabled a series of men of conspicuous ability to carry on a difficult Government for a century with great success; (2) that the concession of a full Governorship to Bengal would have a good effect on English public opinion, which would accordingly cease to impose on the Government of India a responsibility which it is absolutely impossible to discharge.

In view of the great difficulties connected with the administration of Bengal, we attach the highest importance to these arguments. We are also convinced that nothing short of a full Governorship would satisfy the aspirations of the Bengalis and of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. We may add that as in the case of the Governorships of Madras and Bombay, the appointment would be open to members of the Indian Civil Service, although no doubt in practice the Governor will usually be recruited from England.

19. On the other hand one very grave and obvious objection has been raised in the past to the creation of a Governorship for Bengal which we should fully share were it not disposed of by the proposal which constitutes the keystone of our scheme. Unquestionably a most undesirable situation might and would quite possibly arise if a Governor-General of India and a Governor of Bengal, both selected from the ranks of English public men were to reside in the same capital and be liable to be brought in various ways into regrettable antagonism or rivalry. This indeed constitutes yet another, and in our opinion, a very cogent reason why the headquarters of the Government of India should be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.

20. We now turn to the proposal to create a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. We are convinced that if the Governor of Bengal is to do justice to the territories which we propose to assign to him, and to safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans of his Province, Behar and Chota Nagpur must be dissociated from Bengal. Quite apart, however, from that consideration we are satisfied that it is in the highest degree desirable to give the Hindi-speaking people, now included within the Province of Bengal, a separate administration. These people have hitherto been unequally yoked with the Bengalis, and have never, therefore, had a fair opportunity for development. The cry of "Pehar for the Beharis" has frequently been raised in connection with the conferment of appointments, an excessive number of offices in Behar having been held by Bengalis. The Beharis are a sturdy loyal people and it is a matter of common knowledge that, although they have long desired separation from Bengal, they refrained at the time of the partition from asking for it, because they did not wish to join the Bengalis in opposition to the Government. There has, moreover, been a very marked awakening in Behar in recent years and a strong belief has grown up among Beharis that Behar will never develop until it is dissociated from Bengal. That belief will, unless a remedy be found, give rise to agitation in the near future and the present is an admirable opportunity to carry out on our own initiative a thoroughly sound and such desired change. The Uriyas, like the Beharis, have little in common with the Bengalis and we propose to leave Orissa (and the Sambalpur district) with Behar and Chota Nagpur. We believe that this arrangement will well accord with popular sentiment in Orissa and will be welcome to Behar as presenting a seaboard to that Province. We need hardly add that we have considered various alternatives, such as the making over of Chota Nagpur or of Orissa to the Central Provinces and the creation of a Chief Commissionership instead of a Lieutenant-Governorship for Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa; but none of them seem to deserve more than passing consideration, and we have therefore refrained from troubling Your Lordship with the overwhelming arguments against them. We have also purposely refrained from discussing in this despatch questions of subsidiary importance which must demand detailed consideration when the main features of the scheme are sanctioned and we are in position to consult the local Government concerned.

21. We now pass on to the last proposal, *viz.*, to restore the Chief Commissionership of Assam. This would be merely a reversion to the policy advocated by Sir John Lawrence in 1867. This part of India is still in a backward condition and more fit for administration by a Chief Commissioner than a more highly developed form of Government, and we may notice that this was the view which prevailed in 1896-97; when the questions of transferring the Chittagong division and the Dacca and Mymensingh districts to Assam was first discussed. The events of the past twelve months on the frontiers of Assam and Burma have clearly shown the necessity of having the North-east Frontier, like the North-west Frontier, more directly under the control of the Government of India and removed from that of the local Government. We may add that we do not anticipate that any opposition will be raised to this proposal which, moreover, forms an essential part of our scheme.

22. We will now give a rough indication of the cost of the scheme. No attempt at accuracy is possible, because we have purposely avoided making enquiries as they would be likely to result in the premature disclosure of our proposals. The cost of the transfer to Delhi would be considerable. We cannot conceive, however, that a larger sum than four million sterling would be necessary, and within that figure probably could be found the three years' interest on capital which would have to be paid till the necessary works and buildings were completed. We might find it necessary to issue a "City of Delhi" gold loan, 3½ per cent.

guaranteed by the Government of India, the interest, or the larger part of the interest, on this loan being eventually obtainable from rents and taxes. In connection with a general enhancement of land values, which would ensure at Delhi as a result of the transfer, we should endeavour to secure some part of the increment value, which at Calcutta has gone into the pockets of the landlords. Other assets, which would form a set off to the expenditure, would be the great rise at Government land at Delhi and its neighbourhood, and a considerable amount which would be realised on the sale of Government land and buildings no longer required at Calcutta. The proximity of Delhi to Simla would also have the effect of reducing the current expenditure involved in the annual move to and from Simla. The actual railway journey from Calcutta to Simla takes 42 hours, while Delhi can be reached from Simla in 14 hours. Further, inasmuch the Government of India would be able to stay longer in Delhi than in Calcutta, the cost on account of hill allowances would be reduced. We should also add that many of the works now in progress at Delhi in connection with the construction of roads and railways, and the provision of electricity and water for the Durbar, and upon which considerable expenditure has been incurred, will be of appreciable value to the Government of India as permanent works when the transfer is made.

23. As regards the remaining proposals, the recurring expenditure will be that involved in the creation of a Governorship, for Bengal and a Chief Commissionership for Assam. The pay and allowances, taken together, of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal already exceed the pay of a Governor of Madras or Bombay, and the increase in expenditure when a Governor is appointed, would not be much beyond that required for the support of a bodyguard and a band. Considerable initial expenditure would be required in connection with the acquisition of land and the construction of buildings for the new Capital of Behar, and judging from the experience gained in connection with Dacca, we may assume that this will amount to about 50 or 60 lakhs. Some further initial expenditure would be necessary in connection with the summer headquarters, wherever these may be fixed.

24. Before concluding this despatch we venture to say a few words as regards the need for a very early decision on the proposals we have put forward for Your Lordship's consideration. It is manifest that, if the transfer of the Capital is to be given effect to, the question becomes more difficult the longer that it remains unsolved. The experience of the last two sessions has shown that the present Council Chamber in Government House, Calcutta, fails totally to meet the needs of the enlarged Imperial Legislative Council and the proposal to acquire a site and to construct a Council Chamber is already under discussion. Once a new Council Chamber is built, the position of Calcutta as the capital of India will be further strengthened and consolidated and though we are convinced that a transfer will in any case eventually have to be made, it will then be attended by much greater difficulty and still further expense. Similarly, if some modification of the partition is, as we believe, desirable, the sooner it is effected the better, but we do not see how it can be safely effected with due regard for the dignity of Government as well as for the public opinion of the rest of India and more especially for Mahomedan sentiment, except as part of the larger scheme we have outlined. In the event of these far-reaching proposals being sanctioned by His Majesty's Government, as we trust may be the case, we are of opinion that the presence of His Majesty the King at Delhi would offer an unique opportunity for a pronouncement of the most weighty decisions ever taken since the establishment of British Rule in India. The other two proposals embodied in our scheme are not of such great urgency; but are consequentially essential and in themselves of great importance. Half measures will be of no avail, and whatever is to be done should be done so as to make a final settlement and to satisfy the claims of all concerned. The scheme which we have ventured to commend to Your Lordship's favourable consideration is not put forward with any spirit of opportunism; but in the belief that action on the lines proposed will be a bold stroke of statesmanship, which would give unprecedented satisfaction and will for ever associate so unique an event as the visit of the reigning Sovereign to his Indian Dominions with a new era in the history of India.

25. Should the above scheme meet with the approval of Your Lordship and His Majesty's Government, we would propose that the King-Emperor should announce at the Durbar the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi; and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation at an early date of a Governorship in Council for Bengal and of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, with such administrative changes and re-distribution of boundaries as the Governor-General in Council would in due course determine with a view to removing any legitimate causes for dissatisfaction arising out of the partition of 1905. The formula of such a pronouncement could be defined after general sanction had been given to the scheme. This sanction we now have the honour to solicit from Your Lordship.

26. We should thus be able after the Durbar to discuss in detail with the Local and other authorities the best method of carrying out a modification of Bengal on such broad and comprehensive lines as to form a settlement that shall be final and satisfactory to all.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquess,

Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

(Signed) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

(„) O'MOORE CREAGH.

(„) GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON

(„) J. L. JENKINS.

(„) R. W. CARLYLE.

(„) S. H. BUTLER.

(„) SAIYID ALI IMAM.

(„) W. H. CLARK.

1st November, 1911.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I have received Your Excellency's despatch, the 25th of August last, and issued in the Home Department, and I have considered it in Council with the attention due to the importance of its subjects.

2. In the first place you propose to transfer from Calcutta to Delhi the seat of the Government of India, a momentous change which in your opinion can be advocated on its intrinsic merits and apart from the consideration which are discussed in the latter passages of your despatch. You point out with truth that many of the circumstances which explain the selection of Fort William in the second half of the eighteenth century as the head-quarters of the East India Company cannot now be adduced as arguments for the permanent retention of Calcutta as the Capital of British India; while certain new conditions and developments seem to point positively towards the removal of the Central Government to another position. Such a suggestion is in itself not entirely novel, since it has often been asked whether the inconvenience and cost of an annual migration to the hills could not be avoided by founding a new official Capital at some place in which Europeans could reside healthfully and work efficiently throughout the whole year. You regard any such solution as impracticable in my judgment rightly, and you proceed to describe in favourable terms the purely material claims of Delhi for approval as the new centre of Government. There should be undoubted advantage both in a longer sojourn at the Capital than is at present advisable, and in the shorter journey to and from Simla when the yearly transfer has to be made; while weight may properly be attached to the central situation of Delhi and to its fortunate position as a great railway junction. As you point out, these facts of themselves ensure not a few administrative advantages, and I am not disposed to attach serious importance to the removal of the Department of Commerce and Industry from a busy centre like Calcutta, for any official disadvantage due to this cause should be counterbalanced by the gain of a wider outlook upon the commercial activities of India as a whole.

3. From the historical standpoint, to which you justly draw attention impressive reason in support of the transfer cannot less easily be advanced. Not only do the ancient walls of Delhi enshrine an imperial tradition comparable with that of Constantinople, or with that of Rome itself, but the near neighbourhood of the existing city formed the theatre for some most notable scenes in the old time drama of Hindu history celebrated in the vast treasure house of national epic verse. To the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British Sovereign Rule over the length and breadth of the country. Historical reasons will thus prove to be political reasons of deep importance and of real value in favour of the proposed change. I share, too, your belief that the Ruling Chiefs as a body will favour the policy and give to it their hearty adhesion.

4. But however solid may be the material advantages which you enumerate, and however warm the anticipated response from Indian sentiment it may be questioned whether we should venture to contemplate so abrupt a departure from the traditions of British Government and so complete a dislocation of settled official habits, if we were able to regard with absolute satisfaction the position as it exists at Calcutta.

5. Your Excellency is not unaware that for some time past I have appreciated the special difficulties arising from the allocation of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in the same headquarters. The arrangement, as you frankly describe it, is a bad one for both Governments, and the Viceroy for the time being is inevitably faced by this dilemma that either he must become Governor-in-Chief of Bengal in a unique sense or he must consent to be saddled by public opinion both in India and at home with direct liability for acts of administration or policy over which he only exercises in fact the general control of a supreme Government. The Local Government, on the other hand, necessarily suffers from losing some part of the sense, of responsibility rightly attaching to it as to other similar administrations. It involves no imputation either upon Your Excellency's Government or upon the distinguished public servants who have carried on the Government of Bengal, to pronounce the system radically an unsound one.

6. It might, indeed, have been thought possible to correct this anomaly with less disturbance of present conditions, by retaining Calcutta as the central seat of Government, under the immediate control of the Viceroy, and transferring the Government of Bengal elsewhere. But two considerations appear to forbid the adoption of such a course. In the first place it is doubtful whether the arbitrary creation of an artificial boundary could in practice cause Calcutta, so long the Capital of Western Bengal, to cease altogether to be a Bengali City in the fullest sense. Again, the experiment of turning the second city of the British Empire into an Imperial enclave would be certain to cast a new and altogether undue burden upon the shoulders of the Governor-General, however freely the actual work of administration might be delegated to subordinate officials. It is true that Washington, during the century, since it became the Capital of the United States, has grown into a large and wealthy city, with industries on a considerable scale, but even now it possesses less than a third of the population of Calcutta, while Ottawa and the new Australian foundation of Yass-Camberra are likely to continue mainly as political capitals. Such a solution may therefore be dismissed, while no parallel difficulties need be dreaded if Delhi and its surroundings are placed directly under the Government of India.

7. I am glad to observe that you have not underrated the objections to the transfer which are likely to be entertained in some quarters. The compensation which will be offered to Bengali sentiment by other of your inter-dependent proposals is in my opinion fully adequate and I do not think it necessary to dwell further on this aspect of the change. But it cannot be supposed that the European community of Calcutta, particularly the commercial section, can regard it without some feelings of chagrin and disappointment in their capacity as citizens. But you may rely, I am certain, upon their wider patriotism, and upon their willingness to subordinate local and personal considerations to those which concern the general good of India. Nor, on full reflection, need they fear any seriously untoward consequences. The city will remain the seat of a most prominent and influential Government. I see no reason why it should suffer in material prosperity. Retaining as it will not merely an almost universal commerce, but the practical monopoly in more than one branch of trade. And from the standpoint of sentiment, nothing can ever deprive Calcutta of her association with a century and a half of British Government, signalled by many great events, and adorned by the famous roll of those who have preceded Your Excellency in the office of Governor-General. Such a history is a perpetual possession, and it will guide the steps of all travellers to Calcutta not less certainly than as the presence of the Supreme Government in the past.

8. In view of this change it is your desire that a Governorship in Council should be constituted for Bengal. You remind me that the possibility of such a creation was fully discussed in the years 1867 and 1868, although divergent opinions were expressed by different authorities of that day, and no steps were in fact taken. One of the principal objections felt then, as now, to the proposition taken by itself, hinged on the difficulty of planting such an administration in Calcutta side by side with that of the Government of India. The criticism is valid, but it would be silenced by the transfer of the Capital to Delhi. I note with general agreement your observations upon the probable appointment in ordinary circumstances of a Statesman or Administrator from the United Kingdom to the Governorship of Bengal, while concurring that the appointment like the other great Governorship, would be open to members of the India Civil Service whenever it might be desirable to seek for an occupant among their ranks. I also share your conviction that no lower grade of administration would be held in the altered conditions to satisfy the reasonable aspirations either of Hindus or of Mahomedans for the reputation and status of Bengal among the great divisions of India.

9. In considering the area which the Governor of new Bengal should be called upon to administer, it is not necessary to recall at length the steps which led up to the partition of the former Presidency, or to engage in detailed examination of its results. It is universally admitted that up to the year 1905 the task which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his subordinates had to perform, having regard to the extent of the Presidency, to its population, and the difficulties of communication in many districts, was one with which no energy or capacity could completely cope. It is equally certain that the provincial centre of gravity was unduly diverted to the western portion of the area, and to Calcutta itself, with the result that the Mahomedan community of Eastern Bengal were unintentionally deprived of an adequate share of consideration and attention. Such a state of affairs were not likely to agitate public opinion on this side of the water; the name of Dacca, once so familiar to British ears, had become almost unknown to them. The re-arrangement of the administration at the instance of the Government of India was therefore almost imperative, but the plan that was ultimately adopted, while effecting some beneficial changes in Eastern Bengal, and offering relief to the over-worked Government, produced consequences in relation to the Bengali population which you depict with accuracy and fairness. History teaches us that it has sometimes been found necessary to ignore local sentiment, or to override racial prejudice, in the interest of sound administration, or in order to establish an ethical or political principle. But even where indisputable justification can be claimed, such an exercise of authority is almost always regrettable in itself, and it will often be wise to grasp an opportunity of assuaging the resentment which has been aroused, where this can be done without practical detriment to order and good government. You point out, moreover, that in this case the grievance is not only one of sentiment; but that in connection with the Legislative Councils the Bengali population is subject to practical disabilities which demand and merit some redress. In Your Excellency's opinion the desired objects can properly be achieved by re-uniting the five Bengali-speaking divisions of—the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong—into the new presidency to be for the future administered by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

10. At the same time you lay deserved stress on the importance of giving no ground for apprehension to the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, lest their interests should be injuriously affected by the intended alteration. In common with others of their Faith, they would presumably regard with satisfaction the re-erection of Delhi as the Capital of India, but they would be primarily concerned with the local aspect of the proposals. It is evident that in delimiting the new Presidency care is needed to see that the balance of the different populations, though it could not remain throughout the entire area as it stands at present in Eastern Bengal and Assam, is not rudely disturbed, and, as you point out, the special representation on the Legislative Councils which is enjoyed by the Mahomedans, supplies them with a distinct safeguard in this respect. I attach, however, no little importance to the proposal that the Governor of Bengal should regard Dacca as his second Capital, with full claims on his regular attention, and his residence for an appreciable part of the year. The arrangements which have been made there for the administration of the existing Lieutenant-Governor will thus not merely be utilized, but will serve a valuable purpose which it would have been difficult to secure had proposals similar to those which you now make been put forward when the whole of Bengal was undivided. In these circumstances I consider that you are right not to make any suggestion for a Commissionership at Dacca analogous to that existing in Sind in the Presidency of Bombay.

11. Your next proposition involves the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Behar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa. I observe that you have considered and dismissed a number of alternative suggestions for dealing with these three important and interesting divisions. Some of these schemes, as Your Excellency is aware, have at different times been the subjects of discussion when a re-arrangement of boundaries has been contemplated, and I refrain from commenting on any of them at this moment, holding, as I do, that you have offered the plainest and most reasonable solution if any substantial change is to be made at all. The three sub-provinces abovenamed, while differing *inter se* in some marked features, are alike loosely connected with Bengal proper, and their complete administrative severance would involve no hardship to the Presidency. You describe the desire of the hardy and law-abiding inhabitants of Behar for a clearer expression of their local individuality, differing from the Bengalis, as they largely do, in origin, in language, in proclivities and in the nature of the soil they cultivate. Orissa, again, with its variety of races and physical conditions, with its considerable seaboard, invested with a peculiar sanctity of religious traditions, prefers a code of land legislation founded on a system of tenure differing in the main from those both of Bengal and of the Central Provinces, and has long felt uneasiness in a possible loss of identity as a distinct community. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur, far less densely populated than Bengal, and containing a large aboriginal element, also possess ancestral and historical claims for separate treatment in various respects. These three sub-divisions, with their combined population of some thirty-five millions, would form a change well within the compass of a Lieutenant-Governorship, and it may be assumed that the controlling officer would be able to bestow continuous care and attention upon each of the divisions within his area.

12. The concluding suggestion which you put forward is that the Chief Commissionership of Assam should be revived. I attach weight to your argument that the political condition on the North-Eastern Frontier of India renders it desirable that, like the North-West, it should be the immediate concern of Your Excellency's Government, rather than a local administration, and I note your belief, which I trust may prove to be well founded, that the inhabitants of this Province, of first-rate importance in industry and commerce, are not likely to offer any opposition to the change, on the contrary, they may be disposed to welcome it, since I am confident that the Supreme Government would assiduously preserve all local interests, either material or of sentiment from any possible detriment attributable to the altered systems.

13. I make no complaint of the fact that Your Excellency is unable at this stage to present for sanction a close estimate of the cost which is likely to be incurred in respect of the various proposals included in your despatch, either by way of initial or of recurring expenditures. You have only found it possible to name the round sum of four millions sterling, which you regard as the outside figure of cost which could be incurred by the transfer to Delhi, and you indicate your opinion that this amount might be raised by a special gold loan. I agree that it was not possible for you, in the special circumstances of the case, to undertake the investigations which would have been necessary before you could submit even a general estimate of expenditure, either at Delhi or in relation to the Governorship of Bengal, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the new United Provinces, or to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. This being so, I refrain for the present from making any observations on this part of the subject, merely stating my general conviction that Your Excellency is fully alive to the magnitude of the proposed operations, and to the necessity for thoughtful preparation and continuous vigilance in order that the expenditure, which must necessarily be so large may be conducted with no tinge of wastefulness, and as regards the particular case of Delhi, assuring you that my full sympathy will be extended to any effort you may make to prevent the holding up against the Government of land which you may find it necessary to secure for public purpose.

14. I find myself in general agreement with Your Excellency when you state that if this policy is to be approved it is imperative to avoid delay in carrying it into effect. You give substantial reasons for this opinion, both on administrative and economical grounds, and though a number of details remain for settlement, many of which must demand careful examination and consultation, while some may awaken differences of opinion, it is possible now to pronounce a definite opinion upon the broad features of the scheme. Regarding it as a whole, and appreciating the balance sought to be maintained between the different races, classes and interests likely to be affected, I cannot recall in history, nor can I picture in any portion of the civilised world as it now exists, a series of administrative changes of so wide a scope, culminating in the transfer of the main seat of Government, carried out as I believe the future will prove, with so little detriment to any class of the community, while satisfying the historical sense of millions, aiding the general work of the Government, and removing the deeply felt grievance of many. I therefore give my general sanction to your proposals and I share in your belief that the transfer of the Capital and the concomitant features of the scheme form a subject worthy of announcement by the King-Emperor in person on the unique and eagerly-anticipated occasion at Delhi. I am commanded to inform you that at the Durbar on the 12th of December His Imperial Majesty will be pleased to declare that Delhi will become the Capital City of India; a Governor in Council will be appointed for Bengal; a Lieutenant-Governor in Council for Behar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa, and a Chief Commissioner for the Province of Assam.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

CREWE.

HIS MAJESTY'S UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.**"HOPE," THE WATCHWORD OF INDIA.**

His Excellency introduced Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, who read the address as follows :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIES,

"It is with feelings of the deepest devotion and loyalty that we, the representatives of the University of Calcutta, avail ourselves of the high privilege of approaching your Gracious Majesties with an address. With all Indians we share the enthusiastic gratitude due to the great Sovereign and his Consort who have vouchsafed to give to their affection and regard for our beloved country the most powerful and eloquent expression by coming to celebrate in India at our old Imperial city, the Coronation which took place in London last June. In addition we, the Members of the Calcutta University, remember with special pride and gratitude the time, now six years ago, when Your Imperial Majesty, then Prince of Wales, graciously consented to join the ranks of our Honorary Doctors of Law. Nor do we fail to recall to mind the occasion when Your Gracious Majesty's august father, King Edward VII, of revered memory, conferred on the University a similar high honour and thereby inaugurated a connexion between the Royal House and our University which, we are proud to think, thus already possesses an hereditary character.

"We, however, on the present auspicious occasion, may perhaps venture to claim that we represent not the University of Calcutta only, but the entire body of the Indian Universities, and taking an even wider view of the situation, that entire, ever increasing, section of the Indian people which has had a University education. In this widely representative capacity we humbly crave leave to give expression to a special feeling of gratitude. The inestimable advantages and blessings for which India is indebted to its connexion with Great Britain are of so manifold a nature that we cannot undertake even to touch on them as a whole; but there is one boon, and this surely one of the greatest, to which the representatives of the Universities feel entitled, nay bound, to refer specially—we mean the access which the union of the two countries has given us to the priceless treasures of modern western knowledge and culture, literature and science. We Indians no doubt look back with pride and reverence to what, in the days of old, our forefathers accomplished in the fields of thought and knowledge; but we at the same time fully realise that, in order to advance the greatness and happiness of our country and to reconquer for it an honorable place among the great progressive nations of the world, we must, in the first place, strenuously endeavour to arm ourselves with all the knowledge, all the science, all the skill of the West. When, therefore, appearing before our Gracious King-Emperor, who symbolizes to us in his own person as it were the happy union between Great Britain and India and all the blessing springing from it, we, the representatives of the Indian Universities, feel strongly urged to give expression to a feeling of deep gratitude—gratitude to Providence for the kind dispensation which has tied the fates of India to those of a western country so advanced and enlightened as Great Britain—gratitude to our Rulers who long ago initiated and ever since have adhered to a far-sighted and sympathetic policy of public instruction and education through the beneficent action of which the light of modern knowledge is gradually spreading through the whole length and breadth of the land. And with this expression of gratitude it behoves us to couple a further assurance. We humbly request permission to assure Your Gracious Majesties that the Indian Universities which are the leaders in the great intellectual movement that at present is re-shaping India are vividly conscious of the very weighty responsibilities which this their place and function impose on them. They realise that it is their duty, not only to promote and foster, but also to guide and control the country's advance on the paths of enlightenment and knowledge and to provide safeguards as far as it is in their power, so that the enthusiasm which a sudden widening of the intellectual horizon is apt to engender in youthful minds may not tend to impair or weaken those great conservative forces without the constant silent action of which no nation can achieve true greatness and well-being the forces of respect for order, reverence for law and good custom, loyalty to established authority. We venture to assure Your Gracious Majesties that the Indian Universities while ambitious to be leaders in a boundless intellectual advance are no less anxious to act as centres of stability—moral, social and political; that they will ever view it as a supreme duty to strengthen the bonds which connect India with Great Britain and the Royal House; and that they rejoice in the thought that it may be given to them to contribute their share towards the successful accomplishment, under Providence, of that great task which the world-wide British Empire has taken upon itself for the good of humanity."

The address, and a beautiful silver casket, were then presented to the King-Emperor.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

"I recall with pleasure the occasion on which, six years ago, I received from the University of Calcutta the honorary degree of Doctor of Law, and I am glad to have this opportunity to-day of showing my deep and earnest interest in the higher education of India. It is to the Universities of India that I look to assist in that cordial union and fusion of the culture and aspirations of Europeans and Indians on which the future welfare of India so greatly depends. I have watched with keen sympathy the measures that from time to time have been taken by the Universities of India to extend the scope and raise the standards of instruction.

"Much remains to be done. No University is now-a-days complete unless it is equipped with teaching faculties in all the more important branches of the sciences and the arts, and unless it provides ample opportunities for research. You have to conserve the ancient learning and simultaneously push forward western science. You have also to build up character, without which learning is of little value. You say that you recognise your great responsibilities. I bid you God-speed in the work that is before you. Let your ideas be high and your efforts to pursue them unceasing, and under Providence you will succeed.

"Six years ago I sent from England to India a message of sympathy. To-day, in India, I give to India the watchword of "Hope." On every side I trace the signs and stirrings of new life. Education has given you hope, and through better and higher education you will build up higher and better hopes.

"The announcement was made at Delhi by my command that my Governor-General in Council will allot large sums for the expansion and improvement of education in India. It is my wish that there shall be spread over the land a net-work of schools and colleges from which will go forth loyal, manly and useful citizens able to hold their own in industries and agriculture and all the vocations of life; and it is my wish, too, that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened, and their labours sweetened by the spread of knowledge with all that follows in its train—a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health. It is through education that my wish will be fulfilled, and the cause of education in India will ever be very close to my heart.

"It is gratifying to me to be assured of your devotion to myself and to my house, of your desire to strengthen the bonds of union between Great Britain and India, and of your appreciation of the advantages which you enjoy under British rule. I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address."

MYSORE FAMILY ADDRESS.

TO THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES,

We, the Members of the Mysore Family and the Mysore Family Association, the descendants of Hyder Ali and Tipoo Sultan of historic renown, most humbly and respectfully beg leave to approach Your Imperial Majesty and Your August Consort our Gracious Queen-Empress to tender our sincere congratulations on the great occasion of Your Imperial Majesties' accession to the Throne of India. Ever since the downfall of the House of Tipoo Sultan in 1799 in the well-known unfortunate Mysore wars, our ancestors have been the dependants of the British Crown, residing at Russapaglah in the suburbs of Calcutta. For over a century they are the pensioners and recipients of compassionate allowances of the mighty British Government. Naturally therefore they rejoice in its welfare. Competent authorities have declared that the loyalty of the Members of the Mysore Family to the British Crown is "unquestionable."

We assure Your Imperial Majesties most solemnly and emphatically that each and every Member of the Mysore Family vies with each other in their steadfast and sincere devotion to the generous Government, whose hereditary dependants they are. They acknowledge with all frankness the honesty of purpose of every officer under its flag. No other power in the face of the Earth would have treated the progeny of their once opponent so liberally and generously. We are most anxious therefore on the unique occasion now before us to show our devotion and allegiance to the British Crown. May the glory and lustre of mighty England shine for ever serene in the Earth and may Your Imperial Majesties live long to rule the ancient Hindustan most gloriously.

The Members of the Mysore Family are reduced to great poverty. Though in the irony of Fate they are now the common citizens of the Empire, they are the descendants of a once reigning Sovereign who held sway over millions, and in this consideration we now venture most submissively to approach Your Imperial Majesties with this address in a style and manner befitting our present condition. We pray to the Almighty Power above that Your Imperial Majesties' reign and Your auspicious visit to adorn the Throne of India will be the most brilliant, successful and beneficent in the annals of history.

We are,
Your Imperial Majesties'
most humble, loyal and devoted subjects,

(Signed) M. A. Z. Ali.	(Signed) Syed Noor Alum.	(Signed) Mohamed Jamshed Shan.
(") Mohamed Kamruddin.	(") Mohamed Timur Shah.	(") Mohamed Sultan Alum.
(") Md. A. A. Ali.	(") Mohamed Akbar Shikoh.	(") Nooruddin Khan.
(") Mohamed Masoom.	(") Mohamed Ghaisuddin.	(") Mohamed Shah. (S. Alum)
(") Md. A. Sultan.	(") Mohamed F. Alum.	(") Mohamed Ahmed Shah.
(") Mohamed Fyazuddin Khan.	(") Mohamed Yawar Shah.	(") Mirza Mohamed Ali Naqui.
(") Mohamed Latifuddin Khan.	(") Mohamed Shujauddin.	(") Mohamed Faradun Shah.
(") Syed Kamre Alum.	(") Mohamed Feroze Shah.	(") Mohamed Faradun Shah for
(") Syed Mohamed Mehdi Hossain.	(") Mohamed Jehangir Shah.	(") Mohamed Karim Shah.
(") Mohamed Fakhruddin.	(") Mohamed Yusuf Sultan.	(") Mohamed Ahmed Shah for
(") Gholam Mohamed.	(") Mohamed Anwaruddin Khan.	(") Walli Mohamed Shah.
(") Mohamed Faradun Jah.	(") (M. F. Khan)	(") Mateh Mohamed Shah.
(") (S. Alum)	(") Gholam Mohiuddin.	(") Mohamed Kazem Shah.
(") Mohamed Monower Sultan.	(") Mohamed Munir Alum.	(") Mohamed Habeeb Alum.
(") Mirza Ali Akbar.	(") Mohamed Nasiruddin.	(") Mohamed Mahbub Shah.
(") Mohamed Ahmed Shikoh.	(") Mohamed Amiruddin.	(") (M. F. Shah)
(") Mohamed Faradun Shikoh.	(") Mohamed Ahmed Shah for	(") Mohamed Sultan Hamid.
(") Mohamed Shamsuddin.	(") Mohamed Amiruddin.	(") (M. F. Shah)
(") Mohamed Fyazuddin	(") Mohamed Ahmed Shah for	(") Mohamed Behroze Shah.
(") Mohamed Warisuddin.	(") Mohamed Amiruddin.	

No. 556 P.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Branch.

FROM

H. A. F. LINDSAY, Esq., I. C. S.,
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO

SAHEBZADAH MUHAMMAD AHMED SHAH.

TOLLYGUNGE.

DATED CALCUTTA, THE 22ND JANUARY, 1912.

SIR,

In continuation of the telegram from this office dated the 13th December, 1911, I am directed to say that the address presented by the Mysore Family Association has been laid before Their Imperial Majesties.

2. Under the commands of the King-Emperor conveyed through the Government of India, I am to convey a cordial expression of thanks in the names of His Imperial Majesty and of the Queen-Empress to the Members of the Mysore Family for their loyal assurances of devotion and attachment to the British Throne.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. A. F. LINDSAY,

Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE DURBAR HONOURS.

The following are the main portions of the Durbar Honours List published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 12th December :—

PERSONAL SALUTES.

- Major-General His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India, a personal salute of 21 guns.
 Major-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Sham Sher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Prime Minister, Marshal of Nepal, a personal salute of 19 guns.
 Rana Ranjit Singh, Chief of the Barwani State, a personal salute of 11 guns.
 Sultan Ghalib bin Awadth Al-Kayti, Sultan of Sher and Mokalla, a personal salute of 11 guns.
 Shankar Rav Chimmaji, Pant Sachiv of Bhor, a personal salute of 11 guns.
 Maharajadhiraja Komal Deo, Chief of the Kanker State, a personal salute of 9 guns.

IMPERIAL ORDER OF CROWN OF INDIA.

- Margaret Etrenne Hannah, Marchionness of Crewe.
 Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Ruler of Bhopal.
 Her Highness Maharani Shri Nundkanvarba, wife of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

BARONETCY.

- The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon Jacob David, Kt., an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Statutes of the Order of the Star of India, dated the 28th October, 1911, are published with the *Gazette* announcing the following increases in the authorised numbers of the members of the first, second and third classes of the Order of the Star of India:—In future the maximum numbers will be: For Knights' Grand Commanders, forty-four, of whom twenty-two shall be Native Princes and Chiefs in India and twenty-two British subjects; for Knights' Commanders, one hundred; and for Companions, two hundred.

A temporary increase is also announced in the numbers of the first, second and third classes of the Order of the Star of India—"to such persons as have rendered to Us special and important services." The Statute containing this announcement continues as follows:—"It is ordained that the persons whom We may on the 12th day of December one thousand nine hundred and eleven think fit to admit as additional members into the first, second and third classes of the most exalted Order of the Star of India in commemoration of Our visit to Our Empire of India to celebrate Our coronation shall not now or hereafter be included with in the number of the ordinary members allotted to such classes. It is ordained that the additional members so to be appointed shall have rank and precedence among ordinary members of their respective classes according to the date of their respective appointments and that the statutes of Our said most exalted Order shall on all matters and things apply in the same manner to the said additional members as to the ordinary members of Our said most exalted Order, any statute or decree or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

G.C.S.I.

- His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.
 His Excellency the Honorable Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., ex-Governor of Madras.
 Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., President of the Coronation Durbar Committee.
 Colonel His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri Sir Gunga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.-D.-C., of Bikaner.
 Major His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., of Kotah.
 His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India.
 His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglisiah Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagatjit Sing Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Kapurthala.

- His Highness Asafjah Muzaffar-ul-Mamlik Nizam-u-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jang, of Hyderabad.
 His Highness Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., of Bombay.

K.C.S.I.

- Mr. Leslie A. S. Porter, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
 Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., Home Member.
 Mr. S. H. Butler, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member for Education.
 Mr. R. W. Carlyle, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member for Revenue and Agriculture.
 Captain His Highness Umaed Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajadhiraja Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Kishengarh.
 Mr. R. H. Craddock, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 Mr. J. McC. Douie, C.S.I., First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.
 Mr. J. S. Meston, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department.
 Mr. B. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department.
 Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member and Vice-President of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.
 Maharajadhiraja Bahadur Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan, and a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.
 Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
 Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.I.E., V.D., M.I.C.E., Chairman of the Railway Board.
 Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis, C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S., Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
 Mr. Stanley Ismay, C.S.I., Chief Justice of the Chief Court of Mysore.
 Mr. G. Casson Walker, C.S.I., lately Financial Adviser to the Nizam's Government.
 Mr. A. A. Aparcar, C.S.I., Partner, Messrs. Aparcar & Co., Calcutta, and Consul for Siam, in Calcutta.
 His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Puar, of Dhar, in Central India.
 His Highness Raja Tukoji Rao Puar, of Dewas State (Senior Branch), in Central India.
 Surgeon-General F. W. Trevor, C.B., M.B., K.H.S., Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India.
 His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., of Bhutan.
 The late Sardar Pratab Singh would have been made a K.C.S.I. if he had lived.

C.S.I.

- Mr. R. W. Gillan, Comptroller-General in India.
 Mr. J. W. Hose, Chief Secretary, United Provinces.
 Mr. C. E. V. Goument, Chief Engineer, United Provinces.
 Mr. H. V. Lovett, Commissioner, Benares.
 Mr. H. L. Eales, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma.
 Mr. G. G. White, Chief Engineer, Burma.
 Colonel S. G. Burrard, R.E., Surveyor-General.
 Mr. F. Beadon-Bryant, Inspector-General of Forests.
 Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers, Resident, Jaipur.
 Mr. G. M. Harriott, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.
 Mr. F. G. Sly, Commissioner, Berar.
 Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Commissioner, Bhagalpur.
 Mr. E. V. Levinge, Commissioner, Orissa.
 Mr. R. Nathan, Commissioner of a Division, Eastern Bengal.
 Mr. A. Meredith, Financial Commissioner, the Punjab.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archur, C.I.E., Revenue Commissioner, Baluchistan.
 Mr. J. P. Orr, Senior Collector, Bombay.
 Mr. H. A. Casson, Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab.
 Mr. W. A. Hertz, Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina.
 Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Member, Bombay Executive Council.
 Mr. G. S. Curtis, Commissioner of a Division, Bombay.
 Syed Ali Imam, Legal Member.

C. S. I. - (continued).

Mr. W. H. Clark, C.M.G., Member for Commerce and Industry.
 Major C. Wigran, Assistant Private Secretary to the King-Emperor.
 Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, V.C., D.S.O., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
 Mr. H. Thompson, Officiating Chief Secretary, Burma.
 Rao Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., Member of Council, Indore.
 Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, Madras.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.
 Mr. S. L. Maddox, Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.
 Dr. Gilbert Walker, Director-General of Observatories.
 Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, Member, Executive Council, Madras.
 Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. T. Gurdon, Commissioner, Assam Valley District.
 Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.
 Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., Secretary, Coronation Durbar Committee.
 Mr. J. S. Donald, Resident in Waziristan.
 Mr. H. M. S. Mathews, Commissioner of Settlements, Burma.
 Mr. A. C. Hankin, Inspector-General of His Highness the Nizam's District Police.
 Nawab Faridoon Jang Bahadur, C.I.E., of Hyderabad.
 Mr. M. Ahmed Hussain, M.A., B.L., Private Secretary to the Nizam.
 Mr. H. C. Mules, M.V.O., Collector, Karachi.
 His Highness Raja Bijay Chand, Chief of Kahlur (Bilaspur).
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Aldridge, R.A.M.C.
 Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. A. Wilson, 10th Hussars.
 Mr. J. C. Burnham, Manager and Chemist of the Cordite Factory, Nilgiris.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, R. E., Superintendent of Surveys, Southern Circle.
 Mr. M. Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay.
 Thakur Karansinhji Vajirajji, Chief of Lakhtar (Kathiawar).
 M. M. J. N. Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan, Bombay.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. deL. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., of Kashmir.
 Brigadier-General V. Cox, Indian Army, Military Member, Durbar Committee.
 Brevet-Colonel R. S. Maclagan, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Punjab, Member, Durbar Committee.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Dallas, Commissioner, Delhi, Member, Durbar Committee.
 Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary, Foreign Office.
 Mr. J. C. Bose, Presidency College, Calcutta.
 Nawab Alladad Khan Saddozai, of Dera Ismail Khan, would have been made a C.S.I. had he been alive.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Statutes of the Order of the Indian Empire, similar to those of the Order of the Star of India, are also published, fixing the maximum numbers for Knights Grand Commanders and Knight Commanders at 40 and 120, ordaining that nominations to Companionships of the Order shall not exceed 40 in any successive year exclusive in every case of promotion to a higher class of the order and finally providing for a temporary increase in the first, second and third classes of the Order "to such persons as have rendered to Us special and important services."

G.C.I.E.

Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., of Jammu and Kashmir.
 Sir Louis William Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
 His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Maharaja of Kolhapur, Bombay Presidency.
 Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkataswetalachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Zamindar of Bobbili in the Madras Presidency.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir Arthur J. Bigge, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., J.S.O., Baron Stamfordham.
 Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Finance Member.
 His Excellency Sir John Newell Jordan, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking.
 His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fatehsingh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Udaipur.
 His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglisiah Mansuri-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Bhopindar Singh, Mahindar Bahadur of Patiala, Punjab.

His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan, Ruler of Khairpur State, Bombay Presidency.
 His Highness Raja Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., of Cochin Madras Presidency.
 Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Salimulla, K.C.S.I., of Dacca Eastern Bengal and Assam.

K.C.I.E.

Mr. F. William Duke, C.S.I., Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
 Mr. Archdale Earle, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
 Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Director-General of the Post Office of India.
 Major-General Malcolm H. S. Grover, C.B., Indian Army, Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.
 Mr. C. R. Cleveland, C.I.E., Director, Criminal Investigation Department.
 Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B., Chief of the General Staff.
 Sri Kantirava Narasinhara Wadiyar Bahadur, Yuvaraja of Mysore.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army, Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
 Mr. H. P. Burt, C.I.E., Manager, North-Western Railway.
 Mr. James Houssemayne DuBoulay, C.I.E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
 His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Jujharsingh Ju Deo Bahadur, C.I.E., of Charkhari State, Bundelkhand, Central India.
 Mr. Rajendra Nath Mukharji, C.I.E., Senior Partner, Messrs. Martin & Co., Calcutta, and Sheriff of Calcutta.
 Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Thornhill, C.I.E., Indian Army, Inspecting Officer of Cantonments.
 Mr. Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, C.I.E., of Nagpur, an Additional Member of the Council, Viceroy's Legislation Council.
 Captain His Highness Fakr-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Itikar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jung, of Jaora State, Central India.
 His Highness Raja Ram Singh, of Sitamau State, Central India.
 Raj Saheb Amarsinhji, Banesinhji, of Vankaner, Bombay Presidency.
 Dr. Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., of Poona, Bombay Presidency.
 Mr. Michael Filose, C.I.E., Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.
 Rear-Admiral Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Royal Navy.
 Surgeon-General Arthur Mudge Branfoot, C.I.E., M.B., Indian Medical Service (retired), President of the Medical Board, India Office.
 Sir John Stanley, K.C., A7, lately Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.
 Mr. Saint-Hill Eardley-Wilmot, C.I.E., Commissioner under the Development Act for Great Britain, lately Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Zachariah Cox, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
 Mr. F. E. Spring, C.I.E., Public Works Department (retired), Chairman of the Madras Port Trust Board.
 Mr. William Arthur Dring, C.I.E., Agent, East Indian Railway Company.
 Maharaja Sri Vickrama Deo of Jeypore, Zamindar in the Madras Presidency.
 His Highness Maharaja Thotab Namgye of Sikkim.
 Rana Sheoraz Singh, Talukdar of Thalrai (Khajurgaon), in the Rai Bareilly District of Oudh.
 Raja Shaban Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Salempur, Lucknow District, Oudh.
 His Highness Sawai Maharaja Sir Jey Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Alwar.
 His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh Bahadur, of Parthagarh, Rajputana.
 His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji Gambhirsinhji, Raj of Rajpipla, Rewa-Kantha Agency, Bombay Presidency.
 Diwan Bahadur Seth Kasturchand Daga, C.I.E., Marwari and Banker, Central Provinces.
 His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur, of Bijawar State, Bundelkhand, Central India.
 General Mowbray Thomson (retired), late Bengal Infantry.

HONORARY K.C.I.E.

General Albert Houtum Schindler, C.I.E., lately Director, Central Department, Persian Foreign Office.
 Sheikh Mubarak Bin Subah, Ruler of Koweit.

C.I.E.

- Mr. J. H. Seabrooke, Assistant Military Secretary, Military Department, India Office.
- Mr. W. C. Madge, President of the Anglo-Indian Association.
- Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Army, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.
- Mr. James Scott, Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
- Major E. C. Bayley, Indian Army, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
- Rai Bahadur Lala Sheo Prasad, an Honorary Magistrate of Delhi, Punjab.
- Mr. Frederick W. Johnston, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
- Major Arthur Louis Bickford, Indian Army, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), Commandant, Khyber Rifles.
- Mr. E. G. Gregson, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, North-West Frontier Province, on special duty in connection with Suppression of the Arms Traffic.
- Khan Bahadur Mian Rahim Shah, Kaka Khel.
- Mr. W. M. Hailey, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, on special duty with the Coronation Durbar Committee.
- Colonel B. W. Marlow Indian Army, Military Accountant-General, and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department (Military Finance).
- Mr. H. G. Tomkins, F.R.A.S., Financial Department, Government of India, Officiating Accountant-General, Bengal.
- Mr. H. W. Smith, Indo-European Telegraph Department, lately Director, Persian Gulf Section.
- Major F. B. Prideaux, Indian Army, Political Officer, Southern Rajputana States.
- Major A. P. Trevor, Indian Army, Political Department, Government of India.
- Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. C. Gordon, Indian Army, Private Secretary to the President, Coronation Durbar Committee.
- Lieutenant-Colonel C. Mactaggart, M.A., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Prisons, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Nawab Mirza Mahdi Husain, Khan Bahadur, of Lucknow.
- Rai Kishan Sah Bahadur, Honorary Magistrate, Naini Tal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
- Mr. H. G. Stokes, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.
- Major Leonard Rogers, Indian Medical Service, Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, and Bacteriologist to Government.
- Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad High Court, a Fellow of the Allahabad University, and an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.
- Mr. Ludovic C. Porter, Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department.
- Mr. Henry Sharp, M.A., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department.
- Mr. Arthur Venis, M.A., Principal of the Queen's College and the Sanskrit College, Benares.
- Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Shastri, Honorary Magistrate, Naihati Independent Bench, Bengal.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Allen McConaghey, Indian Army, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Peshin, Baluchistan.
- Nawab Kaiser Khan, Chief of the Magassi Tribe, Baluchistan.
- Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan.
- Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Secretary, Railway Board.
- Mr. H. H. Hayden, Director, Geological Survey of India.
- Mr. Alexander Muirhead, Agent, South Indian Railway Company.
- Chotal or Tsedag Namgyal Maharaj Kumar Sidkeong Tulku of Sikkim, Heir-apparent.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Edulji Palanji Frenchman, Indian Medical Service (retired).
- Mr. A. E. English Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Burma.
- Mr. G. F. Arnold, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
- Maung Myat Tun Aung, K.S.M., T.D.M., Burma Commission, Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukpau, Burma.
- Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Port Trust, Rangoon.
- Mr. W. R. Stikeman, Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, Vice-Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust.
- Mr. E. R. K. Blenkinsop, Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, Central Provinces.
- Mr. George S. Hart, Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.
- Nawab Muhammad Salamullah Khan Bahadur, Jagirdar of Deulghat, Buldana District, Central Provinces.
- Mr. J. H. Kerr, Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.
- Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Evans, M.R.C.V.S., Officiating Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.
- Major H. Burden, Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon, in Nepal.
- Maharaj Raghunath Singh, of Dhasuk, in Kishengarh State.
- Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.
- Mr. J. G. Cumming, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Department.
- The Rev. J. A. Graham, M.A., D.D., of Kalimpong, Darjeeling District.
- Mr. F. H. Stewart, Partner, Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., Calcutta, a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta.
- Khan Bahadur Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Nasaruddin, Bengal Provincial Executive Service (retired), Revenue Member, Bhopal State.
- Mr. L. J. Kershaw, Magistrate and Collector, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Mr. W. T. Cathcart, an Additional Member of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Legislative Council.
- Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, Central Provinces, an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.
- Mr. Hugh Murray, Imperial Forest Service (retired), lately Senior Conservator of Forests, Bombay.
- Sawai Rao Raja Raghunath Rao Dinkar Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur Madar-ul-Moham, Political Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior.
- Pundit Kailas Narayan Haksar, B.A., Lieutenant-Colonel in the Gwalior Army, and Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior.
- Captain R. S. E. T. Hogg, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, Assistant Military Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.
- Major E. D. Money, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, Assistant Military Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.
- Major H. R. Stockley, R.E., 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, Assistant Military Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.
- Mr. Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., Public Works Department (retired), Chief Engineer to the Government of Mysore.
- Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Jones, Indian Army, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
- Jagirdar Desraj Urs, M.V.O., Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
- Major A. B. Dew, Indian Army, lately Political Agent in Gilgit.
- Rai Saheb Diwan Amar Nath, Chief Minister to His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Roberts, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Residency Surgeon in Indore, and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.
- Lieutenant-Colonel L. Impey, Indian Army, Political Agent in Bundelkhand, Central India.
- Raja Avadhendra Bahadur Singh of Kothi, Baghelkhand Agency, Central India.
- Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Wasudeo Mulye, B.A., Member of Council of Regency, Indore State, Central India.
- Colonel A. W. Macrae, V.D., Honorary Colonel of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, and an Honorary Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Madras.
- Mr. A. E. Lawson, Editor of *The Madras Mail*, and Sheriff of Madras.
- Mr. A. Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., Dewan of Cochin.
- Major F. F. Elwes, Indian Medical Service, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
- Colonel William Burgess Wright, V.D., General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and Commanding 1st Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.
- Mr. C. A. Smith, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.
- Sardar Shamsher Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Ahlkhar-i-Ala (Senior Member, Executive and Judicial Committee), of the Jind State, Punjab.
- Baba Gurbaksh Singh Bedi, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kallar, Rawalpindi District, Punjab.
- Colonel G. W. Palin, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Corps, Deputy Director, Supply and Transport Corps, Coronation Durbar and Manœuvres.
- Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. P. Pigott, V.D., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.
- Major W. D. Henry, V.D., Simla Volunteer Rifles.
- Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Director of Agriculture and Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay.
- Major J. G. Greig, Indian Army, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
- Sardar Naoroji, Pudamaji, ex-President of the Poona Municipality, Bombay Presidency.

C. I. E.—(continued).

Vala Laksman Meram, Chief of Thana Devli, Jetpur Taluka, Bombay Presidency.
 Mr. C. A. Barron, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.
 Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
 Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G., Indian Army, Consul-General and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan.
 Mr. C. A. W. Rose, Consul at Tengyueh.
 Major A. D. G. Ramsay, Indian Army, Political Department of the Government of India.
 Captain John Mackenzie, Indian Army, Comptroller, Governor-General's Household.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.
 G.C.V.O.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E. C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Master of Ceremonies, King-Emperor's Coronation Durbar at Delhi.
 Honorary Major-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.-D.-C., Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur.
 Honorary Colonel His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, G.C.I.E., A.-D.-C.

K.C.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. Edward Lee French, Indian Police, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.
 Brigadier-General R. E. Grimston, C.I.E., Indian Army, Military Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor.
 The Hon'ble Nawab Muntaz-ud-Daula Sir Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., of Pahasu, Chief Member of Council, Jaipur State.
 Honorary Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan, K.C.I.E., A.-D.-C.
 His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir E. J. W. Slade, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron.

C. V. O.

Brigadier-General W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., Commanding Meerut Cavalry Brigade, the King-Emperor's Herald.
 Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., Indian Army, retired.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., Indian Army, on special duty in the Government of India, Foreign Department.
 Mr. J. C. Lyle, Chief Engineer of Durbar Railways.
 Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and Secretary of the Punjab to the All-India Memorial.
 Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political, Special and Judicial Departments.
 Major F. G. Smallwood, M.V.O., Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, on deputation, Coronation Durbar Camp, Delhi.
 Balwat Row Bhaiya Scindia, Member of the Board of Revenue, Gwalior State.
 Mr. J. S. Pitkeathly, Electrical Inspector to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Electrical Engineer, Delhi Coronation Durbar.
 Munshi Aziz-ud-din, C.I.E., M.V.O.
 Captain Walter Lumsden, R.N. (retired), Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. Manners-Smith, V.C., C.I.E., I.A., Resident in Nepal.

MEMBERS, 4TH CLASS, V.O.

Mr. T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal Circle, Punjab.
 Colonel J. Bamber, Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, and a Member of the Coronation Durbar Committee.
 Major S. D'A. Crookshank, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Superintendent of Works, Delhi Coronation Durbar.
 Major W. B. James, 2nd Lancers, Assistant Adjutant-General, on special duty, Coronation Durbar, Delhi.
 Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. F. Somerville, Commandant, Royal Military School of Music.
 Major Arthur J. Stretton, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Military School of Music.
 Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Murray, I.A., Supply and Transport Corps, on special duty, Coronation Durbar, Delhi.
 Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., Postmaster-General, Punjab.
 Major C. Delarue Mears, Squadron Officer, 8th Cavalry.
 Captain J. S. Barker, R.E., Garrison Engineer, Quetta, on special duty, Coronation Durbar, Delhi.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Holland, I.A., Commandant, 23rd Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Carnegie, I.A., Commandant, 107th Pioneers.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Somerset, I.A., Commandant, 48th Pioneers.
 Major E. H. S. Cullen, I.A., 32nd Pioneers.
 Major H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, on special duty, Coronation Durbar.
 Rai Bahadur Ganga Ram, C.I.E., Public Works Department, Punjab (retired).
 Mr. Muhammad Ali, District Judge and Magistrate of Tawargarh, Gwalior State.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. D. Creagh, 128th Pioneers.
 Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Twining, 1st (K. G. O.) Sappers and Miners.
 Sir Arthur M. Ker, KZ, C.I.E., Honorary Treasurer, All-India Memorial.
 Captain G. H. Willis, R.E., Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta.
 Honorary Captain the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E., Indian Herald.
 Mr. I. C. Thomas, Director, Indian Telegraph Department.
 Mr. A. C. Stewart, Deputy Inspector-General, Punjab Police.

MEMBERS, 5TH CLASS.

Mr. L. C. Glascock, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Lahore.
 Mr. F. T. Jones, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, United Provinces, on special duty, Coronation Durbar.
 Bhai Ram Singh, Sadar Bahadur, Provincial Education Service, Principal of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
 Ali Husain, Lieutenant, 2nd Gwalior Infantry.

KNIGHTHOODS.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. M. W. Brett, C.S.I., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Asutosh Mukharji, C.S.I., M.A., D.L., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and Vice-Chancellor and Fellow of the Calcutta University.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. G. Richards, K.C., M.A., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, and Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. D. Griffin, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.
 Mr. R. P. Aston, Partner in Messrs. Kilburn & Co., Calcutta, and President of the Mining and Geological Institute.
 Khan Bahadur Bezonji Dadadhoy Mehta, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. N. Graham, Head of Messrs. Graham & Co., President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Hall.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Bedford, Indian Medical Service, Chemical Examiner, Bengal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Fraser, of Madras, an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Dhanjibhai Davar, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
 Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, Sheriff of Bombay.
 Rao Sahib Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Head of the Jain Community, a Justice of the Peace, and an Honorary Magistrate for the City of Bombay.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. Begbie, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank, Bombay, and an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

KAISAR-I-HIND.

GOLD MEDAL.

Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, C.I.
 Major A. E. Walter, Indian Medical Service, Superintendent, X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun.
 Mr. D. deS. Bray, Census Superintendent, Baluchistan.
 Mr. J. T. R. Stark, Registrar of the Railway Department of the Government of India.
 Mr. M. C. C. Boning, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair.
 Rao Bahadur Ram Bhau Meghasham Joshi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, Central Provinces.
 Mr. H. F. P. Hall, lately a Deputy Commissioner in Burma (retired).
 Mr. J. E. DuBern, Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.
 Mr. F. F. Lyall, Magistrate and Collector, Muzaffarpur, Bengal.
 Major Arthur Gwyther, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, and Superintendent of the Howrah Jail.

KAISER-I-HIND—(continued).

- Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Joint Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Club.
 Rai Hari Mohan Chandra Bahadur, Secretary, Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, and an Honorary Magistrate, Darjeeling.
 Mr. E. G. Barton, M.I.C.E., District Engineer, Darbhanga, Bengal.
 Dr. T. J. O'Donnel, lately Chief Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.
 The Rev. C. E. Tyndale-Biscoe, M.A., Principal of the Church Missionary Society Schools, Kashmir.
 Captain J. R. J. Tyrrell, Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, Central India.
 Major W. H. Tucker, Indian Medical Service, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
 Dr. H. F. L. Taylor of the Church of Scotland Mission, Jalalpur, in the Gujrat District, Punjab, and in charge of the Jalalpur Hospital.
 Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, District Punjab.
 Mr. A. Broadway, Honorary Magistrate, Shorkot Tahsil Jhang, District, Punjab.
 Mr. G. R. Murray, Assistant Magistrate, United Provinces, on special duty.
 Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Forest Department, Bombay, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surat, and Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.
 The Rev. G. P. Taylor, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad, and President and Professor of the Stevenson Memorial Divinity School, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.
 The Hon'ble Sardar Raji Shambhusingh, Amarsing Jadhavrao Raji, of Malegaon, Bombay Presidency, an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.
 The Rev. J. C. Young, Medical Missionary of the Keith Falconer Mission at Shaikh Othman, Aden.
 Mr. J. F. Brunton, Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of the Karachi Municipality.
 Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Kothari, of Karachi, a Municipal Councillor, Karachi Municipality.
 Dr. Raghavendra Row, M.D., D.Sc., of Bombay.
 Miss Beck, Secretary, National Indian Association.

SILVER MEDAL.

- Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces and Oudh, Major, 2nd (Northern) Regiment, U. P. Horse, and an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.
 Mr. B. E. O'Connor, Advocate, High Court, of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
 Mr. B. C. Burt, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, Cawnpore, United Provinces.
 Mr. A. Anderson, Secretary to the Quetta Municipality.
 U. Ko of Kyigon, Shwebo District, Chairman of the Kyigon Phat Rural Co-operative Credit Society and of the Tantabin Union, Burma, Retired Police Officer.
 Maung Po Tok, Municipal Commissioner of Tharrawaddy, Burma.
 Mr. F. J. Langhorne, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, North Chanda Division, Central Provinces.
 Dr. Margaret Mackellar, Lady Doctor, of the Canadian Mission, Neemuch, Central India.
 Musammat Parbati Bai, of Baghoda, in the Betul District, Central Provinces.
 Mulla Yusuf Ali Kothewala, of Burhampur, Central Provinces.
 Jeona Patel, Malguzar of Roshna, in the Balaghat District, Central Provinces.
 Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Dada, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality, Central Provinces.
 Miss Rose Margaret Phailbus, of the Krishnagar Medical Mission, Bengal.
 Babu Harnath Singh, Coal-cutting Contractor at Giridih, Bengal, Chairman of the Educational Sub-Committee in the East Indian Railway Company's Collieries.
 The Rev. J. M. Macphail, M.S., of Monghyr, Bengal.
 The Rev. F. W. A. Smith, Senior Member of the Wesleyan Mission, in Bankura, and in charge of the Bankura Leper Asylum, Bengal.
 Miss Eleanor Louisa Moore, of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Barisal, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Mr. J. H. Stephens, Municipal Engineer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Mysore.
 Miss A. M. Macphail, of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras.
 The Rev. J. S. Chandler, of the American Madura Mission, in the Madras Presidency.
 Mirza Nasrulla Khan, Honorary Vice-Consul, Kerman, Persian Gulf.
 Agha Mohamed Khalil-bin-Mohamed Karim, Dragoman, in the British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf.

- Mr. M. Gulzad, Provision Contractor to the Navy and Indian Marine, Bushire, Persian Gulf.
 Yasuf Kanow, an Arab Merchant of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.
 Dr. Edith Brown, of the Memorial Mission Hospital, Ludhiana, Punjab.
 Lala Dharm Chand, Tahsildar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, on special duty in connection with the new Chorutta Town.
 Lala Mathura Das, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.
 Commissary (Honorary Captain) W. D. Gray, Indian Miscellaneous List, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, Army Headquarters.
 Miss Elizabeth Annie Wildman, R.N.C., Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Poona.
 Miss Eleanor Sarah Kelly, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Meerut (on leave).
 Miss Mary Lavinia Hayes, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Rawalpindi.
 Miss Helen Anna Macdonald Rait, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Senior Nursing Sister, Lucknow (on leave).
 Honorary Captain C. H. Orman, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Dalhousie, Punjab.
 Subadar Abdur Razzak Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
 Jamadar Niranjana Das, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
 Ihsan Ali, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
 Usman Nawaz Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.
 Shaikh Ali Shabash, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.
 Miss Motibai Kapadia, F.R.C.S., Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.
 The Rev. J. F. Steele, Missionary at Anand, and an Honorary Magistrate, Anand, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.
 Mr. O. H. B. Starte, Assistant Collector, on special duty in connection with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency.
 Mr. S. A. Strip, Principal, Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.
 Mr. R. T. Harrison, Public Works Department, Bombay, Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branches.
 Miss Lais Moxon, Governess, Akalkot State, Bombay Presidency.
 Trimback Raghunath Gune, L. M. & S., in charge of the Cholera Hospital at Pandharpur, Bombay Presidency.
 Mr. A. McGregor Mackenzie, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, Rajputana.
 Mr. A. E. P. Griessen, Superintendent of the Gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra, United Provinces.
 Sardar Saheb Balwant Singh, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.
 Miss Fletcher, of the Baptist Medical Mission, Gurgaon District, Punjab.
 Mr. R. Parsons, Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
 Mr. W. G. Hanrahan, Assistant Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
 Mr. C. B. Owen, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
 Mr. A. F. Johnson, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
 Lieutenant A. H. Mount, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
 Mahomed Naimullah, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Bodyguard.
 Dr. M. Y. Young of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

HONORARY RANK IN THE ARMY.

TO BE HONORARY MAJOR-GENERAL.

- His Highness Saramad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindar Sri Maharajahdiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., of Jaipur.

TO BE HONORARY MAJORS.

- Honorary Captain His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., of Rutlam.
 Honorary Captain His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, of Jaora.
 Honorary Captain His Highness Umdae Rajahae Baland Makan Maharajahdiraja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Kishengarh.
 Honorary Captain Sahibzada Haji Hafiz Obeidulla Khan, Commandant of the Bhopal Imperial State Troops.

KING'S POLICE MEDALS.

Mr. F. Fawcett, Retired Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
 Mr. F. Armitage, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and Commissioner of Police, Madras City.
 Mr. C. C. Longden, District Superintendent of Police, Madras.
 Mr. C. S. Sundara Mudaliyar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras.
 Veerabhadra Pillai, Constable, Madura District, Madras.
 Mahim Shah Channad, Sub-Inspector of Police, Madras.
 Mr. D. G. Ommanney, Superintendent of Police, Bombay.
 Mr. C. S. Marston, Superintendent of Police, Bombay.
 Mr. J. B. Samson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay.
 Bhikajee Hurry More, Constable, Bombay.
 Lalta Pershad Lakhai Pershad, Head Constable, Bombay.
 Mr. C. A. Tegart, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of the Special Branch, Bengal.
 Mr. H. C. Richardson, Inspector of Police, Bengal.
 Babu Bhawani Nath Nandi, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
 Babu Kumud Mohan Das Gupta, Inspector of Police, Special Department, Bengal.
 Babu Sushil Chandra Ghose, Inspector of Police, Special Department, Bengal.
 Babu Ranjit Kumar Banerji, Officiating Inspector of Police, Special Department, Bengal.
 Saïyed Ahmad Husain, Inspector of Police, United Provinces.
 Ganga Sahai, Sub-Inspector of Police, United Provinces.
 Sohrab Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police, United Provinces.
 Abdul Hamid Khan, Sub-Inspector, Civil Police, United Provinces.
 Yakub Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, United Provinces.
 Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, Inspector of Police, Punjab.
 Sheikh Abdulla, Deputy Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.
 Sardar Bishan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
 Mr. E. G. S. Borthwick, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
 Sidheswar Bose, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.
 Mr. F. S. Lincoln, Inspector of Railway Police, Punjab.
 Jugmohun Singh, Head Constable, Civil Police, Burma.
 Mr. P. J. A. G. Porter, District Superintendent of Police, Burma.
 Mr. A. St. John Ingle, District Superintendent of Police (retired), Burma.
 Maung Chan Tha, Constable, Civil Police, Burma.
 Rai Saheb Mehta Ramji Mal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Burma.
 Mr. T. E. Furze, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Aswini Kumar Guha, Inspector of Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Chena Ram, Constable, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Shew Shukul Upadhaya, Constable, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Subadar Kharka Singh Thapa, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police.
 Sardar Bahadur Subadar Arjun Ray, Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police.
 Isurdin, Constable, Akola District, Central Provinces.
 Dhiraj Singh Circle Inspector, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces.
 Mr. M. Donlea, Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province.
 Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Assistant in the Criminal Branch and Inspector-General of the Central India Agency Police.
 Mr. C. M. B. Seagrim, Inspector-General of Police, Indore State.
 Rai Saheb Ganesh Dass, Inspector of Police, Quetta City.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Mr. H. L. French, Superintendent in the Finance Department of the Government of India Secretariat.
 Shaikh Shadi, Assistant, Record Section, in the Legislative Department of the Government of India Secretariat.
 Mr. E. W. Baker, Assistant in the Finance Department of the Government of India Secretariat, and Personal Assistant to the Honorable Member.
 Upendra Nath Chatterji, Cashier in the Legislative Department of the Government of India Secretariat.
 Mr. S. K. Murphy, Superintendent in the Education Department of the Government of India Secretariat.
 Rai Bahadur Rala Ram, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
 Mr. T. W. Payne, Registrar, Legislative Department, Government of India.

Babu Narayan Kissen Sen, Stamp Store-keeper, Office of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.
 Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway.
 Jahangir Dosabhai Framji, Bar-at-Law, Customs Department, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, Bombay.
 Mr. T. O. Drake, Registrar, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India.
 Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirganda Artal, Provincial Civil Service Deputy Collector, Belgaum District, Bombay.
 Mr. J. Salt, Chief Clerk, Office of the Director-General of Military Works.
 Mr. J. Bocarro, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.
 Mr. C. W. Caston, Registrar, Home Department, Government of India.
 Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai, Deputy Collector and Assistant Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canal, Sind.
 Mr. J. E. Lacey, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.
 Mr. Ahsan ud din Ahmad, Bar-at-Law, Statutory Civilian, Magistrate and Collector, Bankura, Bengal.
 Mr. C. A. Pogson, Assistant Collector, Salt Department, Bombay.
 Babu Umesh Chandra Das, Civil Surgeon of Palamau.
 Mr. J. A. McIver, Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department, Bombay.
 Mirza Irtan Ali Beg, Deputy Collector, United Provinces.
 Mr. W. H. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade, Santhal Pargannas, Bengal.
 Mr. Taw Sein Ko, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, and Examiner in Chinese, Burma.
 Mr. W. A. Shilstone, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
 Maung Ogh, Provincial Civil Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Headquarters Assistant, Pegu, Burma.
 Mr. G. Aylmer Levett-Yeats, Factory Superintendent, Opium Department, United Provinces.
 Mr. Mahdi Hasan, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Provincial Civil Service, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 Mr. R. H. Niblett, Deputy Collector, United Provinces.
 Rai Saheb Gajju Mal, Head Clerk, Office of Political Agent, Khyber.
 Mr. C. E. Browne, Provincial Civil Service, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Shan States, Burma.
 Pandit Nand Lal, Extra Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.
 Mr. W. J. Bagley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.
 Mir Shams Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan.
 Mr. A. G. Lincoln, Registrar, Office of Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
 M. R. Ry. Parambil Tharyan Tharyan Avergal, B.A., Registrar, Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments of the Government of Madras.
 Mr. A. M. Anscornb, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan.
 M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Annaji Aiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avergal, B.A., Acting Deputy Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue Department, Madras.
 Mr. G. W. Marshall Registrar, Foreign Department, Government of India.
 M. R. Ry. Canchi Sarvottama Row Avergal, B.A., Registrar of Assurances, Madras.
 Mr. A. Stapleton, Superintendent in the Foreign Department of the Government of India Secretariat.
 M. R. Ry. Bhimanakunte Hanumantha Row Avergal, B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Engineering College, Madras.

INDIAN TITLES.

MAHARAJADHIRAJA HEREDITARY—

His Highness Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur of Sirohi.

MAHARAJA HEREDITARY—

The Raja of Jind, the Raja of Nabha, the Raja of Kapurthala.

RAJA HEREDITARY—

Rana Pratab Singh, of Ali Rajpur.
 Raja Bhagat Raj Bahadur Singh, of Sohawal State.
 Raja Dig Bijai Singh, of Allahabad
 Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore receives the title of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.
 Maharaj Kumar Kshaunish Chandra Ray, of Nadia, receives the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

TO BE RAJA BAHADUR.

Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo, of Gangpur, Orissa.
 Raja Bisen Prasad Singh Deo, of Jashpur State, Central Provinces.

INDIAN TITLES—(continued).

Rajah Bhup Deo Singh, of Raigarh State, Central Provinces.
Nawab Rustam Ali Khan Mandal, of the Karnal District, receives the title of Nawab Bahadur as a personal distinction.

TO BE RAJA.

The Hon'ble Sri Madana Mohana Simha Devu Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota, in the Madras Presidency.
The Hon'ble Rai Kisori Lal Goswami Bahadur, of Serampore Hooghly, Member of the Bengal Executive Council.
The Hon'ble Kumar Mahendra Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri, of Kakina, Rangpur District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Seth Swami Dayal, of Moizuddinpur, Sitapur District, in the United Provinces.
Mirza Wali-ullah Khan, of Rehlu, Kangra District, in the Punjab.
Rao Khalak Singh, of Khaniadhana, Gwalior Agency, in Central India.
Rai Bahadur Ugyen Dorji Kazi, Bhutan Agent, Kalimpong.

NAWAB.

Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur, Wakil, High Court, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta, in Bengal.
The Hon'ble Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, of Dhanbari, Mymensingh District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Hon'ble Saiyid Hossani Haidar Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, of Comilla, Tippera District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
Haji Ismail Khan of Datauli, Aligarh District, in the United Provinces.
Saiyid Muhammad Ali Nasir Khan, of Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces.
Sardar Jallah Khan, C.I.E., Gurchani Tumandar, Dehra Ghazi Khan District, in the Punjab.
Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan of Teri, in the North-West Frontier Province.
Khan Bahadur Mohabat Khan, Khan of Toru, in the North-West Frontier Province.
Sajjad Ali Khan, son of the late Ahmad Ali Khan, head of the British Indian community at Baghdad.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.

M. R. Ry. Srimushnam Vyakarna Subbarayacharya Avergal, of Tiruvadi, Tanjore District, in the Madras Presidency.
M. R. Ry. Rama Sastri Ganapathi Sastri Avergal, of Kumbakonam, Tanjore District, in the Madras Presidency.
Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhusan, Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, in Bengal.
Pandit Bisweswar Tarkaratna, of Burdwan, in Bengal.
Pandit Kesava Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, in the Queen's College, Benares, in the United Provinces.
Pandit Har Narain Shastri, of Delhi, in the Punjab.
Pandit Sheo Narayan, Head Pandit of the Mayo College, and Superintendent of the Ajmer Boarding House, in Rajputana.
Pandit Mukand Ram Shastri, of the Archaeological Department of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

SHAMS-UL-ULMA.

Saiyid Abdulla Bin Edrus Bin Zain Al Edrus, Mansab of the Shrine of Edrus, Aden.
Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad Noshervan, High Priest of the Parsis, in the Deccan.
Maulvi Ghulam Salmani, Assistant Superintendent, Hooghly Madrasa, in Bengal.
Maulvi Safiulla, Lecturer, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrasa, in Bengal.
Maulvi Khalil Ahmad, Professor of Arabic in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, in the United Provinces.
Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad, Head Imam of the Jamma Masjid, Delhi, in the Punjab.

SHIFA-UL-MULK.

Tanjore Zynulabdin Sahib, Medical Practitioner, Madras.

DIWAN BAHADUR.

M. R. Ry. Theagaraja Aiyar Sadasiva Aiyar Avergal, M.L.O., District Judge, in the Madras Presidency.
M. R. Ry. Calamur Viravalli Kumaraswami Sastri Avergal, Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras.
M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Govindas Chatterbooja Das Garu, Merchant of Madras.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sattappa Ramanatha Muttaiya Ramaswami Chettiyar, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Venkataswamy Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and Chairman of the Periyakulam Municipal Council, Madura District, in the Madras Presidency.

Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttana Chetty, Senior Member of Council, Mysore State.

Rao Bahadur Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar of Phara, Bhaghelkhand Agency, in Central India.

Rai Bahadur Tiwari Chajuram, Diwan of the Dhar State, Bhopawar Agency, in Central India.

Rai Bahadur Lala Bisheshar Nath, Diwan of the Rajgarh State, Bhopal Agency, in Central India.

Diwan Bishan Das, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State, in Central India.

Mr. Krishna Rao Luxman Paonaskar, Chief Member of Council, Kishengarh State, in Rajputana.

Rao Bahadur Pandit Govind Ram Chandar Khandekar, Judicial Member of Council, Bharatpur State, in Rajputana.

SARDAR BAHADUR.

Bhimdal Lazarus Diwan Rai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling, in Bengal.

Subadar Tai Ram, Dacca Military Police Battalion, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Sardar Bhagwant Singh, of Barheli, Umballa District, in the Punjab.

Sardar Kirpal Singh, of Mananwala, Gujranwala District, in the Punjab.

Subadar Nidhan Singh, Northern Shan States Battalion, Burma Military Police.

Nizam Sha, Zamindar of Kutru, Bastar State, in the Central Provinces.

Captain Narayan Singh, Imperial Service Infantry, Bharatpur State, in Rajputana.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahab, Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Dubash Khadir Sahab, Landholder in the Ramnad District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khan Sahab Manekji Palanji Poho, of Surat and Broach, in the Bombay Presidency.

Nusserwanji Rustonji Mehta, Karachi, in the Bombay Presidency.

Khan Sahib Nisar Husain, Excise Inspector, Broach District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Fardunji Mancherji Dastur, Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Rustamji Jamshedji Kapadia, Senior Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Edulji Bhicaji Kumana, Treasurer, Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

Maulvi Abdus Salam, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Saiyid Aulad Hossein, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Himayat-ud-din Ahmad, of Barisal, Bakarganj District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Maulvi Muhib-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Dacca, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Maulvi Abu Nasr Muhammad Yahia, of Sylhet, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Muhammad Bakar Khan, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces.

Munshi Rahimdad Khan, Tahsildar, in the United Provinces.

Mirza Kasim Beg Chaghtai, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces.

Munshi Razi-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar, in the United Provinces.

Saiyid Ali Naqi, of Ghazipur, in the United Provinces.

Munshi Muhammad Abdus Sami, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces.

Maulvi Mubarak Husain, Subordinate Judge, in the United Provinces.

Maulvi Ghulam Muftaba, Government Pleader to the High Court, in the United Provinces.

Munshi Muhammad Taj-ud-din, Judge, Small Cause Court, Lucknow, in the United Provinces.

Saiyid Turab Ali, Retired Deputy Magistrate, in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of the United Provinces.

Munshi Muhammad Asghar Husain Khan, of Farrukhabad, in the United Provinces.

Habib-ul-Rahman Khan, Deputy Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Munir, Retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Honorary Magistrate, Karnal, in the Punjab.

INDIAN TITLES—(continued).

Subadar-Major Kurban Ali Khan (retired), of Kamra, Rawalpindi District, in the Punjab.
 Sardar Din Muhammad Khan, Leghari, Acting Tumandar of the Leghar Tribe, Dera Ghazi Khan District, in the Punjab.
 Abdul Rahman Khan, Military Member of the Council of Regency and Commander-in-Chief, Bahawalpur State, in the Punjab.
 Khan Sahib Saiyid Muhammad Suleman Shah, Veterinary Inspector, Army Remount Department, Lahore Circle, in the Punjab.
 Khan Sahib Muhammad Kasim, Superintendent of Post Offices, in the Punjab.
 Chaudhri Fateh Muhammad, Inspector of Police, Kotwal of Delhi, in the Punjab.
 Subadar-Major Fateh Muhammad Khan, Shwebo Battalion, Burma Military Police.
 Mr. Muhammad Sarwar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Yeotmal, in Berar.
 Mr. Manishah Ratanji Dastur, District Judge, Bhandara, in the Central Provinces.
 Kazi Khalil-ud-Din Ahmed, Diwan of the Panna State, Bundelkhand Agency, in Central India.
 Khan Sahib Haji Bahuddin Khan, Bazai Kakar, of Nauhissar, in the Quetta District, Baluchistan.
 Sardar Sher Muhammad Khan, Umrani, of the Nasirabad Tahsil, in the Sibi District, Baluchistan.
 Sardar Muhammad Khan, Jomezai, of Killa Saifulla, in the Zhob District, Baluchistan.
 Sardar Zarghun Khan, Jomezai, of Killa Saifulla, in the Zhob District, Baluchistan.
 Mitha Khan, Brahui, Resaldar of the Zhob Levy Corps, Baluchistan.
 Haji Karim Baksh, Sethi, of Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.
 Malik Zaman Khan, Chief of the Kuki Khel Afridis, in the North-West Frontier Province.
 Khan Sahib Khair Muhammad Khan, Khindar Khan Khel, Hathi Khel, Ahmadzi Wazir, in the North-West Frontier Province.
 Mr. Muhammad Asan, Muhsin, British Vice-Consul at Karbala.

RAI BAHADUR.

Babu Bihari Lal Mitra, of Calcutta, in Bengal.
 Babu Amrita Lal Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in Bengal.
 Babu Baijnath Goenka, Banker, Monghyr, in Bengal.
 Babu Radha Gobind Chandhri, Pleader, Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, in Bengal.
 Dr. Upendra Nath Brahmachari, Teacher of Medicine, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, in Bengal.
 Mr. Jogindra Nath Mukharji, Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bengal.
 Babu Ram Gulam Singh, of Mangalpur, Champaran, in Bengal.
 Babu Chandi Das Gosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in Bengal.
 Babu Prasanna Kumar Bose, Pleader, Krishnagar, Nadia, in Bengal.
 Mr. Mahim Chandra Sarkar, Retired Subordinate Judge, in Bengal.
 Babu Mahendra Chandra Mitra, Government Pleader, Hooghly, in Bengal.
 Babu Jyot Kumar Mukharji, Uttarpara, District Hooghly, in Bengal.
 Babu Makunda Deb Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in Bengal.
 Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, of Bhawanipur, Calcutta, in Bengal.
 Hira Lal Bahaduri, late Accountant in the Office of Accountant-General, Bengal.
 Rai Sahib Lachman Daji Jadu, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.
 Babu Radhika Mohan Lahiri, Superintendent of Post Offices.
 The Hon'ble Babu Ananga Mohan Naha, of Comilla, Tippera District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Babu Charu Chandra Chaudhuri, of Sherpur, Mymensingh District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Babu Mathura Nath Sen, of Barisal, Bakarganj District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Babu Jogesh Chandra Ghosh, of Dacca, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Babu Kali Pada Banerji, of Jalpaiguri, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Babu Pyari Mohan Datta, of Dhubri, Goalpara District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Babu Girish Chandra Datta, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Gauhati, Kamrup District, in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Babu Ram Singh, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces.
 Pandit Badri Narayan Misra, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces.
 Pandit Bisheshar Dayal, Chaturvedi, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces.
 Babu Srish Chandra Basu, Small Cause Court Judge, in the United Provinces.
 Pandit Pitambar Joshi, Assistant Judge, in the United Provinces.
 Pandit Mohan Lal Hukhu, Subordinate Judge, in the United Provinces.
 Pandit Sadanand Gairola, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the United Provinces.
 Babu Kanauji Lal, Assistant Surgeon, in the United Provinces.
 Pandit Lachmi Das Deogan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the United Provinces.
 Lala Mewa Ram, of Khurja, Bulandshahr District, in the United Provinces.
 Babu Ram Garib Lal, of Gorakhpur, in the United Provinces.
 Lala Ashtbhuja Prasad, of Basti, in the United Provinces.
 Rai Sahib Darshan Singh, of Madhu Tanda, Pilibhit District, in the United Provinces.
 Kunwar Bam Bahadur Sah, of Khairigarh, Kheri District, in the United Provinces.
 Rai Jai Narain Sahab, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
 Rai Sahib Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.
 Rai Sahib Hotu Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.
 Rai Sahib Lala Sukh Dayal, Advocate, Chief Court, Punjab.
 Lala Joti Pershad, of Jagadhri, Umbala District, in the Punjab.
 Lala Hem Raj, Assistant Meteorologist, Meteorological Office, Simla, in the Punjab.
 Subadar-Major Jhuttan Singh, Chindwin Battalion, Burma Military Police.
 Subadar-Major Janghir Gurung, Ruby Mines Battalion, Burma Military Police.
 Subadar Kalu Manjhi, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police.
 Subadar Jangsher Gurung, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Military Police.
 Mr. Hamendra Nath Mitra, Barrister-at-Law, Khandwa, Nimar District, in the Central Provinces.
 Conjeveram Varadaraju Mudali, Contractor of Secunderabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).
 Pandit Brijmohan Nath A. Zutshi, LL.B., Secretary to His Highness the Raja of Rutlam, Malwa Agency, in Central India.
 Rai Sahib Janki Prasad, LL.B., Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, Baghelkhand Agency, in Central India.
 Lala Moti Lal, Revenue and Finance Member of Council, Tonk State, in Rajputana.
 Khawas Bala Bux, State Official, Jaipur, in Rajputana.
 Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan.
 Rai Sahib Basant Singh, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Baluchistan.
 Rai Sahib Lala Rocha Ram, Abbottabad, in the North-West Frontier Province.
 Rai Sahib Seth Lakhmi Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan, in the North-West Frontier Province.
 Rai Saheb Brahmdeo Singh, Subadar-Major, Resident's Escort, Nepal.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Bishan Das, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Army.
 Rai Sahib Salig Ram, Divisional Engineer, Jammu and Kashmir State.

RAO BAHADUR.

M. R. Ry. Kilambi Ramanuja Chariar Avergal, B.L., Principal of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, in the Madras Presidency.
 M. R. Ry. Komad Seshappaiyar Venkatarama Aiyar Avergal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Negapatam, in the Madras Presidency.
 M. R. Ry. Mandayam Ananda Pillay Parthasarathi Aiyangar Avergal, B.L., Head Cashier, Bank of Madras.
 M. R. Ry. Nayapathi Ranganadha Rao Avergal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Madras Presidency.
 M. R. Ry. Tekkemmar Vittl Anantan Nayar Avergal, B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency.
 M. R. Ry. Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, L.T., Principal of the Pittapur Raja's College, Coconada, in the Madras Presidency.

INDIAN TITLES—(continued).

- M. R. Ry. Tavasimuthu Ratnasami Nadar Avergal, Abkari Contractor and Landholder of Tranquebar, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Seshadri Aiyangar Ramaswamy Aiyangar Avergal, B.L., Subordinate Judge, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Ragadi Rama Rao Avergal, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency.
- M. R. Ry. Annu Chidambara Pranatharthihara Aiyar Avergal, Inspector of Schools, in the Madras Presidency.
- Rai Saheb Narayan Vishnu Barve, Retired Sub-Engineer, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Harumal Ramchand Jhangiani, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar, District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Bulakhidas Bapuji Trivedi, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.
- Vinayak Narayan Khopkar, District Deputy Collector, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ramchandra Parashuram Godbole, Head Master, Garud High School, Dhulia, and Acting Head Master, Poona High School, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Vinayak Sakhambar Deshmukh, Head Master, Nasik High School, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, Principal, Training College for Men, Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, L.L.B., Ahmedabad, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Vishnu Jagannath Shirgaonkar, L. M. & S., Belgaum, in the Bombay Presidency.
- Ram Chandra Daji Moghe, Deputy Examiner, Office of the Controller of Military Supply Accounts.
- Shridhar Ganesh Paranjape, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jabulpore, in the Central Provinces.
- Govind Rao Subhedar, Honorary Magistrate, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.
- Rao Saheb Vitthal Purshottam Puranik, of Wun, Yeotma District, in Berar.
- Gopalaswami Krishnamachari, B.L., Secretary to the Legislative Council, and Advocate-General to His Highness the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad (Deccan).
- Arcot Muttusami Sundramurthi Mudaliar, Head and Managing Member of the Arcot Narayanswami Family, Mysore.
- Mr. Koravanda Mattanna Nanjappa, Coffee Planter, Coorg.
- Thakur Sardar Singh, of Bakhtgarh, Dhar State, in Central India.
- General Govind Rao Gangaram Matkar Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief, Indore State Army, and Member of the Council of Regency, Indore State, in Central India.
- Shrimant Seturamji Puar, of Dhar, Bhopawar Agency, in Central India.
- Mr. Bapu Rao Powar, Suba of Tawarghar, Gwalior State, in Central India.
- Raja Kandarp Sen, of Pisangan, First-class Tazimi Istimrardar of Ajmer.
- Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh, Member of Council, Bharatpur State, in Rajputana.
- Thakur Hari Singh, of Mahajan, Bikaner State, in Rajputana.
- Thakur Raghuvar Singh, late Revenue Member of Council, Bikaner State, in Rajputana.
- Thakur Sheonath Singh, of Bera, Jodhpur State, in Rajputana.
- Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Superintendent of Census Operations, in the Baroda State.
- KHAN SAHIB.**
- Mir Riazuddin Sahib, Inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, Kummuru, Madras.
- Imamud Din Sahib of Anantapur.
- Muhamad Salehud Din Sahib, Dewan to Prince of Arcot.
- Safdar Hussain Sahib, Retired Superintendent of Post Offices, Khaji Khaja, Madras.
- Mahiud Din Sahib Kazi of Nandyal, Kurnool.
- Muhamad Ruzzak Markayer, Municipal Councillor, Cuddalore.
- Yasan Peru Sahib, Chairman of Kamalapuram Union, Bellary.
- Abdus Sobhan Khan, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Madras.
- Mulla Rasan Ali Sahib, G.B.V.C., Veterinary Inspector, Madras.
- Jal Dossabhoj Dubash, F.C.E., Supervisor, Public Works Department, Bombay.
- Dadabhoj Ratanji Balseravala, of Karwar.
- Kavarji Bhanji Dhanbhura, of Bulsar.
- Inayat Khan Chandu Khan, Inspector of Police, Bombay.
- Sardnee Imam Bukhsh Khan.
- Fateh Khan Jatoli, of Napierabad.
- Sardar Sher Mohamed Karam Khan Bijrani of Karampur.
- Saifuddin Khan Abdul Karim Khan, Kot.
- Sultan Sabar Ali, Mir Fida Ali, Risaldar, Kathiawar Agency.
- Ahmad Khan, late Head Clerk, Ordnance Department, Aden.
- Burjoji C. Licamore, Superintendent of Comptroller of Military Accounts Office, Western Circle.
- Munshi Mahomed Khan, Jailor, New Central Jail, Kalighat, Calcutta.
- Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad, Honorary Magistrate, Bharatpura.
- Sayed Tabarrak Hussein, Inspector of Police, Bengal.
- Maulvi Khazi, Abdul Gafur, Municipal Commissioner, Battish.
- Abdul Ilakk, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.
- Ahmudullah Khan, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.
- Munshi Sher Mahomed, Head Draftsman, Railway Department.
- Maulvi Abdul Mir, Inspector of Police, Sylhet.
- Maulvi Abdur Mushaffar Abdul Ali Khan, Special Sub-Registrar, Mymensingh.
- Saiyed Zamin Hussein, Assistant Director of Agriculture, United Province.
- Munshi Mahomed Jaffar Hussain, Forest Ranger, United Province.
- Munshi Suleiman Khan, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, United Province.
- Munshi Mahomed Yasin, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, United Province.
- Munshi Mir Wilayat Hussain, of Aligarh, United Province.
- Munshi Kabul Ahmad, Honorary Magistrate, Hardoi.
- Munshi Abdul Aziz, Wakil, Gorakhpur District.
- Munshi Amir Hussain, Station Master, O. & R. Railway.
- Hakim Ahmad Said Khan, Delhi.
- Chaudhri Mahomed Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
- Sheikh Mahomed Shafi, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.
- Sheikh Abdulla, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.
- Munshi Imamud-din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Punjab.
- Abdul Rahman Khan, Zaildar, Kaithal, Karnal District.
- Chaddhri Karam Ilahi Chaththa, Honorary Magistrate, Gujranwalla.
- Mian Siraj-ud-Din, Honorary Magistrate, and Municipal Commissioner, Lahore.
- Mian Chiragh Din, Superintendent, Manager's Office, North-Western Railway.
- Wazir Mahomed, Senior Veterinary Inspector, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, in Punjab.
- Syed Ali Naki, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in charge of Camp Dispensary of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.
- Ali Akbar Shirazee, Merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay, Burma.
- Syed Abdul Aziz, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chindwara, City Police.
- Mirza Abbas Beg, s/o, Hosseini Beg Khatib Naib, Kazi of Akola, Berar.
- Abdulla Khan, Inspector, Secunderabad District, Deccan.
- Ahmed Din Khan, Master, Daly College, Indore, Central India.
- Makbul Shah Ahmad, Inspector, Criminal Branch, Indore.
- Dr. Hormusji Cowasji, L. M. & S., Chief Medical Officer, Jasru State.
- Ardeshir Cowasji, Adam's Memorial Hospital, Abu.
- Munshi Rahim Buksh, Honorary Magistrate, Beawar.
- Malik Pahadin Khan Ashezai Achaksai of Toba.
- Sardar Jan Gul Khan, Belkhel Mus Akhel, Acting Sardar of Belkhel.
- Mir Adam Khan Khosa of Adampur, Nasirabad Tahsil.
- Munshi Ahmad Din, Sub-Inspector of Mines.
- Syed Muhamad Hussein Shah Shingari, of Pishin.
- Abdulla Asghar Ali, Merchant, Quetta.
- Haji Faizullah Khan of Charpariza, Peshawar.
- Mahomed Yusuf Khan (Khan of Lalpura), now Naib Hakim, Lower Kurram.
- Mir Alam Khan, E. A. C., North-West Frontier Province.
- Ghulam Haider Khan, s/o, Samand Khan of Tangi Nasratzai, Peshawar.
- Mahomed Zaman Khan, s/o, Samandar Kha Khattak of Akorn, Peshawar.
- Ghulam Mahomed Khan of Chadara Ismail Khan.
- Mahomed Akbar Khan, Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province.
- Mirza Mahomed Azim, Assistant Surgeon, Peshawar.
- Subadar-Major Nauroz Bangash of Brahimzai, Kohat.
- Maulvi Ghulam Hussein, s/o, Jahan Khan Naizi, Afghan, Peshawar.
- M. Mukarrab Khan, Mail Contractor, Bannu, Kohat.
- Syed Mubarak Ali Shah, Acting Attachie, Meshed, Mirza.
- Mohamed Aslam Khan, British News Writer at Herat.
- Haji Abdul Razak Bin Haji Ismail, Arabic Munshi, British Residency, Bushire.
- Abdul Reya Bin Abdul Karum Farrash, Bashi, British Residency, Bushire.

INDIAN TITLES—(continued).

Abdul Ali, s/o, Adamji Borah, Indian Merchant, Baghdad.
 Itikar Ahmed Mir Munshi, British Consulate, Kashgarh.
 Aga Jan Subadar, Andaman and Nicobar Military Police.
 Mirza Mahomed Beg, Retired British Postmaster.

RAI SAHIB.

Seth Fateh Chand, Railway Contractor, Sukkur.
 Babu Nanda Kumar Bose, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
 Babu Ishan Chand Ghosh, Head Master, Hare School, Calcutta.
 Babu Gulab Chand, Honorary Magistrate, Chapra.
 Babu Janak Dhari Lal, Vice-Chairman, Dinapore, Nizamat Municipality.
 Babu Nalini Kanta Rai Chaudhury, of Raruli, Khulna.
 Babu Abinash Chand Bose, First Inspector, Registration Offices, Bengal.
 Babu Loknath Tewari, Jailor, Hazaribagh.
 Babu Narain Prasad, Municipal Commissioner, Patna.
 Babu Upendra Nath Ghosh, Deputy Collector, Bengal.
 Babu Purna Chand Chukrabarti, Head Clerk, Engineering College, Howrah.
 Babu Basanta Kumar Bose, Overseer, Darjeeling.
 Babu Tarak Brahma Biswas, Retired Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
 Babu Kali Prasanna Rai, Head Assistant, Office of Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.
 Babu Girish Chand Bagchie, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Police Hospital, Calcutta.
 Babu Bhagwati Sahay, Additional Inspector of Schools, Tirhut Division.
 Babu Chandra Narain Gupta, Sonthal Parganas.
 Babu Sri Krishna Mahapatra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
 Purna Chandra Sarkar, Superintendent in the Office of Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs.
 Kali Charan Dutt, Superintendent, Military Accountant-General's Office.
 Bhut Nath Chatterji, Accountant, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle.
 Babu Nadukeshu Kumar Ghosh, Head Clerk, Alipore Meteorological Office.
 Babu Chuni Lal Dey, Registrar, Survey of India.
 Maya Das Puri, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India.
 Babu Ramainik Singh, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
 Babu Prasanno Kumar Chatterji, Station Master, Butar.
 Nibaran Chandra Mukherji, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 Bhai Sunder Singh, Inspector of Works, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
 Devendra Nath Ghosh, Deputy Superintendent's Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta.
 Mr. Ashay Kumar Sarkar, Superintendent, Commerce and Industry Department.
 Lala Atar Chand, Tour Clerk, Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India.
 Babu Bidhu Bhusan Mazumdar, Provincial Educational Service, Dacca.
 Sardar Bishen Singh, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Lushai Hills.
 Sriji Dandhar Narayan Chaudhuri, Bharenga, Pabna.
 Babu Girish Chandra Das, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Tezpur Lunatic Asylum.
 Pandit Kundan Lal, Officiating Supervisor, Survey Department, Assam.
 Babu Lolit Mohan Sen, Excise, Chittagong.
 Babu Mohendra Chandra Dutta, Head Assistant to the Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 Babu Shyama Charan Ghosh, Sub-Engineer, Lower Ganges, Sara Bridge.
 Lalchand Lal, Honorary Assistant Engineer, United Provinces.
 Babu Ganga Prasad, United Provinces.
 Babu Manohar Singh, Forest Ranger, United Provinces.
 Pt. Lachman Das, Head Assistant Inspector of Prisons, United Provinces.
 Babu Sam Sunder Lal, Head Assistant in the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces.
 Babu Aghor Nath Chatterji, Head Master of Government High School, Gorakhpur.
 Babu Ganga Prasad, Vakil, Manipuri.
 Thakur Rasti Singh, Bulandshahr.
 Babu Shankar Sahai, Jhansi.
 Babu Ganga Sahai, Gorakhpur.
 Thakur Umrao Singh, Deoria, Pilibhit.
 Pandit Ishri Dat Ghildial, of Gharwal.

Babu Nand Mal, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces.
 Lala Sitaram, Superintendent of the Punjab Government Press, Lahore.
 Lala Rang Ram, Retired, E.A.C., Punjab.
 Babu Natha Singh, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.
 Lala Kishen Chand, Civil Surgeon, Punjab.
 Sobha Singh, Senior Grade, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Punjab.
 Mehta Bhim Sein, Inspector of Police, Punjab.
 Lala Ram Ditta Mal, Jailor, Multan Central Jail, Punjab.
 Lala Tarachand Bhiawani, Hissar District, Punjab.
 Lala Amar Nath, Sub-Registrar, Lahore, Punjab.
 Choudhuri Gurmukh Singh, Chadda, Rawalpindi.
 Lala Bishen Dass, Jhelum.
 Lala Girdhari Ram, Rallur, Mainwalli.
 Rissaldar Raja Singh, Reserve of Supply and Transport Corps.
 Debendra Nath Bhattacharji, Superintendent, Comptroller of Military Account's Office, Northern Circle.
 Babu G. C. Bhattacharji, Engineering Department, North-Western Railway.
 Lala Kushal Chand, Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway.
 Bawa Teja Singh, Superintendent of the Office of the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-Western Frontier Provinces.
 Sardar Narayan Singh, Contractor, Patiala State.
 Subadar Kuland Rana, Southern Shan States, Burma Military Police.
 Bhai Atta Singh, Officiating Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma.
 Lala Chandi Parshad, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Nagpur, Central Provinces.
 Mr. Cullainji Muraji Thacker, Barrister, Public Prosecutor, Raipur, Central Provinces.
 Mr. Surandra Nath Chaudhury, Temporary Engineer, Irrigation Department, Central Provinces.
 Pandit Jagannath, Pleader, President, Hoshangabad Municipality Committee, Central Provinces.
 Seth Ganesh Das, Merchant, Amraoti, Berar.
 Lala Pyari Lal, Native Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, Guna, Central India.
 Pandit Raj Kishen, Diwan of Sailana State, Malwa Agency, Central India.
 Chuni Lal, s/o, Tulsi Ram Khattri, Superintendent of Gardens, Gwalior, Central India.
 Pandit Sham Behari Misra, late Assistant Settlement Officer, Ajmer.
 Seth Kesri Singh, Banker, Kotah, Rajputana.
 Munshi Pishambhar Nath, Vakil, Public Prosecutor, Municipal Commissioner.
 Seth Sobha Chand Mangalji, Member of Council, Dungarpur State, Rajputana.
 Lala Muket Behari Lal, State Official, Bundi, Rajputana.
 Pandit Ganga Ram, Contractor, Military Works Services, Fort Sundeman, Zhob, Baluchistan.
 Lala Ralla Ram, Member of Cantonment, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Provinces.
 Lala Tirath Ram Shah, Honorary Secretary, Nawashahr Municipality, Hazara District.
 Lala Bhullar Mull, Head Clerk, Office of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Commanding Royal Engineers, 1st (Peshawar) District, North-West Frontier Provinces.
 Lala Luchman Das, Munsiff of Abbottabad, North-West Frontier Provinces.
 Malayali Quilon Khem Chand, Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Provinces.
 Lala Gobind Ram, Chief Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Jammu and Kashmir.
 Babu Satish Chandra, L.M. & S., Civil Assistant Surgeon, Junior Medical Officer (Vipar), Port Blair.
 Pulameti Adimurti Ram, Garu Chairman, Anantapur Municipal Council, Madras Presidency.
 Mayali Quilon Tikkani Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency.
 Pananganan Raman, B.L., District Munsiff, Madras Presidency.
 Pingalay Ramchandra Ram, Chief Interpreter, High Court, Madras.
 Hoskote Krishna Sastri, Assistant Archaeological Superintendent, Epigraphy, Madras.
 Punnaiyar Subba Aiyar, Inspector of Police, Madras.
 Colappanjeri Candaswami Mudaliar, Superintendent of Office of Postmaster-General, Madras.
 Pavier Krishnier Subba Aiyar, Deputy Registrar, Public Works Secretariat, Madras, Columarankuppi, Bangalore.
 Rama Rao, Assistant District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras.
 Malayali Quilon Chadalavada Bhak Thavatsaludu Naidu, Deputy Collector, Madras.

INDIAN TITLES—(continued).

Muttra Gulab Roy, 2nd Assistant to the Chemical Examiner, Madras.
 Kunnankallath Wadathil Madhava Menon Avergal, L. M. & S., Assistant District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madras Presidency.
 Kanjivakkam Orangachari Avergal, Superintendent, Madras Record Office.
 Kalpathi Aika Pattar Ramaswami Aiyar Avergal, Inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, Madras Presidency.
 Yerramilli Venkata Rao Pantulugaru, Tahsildar, Kistna District, Madras Presidency.
 Malayali Quilon Kamarayu Mannur Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, Government Pleader, Guntur.
 Lagudu Aiya Aiyar Rangaswami Aiyar, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Madras Presidency.
 Trimbak Janardhan Pitsi, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality, Bombay Presidency.
 Balaji Hari Kumthekar, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bombay Presidency.
 Kessamal Chhattamal Advani, L.C.E., Overseer, Public Works Department, Bombay.
 Lakshman Narayan Jaglekar, late Chitnist to the Collector of E. Khandesh.
 Annaji Jivaji Deshpandi, Mundebishal, Bijapur.
 Purshottam Fakirbai, of Surat District.
 Malhar Lingo Kulkrarni, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Southern Division, Bombay.
 Purshottam Bapuji Padhe Mamlatdar, Sholapur District, Bombay Presidency.

Ganpat Ramrao Masur, Kumta, Kanara District, Bombay Presidency.
 Gamratram Gaurishanker Shastri, Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, Bombay.
 Bhimbhai Jienji Naik, Professor of Mathematics, Dayaram Jethmal College, Karachi.
 Pesumal Zoukiram, late Vice-President of the Sukkur City.
 V. Ruthavelu Mudeliar, Superintendent, Office of the Controller of Military Supply Accounts.
 P. Dhaymon Swamy Pillay, Senior Grade Sub Assistant Surgeon, Burma.
 Pt. Govind Vithal Gadey, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Wardha, Central Province.
 Pt. Sitaram Chandra, E.A.C., and Assistant Settlement Officer, Jubbulpore, Central Province.
 Pt. Shanker Balwant Chitnavis, B.L., Subordinate Judge, Amraoti.
 Baburo Kunbi Malduzar Chicholi, Sansar Tahsil, Chindwara District.
 Gulab Jagat Singh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chindwara.
 Pt. Balwant Ram Chandra Angal, Advocate, Public Prosecutor, Amraoti, East Berar.
 Themagundalam Vellone Armugan Mudaliar, Head of Mysore D. V. Hospital, Bangalore.
 Hiralli Chennayya, Subordinate Judge, Treasury Officer, Registrar, Coorg.
 Thakur Thilhawan Singh Subah, Nimar, Indore State, Central India.
 Babu Karori Malmalu, Accountant Officer Partabgarh State.
 Maneklav Chunilal Hora, Superintendent, Office of Resident, Baroda.

EXTRACT OF AN ARTICLE ON

“Hindu Loyalty to the King”

by

LALA UMRAO. BAHADUR, B.A.

“Raja pranah prajanam vai” (verily the Raja is the life of the people) and “Naranam naradhipah” (the King is the manifestation of god among men) are the teachings of the Shruti and the Smriti alike, and the Hindu believes in them as an article of faith. Hinduism tenders willing allegiance to the King not because the King conforms to Shastras but because he is the King and because he leaves the Hindu in the pursuit of his religion undisturbed. A Hindu then would equally pay homage to Yudhishtra, an Ashoka, an Akbar, and a George. I will quote Mahabharata again in proof of my statement. Yudhishtra asks Bhishma, the grandfather, “Why O foremost of Bharata’s race have the Brahamans declared that the King, that ruler of men, is a God?” And Bhishma replies on the authority of Brihaspati, “Because the duties of all men originate from the King; because he establishes peace on earth; and because it is he who protects the life, the property, the honor, and the religion of the people. The King is the heart of his people, he is their great refuge, he is their glory, and he is their greatest happiness. No one therefore should obey the King taking him for a mere mark, for he is in sooth a great God in human form. And the man who even thinks of injuring the King forsooth meets with grief here and goes to hell hereafter” (Mahabharata, Shanti Parva, Chap. LXVIII).

Again, there was a great discussion once between the Rishi Attri and Gautamma regarding the divine right of King, and the matter being ultimately referred to Sanat Kumar the latter in summing up a long judgment said, “Therefore by the authority of Shastras the greatness of the King is established. And I declare for him who has spoken for the King” (Mahabharata, Vana Parve, Chap. CLXXXV).

Hinduism then declares for the King irrespective of the caste, creed or colour of the King; and every Hindu must and does declare likewise, and repeat, not as a mere political cant, but as an article of faith.

God Save the King.



THE INITIATION OF THE NEW CAPITAL OF BRITISH INDIA.

The initiation of the new Capital of British India on the 23rd of December, 1912, being an event of paramount importance in the history of this country, it may be well to briefly relate the past of "the Rome of Asia" from the time when it was the Capital of the Tamar Rajpoots in the 8th century A. D. until the 12th of December, 1911 A. D., when His Imperial Majesty King George V. stated at the Coronation Durbar held in Delhi to announce His accession to the Throne of His Forefathers that the Capital of British India would, in commemoration of His Imperial Visit, be removed from Calcutta to the most famous city in Indian history.

The beginnings of Delhi as an Imperial city are to be traced to the days of the Mahabharata, when the Pandava brothers headed by King Yudhisthira, separating themselves from their cousins and rivals the Kurus, constructed a new Capital, Indraprastha (City of the gods), on the site of the present city. The old capital, Hastinapura, of the kingdom for the possession of which the great battle of Kurukshetra was subsequently fought between the Pandavas and the Kurus, lay about 57 miles north-east of this place. The modern history of Delhi dates from the Mahomedan Conquest of India in the 12th century A. D. when Muhammad of Ghor fought against the Rajpoots and overthrew them. Bin Sâm died in 1206, and a favourite follower, by name Kutab-ud-din, succeeded to the throne of Delhi. In his reign the Kutab Minar was commenced, with the famous Iron Pillar which was set up there by one of the Gupta Rajas, in the centre; and this Pillar remains to-day as the oldest relic of the vanished Hindu city.

Kutab-ud-din was the first of the Slave Kings (so-called because so many of these Kings were succeeded by favourite slaves) and after the Slave Kings came the following dynasties:—

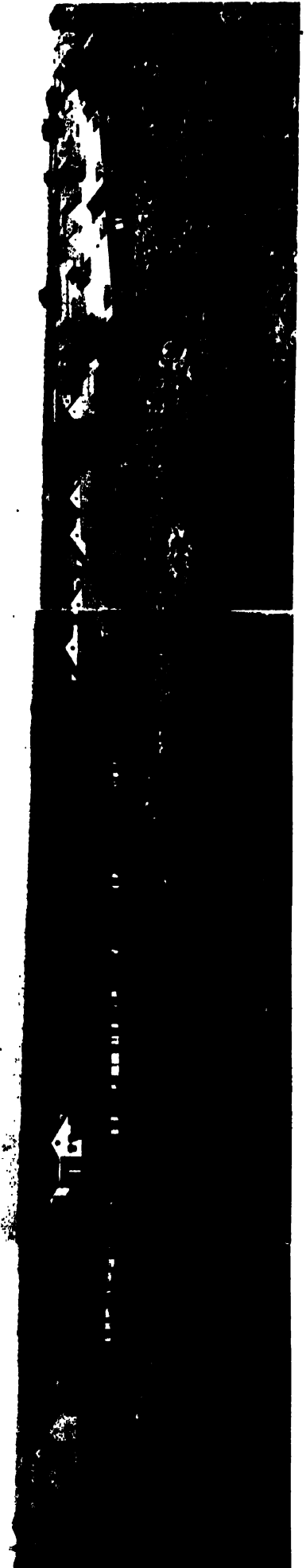
House of Khilji.....	1290—1320	A.D.
House of Tughlaq.....	1320—1392	A.D.
Government of Saiyyids.....	1395—1443	A.D.
House of Lodhi.....	1451—1525	A.D.
House of Timur Moghuls.....	1525—1530	A.D.
House of Sur.....	1540—1554	A.D.
House of Timur (restored).....	1555—1659	A.D.



OFFICIALS OF THE TEMPORARY WORKS (P. W. D.), DELHI.



THE NEW TEMPORARY SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS AT DELHI.



TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR INDIAN CLERKS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES AT DELHI.

Delhi may be said to have taken on a fresh lease of life in 1638 A.D., when the Emperor Shah Jehan (of the House of Timur Moghuls) commenced to build the fortress of a new Delhi, at the expense of about 50 lakhs of rupees. The fortress was twenty years in progress before it became world-famous on account of its beauty and magnificence. In 1660 the Emperor Aurangzeb, the son of Shah Jehan, held his court in the new fortress, and at that time Delhi reached its zenith as regards Moghul wealth and importance. Some of the most beautiful buildings in the fort of Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb remain to-day untouched by the hand of time, although ravaged by human avarice, and of these the Dewan-i-Am (hall of Public Audience) and the Dewan-i-Khas (hall of Private Audience) are the most interesting. In the Dewan-i-Am the Emperor Aurangzeb sat every day for the transaction of public business, and the nobles of his Court were compelled to appear there twice daily, entering on foot through the great gateway of the Naubat Khana, or Music House.

The Dewan-i-Am which forms the entrance to the palace, is open on three sides and raised on slender shafts and wavy arches. In its centre is the Throne, reached by a stair-case that led out of the Emperor Aurangzeb's private apartments.

In the Dewan-i-Khas stood the famous Peacock Throne so-called from having the figures of two peacocks standing behind it, their tails being expanded, and the whole inlaid with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones, so as to resemble the vivid colours of a peacock's feathers. Between the peacocks stood a parrot of ordinary size that is said to have been carved out of a single emerald. The cost of the Throne, with umbrella and other symbols of royalty, is thought to have been six millions of pounds sterling. On the cornices of the Dewan-i-Khas may still be deciphered, in beautiful flowing Persian characters raised and gilded, the words "*algar fardus bar-ru-i-zamin ast, hamin asto, hamin asto, hamin ast.*" (If there be a paradise on earth it is this, it is this, it is this).

During the two centuries that the Muhamedan Emperors ruled in Delhi, the Fort, and the city that had sprung up in its precincts had a chequered history. The Peacock Throne was carried away to Persia by Nadir Shah. The eyes of the Emperor Shah Alum were put out by the barbarous Ghulam Kadir Khan, and when Lord Lake entered Delhi in 1803, with his English troops, the titles of "Samsam-i-Daulah, Ashjah-ul-Mulk, Khan Dauran" (Sword of the State, Hero of the Realm, Chief of the Age) were conferred upon him by the blind Emperor. In 1858 the last King of Delhi was deposed, and afterwards the fort and the city of Delhi passed into the hands of the English, the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria being drunk in the Diwan-i-Khas with military honours.

Since then Delhi has been the scene of three great historical Durbars:—the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India by Lord Lytton, the announcement of the accession of King Edward VII by Lord Curzon, and the Coronation Durbar held by King George V., when a new chapter in the history of Delhi was announced by His Imperial Majesty and the old capital became once more the new. The foundation stones of the new Delhi were laid by Their Imperial Majesties in the presence of the Ruling Chiefs and the leading dignitaries of British India; and the King-Emperor has assured His Indian subjects that the new Delhi shall be a great and glorious city and worthy of its proud position as Capital of British India.

During the year 1912 a temporary capital was constructed in Delhi to accommodate H. E. the Viceroy and his Staff and the Government of India. It stretches from Shahjahanabad, along the Alipore road to the Circuit House, and midway stands a large, handsome one-storied building with many pillars and two fine towers. This is the Secretariat, and, looking at it, visitors are filled with astonishment, and greatly wonder how such a magnificent structure can have been brought so quickly into existence. The Circuit House has been enlarged and improved, and now forms a suitable (if temporary) Viceregal residence. H. E. the Viceroy's Staff have comfortable stone and brick houses in the vicinity, and a large Camp, with broad, gravel paths and flower beds, reminds people that the new capital is waiting for the decision of Architects and experts.

In spite of anxiety and uncertainty regarding the ultimate site of the new Capital, speculation has been keen and business brisk; and Shahjahanabad, where five years ago there was only one English shop, now shows in its principal street the names of the largest and most important shops in Calcutta and Bombay. Hotels are crowded, houses are being built, and land-owners are making large fortunes. Delhi has been proclaimed a Province; and ten or twenty years hence, when the new capital is finished, people will see, no doubt, gorgeous palaces and magnificent parks, and a Government House worthy to receive visits from the King-Emperor and his descendants. Already a visit from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is talked about; and when the Her Apparent visits the new Capital, a seal will be set to the promises made by His Imperial Father on the 12th of December, 1911.

Speaking of H. E. Lord Hardinge, whose name will go down in history as the prime mover in the transfer of the Capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi "*ASIATICUS*" wrote in the *National Review*, December, 1912:—This is not the place to discuss Lord Hardinge's share in the transfer of the Capital. We are only concerned here with the manner in which he is performing his share of the task. He has made the creation of the new Delhi his own personal business. He has realized that if success is to attend the project the bulk of the work must be accomplished during his stay in India. He has spared no effort to press it towards completion. Instead of devising a cumbrous organization of great magnitude, he is working through very small committees of picked men. He has sought the best experts' advice from England and elsewhere. He is labouring at the scheme with unremitting toil. His visits to Delhi are frequent, and in the winter months he will have the work under his constant observation. A noteworthy feature of his labours in connection with the new Imperial Capital is that from the outset he has preserved a perfectly open mind on all issues, great and small. The Imperial visit and the change of Capital have bulked so largely during Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty that it has been necessary to discuss his share in these events at considerable length. If he has at present no other very large achievements to boast of, it is because Delhi has absorbed so large a share of his time. But in all he has done since he landed in India Lord Hardinge has been both fearless and faithful. Indians have found him fair-minded, accessible and considerate. He has not courted popularity, but has gone his own way unbiassed. Few Viceroys have ever had to face more difficulties or to shoulder more special and unusual burdens than Lord Hardinge. In all that he has done he has acquitted himself manfully and courageously and the value of his administration will be clearly seen long before his time of office has expired."

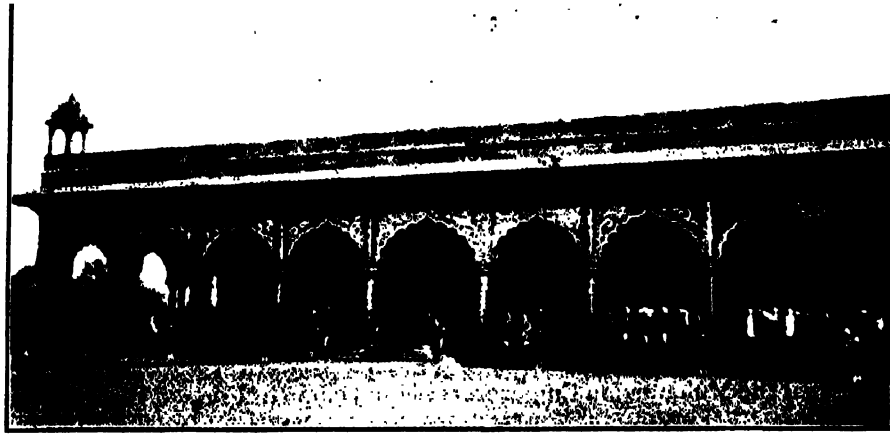
That H. E. the Viceroy has in Lady Hardinge a brave and admirable consort none will deny; and there is no manner of doubt that the many charitable works aided and inaugurated by Her Excellency will keep her name green in India after H. E. the Viceroy's term of office has expired and Their Excellencies have returned to England.

The ceremony of handing over the city of Delhi to the Government of India was fixed for the morning of December 23rd, 1912.

Delhi had, it will be remembered, been entrusted to the Government of the Punjab in February, 1858, by Lord Canning, Governor-General and afterwards first Viceroy of India, and had remained a part of the Punjab until it was made into a separate Province, under the care of a Chief Commissioner in 1912. The formal transfer of the city of Delhi from the care of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to that of the Viceroy of India was to take place within the Fort, and the spot selected for the ceremony was the Dewan-i-Am, or Hall of the Public Audience. The members of H. E. the Viceroy's Imperial Legislative Council had been invited to be present, together with other distinguished persons, among whom the ruling Chiefs of the Punjab were conspicuous.

On the morning of December 23rd the sun shone on the gaily decorated city, and on the route of the elephant procession, which was Queen's Garden, Town Hall, Chandni Chawk, through the Lahore Gate to the Naubat Khana. Flags were arranged on coloured poles all the way from the Central Railway Station to the Fort, and the Union Jack waved above flags showing representations of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. Appropriate mottoes were on walls and houses, and windows and

balconies were made gay by bunting and greenery. The Central Railway Station was particularly well arranged, its colour scheme being carried out in grey fir and purple muslin. Crowns, Prince of Wales' Feathers and other designs were exhibited, and on the platform were masses of ferns, palms and pot plants.



DIWAN-I-AM.

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay.]

Long before the time fixed for the arrival of the Viceregal train, a large and distinguished company gathered at the Central Railway Station, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Dane, the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and Staff, the General Officer Commanding the Northern Army and Staff, the General Officer Commanding the 7th (Meerut) Division and Staff, Lady O'Moore Creagh, Lady Willcocks, the Members of H. E. The Viceroy's Executive Council, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Punjab Chiefs, the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the principal Officers of the Punjab Government, Press Reporters and many more.

Punctually at 11 A.M. the Viceregal Train steamed into the Central Railway Station, and Their Excellencies alighted followed by their little daughter, the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge, and His Excellency's Staff. The band of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, stationed on the platform, played the National Anthem, and a Viceregal Salute was fired from the walls of the Fort.

Afterwards Major Beadon stepped forward and read the following address on behalf of the Municipal Committee :—

"May it please Your Excellencies,—We the President and Municipal Commissioners who represent the citizens of Delhi are profoundly grateful at being afforded the opportunity of welcoming Your Excellencies on this historic occasion of Your Excellencies' first official entry to the new capital of their Imperial Majesties' Indian Empire.

"For centuries Delhi has been a city of eminence in India and has been the seat of many Oriental ruling dynasties. We recognise that it would have been impossible for the Government of India to locate its capital in this historic city, situated as it is so far from the sea coast until settled rule and civilized communications had become an established fact. The progress which has been attained under British Rule has now rendered this possible, and we venture to facilitate Your Excellency's Government on having been in a position to recommend for the sanction of His Imperial Majesty the great change whereby Delhi has been restored to the place of honour which is its dynastic heritage.

"The entry of Your Excellencies within our gates to-day announces to the world the effective fulfilment of His Imperial Majesty's commands, and sets the seal to the charter of Delhi as the capital of the British Indian Empire.

"In 1858 the Delhi territories were annexed by the British Nation, and since then have been administered under the direct orders of the Government of the Punjab. Under an illustrious succession of prudent and sympathetic Lieutenant-Governors this city has expanded in prosperity and commercial importance, and the countryside has realized to the full that security which is emblematic of British Rule. We should fail in our duty if we omitted on this occasion to express to the Government of the Punjab our gratitude for the benefits which we have enjoyed under its rule, and to assure that Government that our pride in our promotion to Imperial prominence is tempered with a genuine regret at the severance of a long and honourable connection.

"To you, Madam, we extend a special welcome in the knowledge that Your Excellency takes the same kindly interest as Your Excellency's predecessors have done in the amelioration of the lot of the women of this country and of the sick and needy. We pray that under Your Excellency's patronage and sympathy our existing charities may be fostered, and that the foundations of new institutions may be well and truly laid.

"Your Excellencies we recognize that a great future is before us. We also know that the advancement in the status of this city will cause the Delhi of a few years hence to be a very different place to the Delhi of to-day. We trust that the modern institutions and installations which this city already contains will be found to form a worthy nucleus for prospective improvements.

"Finally, we ask Your Excellencies to accept an assurance that in all schemes for the embellishment of this city and for its more efficient administration, the Government of India may rely upon our loyal and devoted assistance. We confidently believe that the presence of the Supreme Government in our midst will usher in a new era of prosperity and contentment among our citizens.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—I have listened with much pleasure to the expression of the gratification felt by you and the citizens of Delhi whom you represent on our arrival here to-day and I thank you very warmly for the kind words of welcome which you have given to Lady Hardinge and myself. You have rightly stated in your address the formal entry of the Viceroy and his Council into your city definitely marks its position as the Capital of the Indian Empire. It is a dignity with legitimate pride and which I am confident that you will make every effort to justify. In the course of ages your ancient city has seen many changes. It is clear that a devout tradition has placed the site of the city of the Pandavas, whose glories are celebrated in the great religious epic of the Hindus. At the dawn of Indian history it was the seat of a powerful Hindu dynasty. In the ebb and flow of Mahomedan conquest its position became the symbol and the proof of sovereignty in Northern India. When the Moghuls consolidated there, it was Delhi which they chose as the capital of the greatest empire which the eastern world had hitherto known. Since the fall of that empire your city has undergone many vicissitudes. There is hardly a generation in which its fortunes have not formed the turning point of Indian history. It is now once again of the great empire. There is an Indian saying, that a city is made either by a river or a rainfall or by a king. Your city has many natural advantages, and the advantages have no doubt determined its history in the past. But it is not to them that Delhi owes the position which it is now called upon to occupy. It owes it to the express desire of the King-Emperor that the capital city of his Indian Empire should be associated with the great traditions of Indian history and that the administration of the present should have its centre in a spot hallowed to Indian sentiment by the memories of India's



THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD HARDINGE AND LADY HARDINGE SEATED ON THE ELEPHANT (MATU GAJ).

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay.]

glory in the past. You recognise in your address that the dignity which now falls on Delhi has its responsibilities, and I am glad to note that you have determined to accept those responsibilities to the full. I must warn you that they will not be light. You must become a capital city not only in name but, in fact, must make your town a model of Municipal administration. Your institutions, your public buildings, your sanitation must be an example to the rest of India. To attain these results will demand on your part much sustained effort and the cultivation of a high sense of public duty. I can promise you that the Government of India will be prepared to sustain those efforts by every means in its power. We shall not forget when building a new Delhi outside your walls that there exists an old Delhi beside us which claims our interest and our assistance. For my own part I shall rejoice in every evidence of the increased prosperity which I confidently believe that our advent will bring to you, and I can assure you of my fullest sympathy in every effort which tends to advance the welcome of the city and its inhabitants."

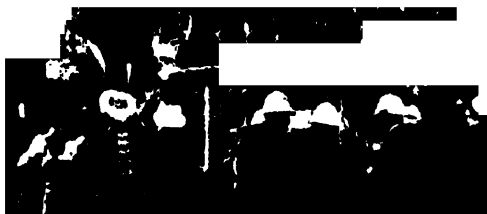
After His Excellency had inspected the Guard-of-Honour (9th Gurkhas) drawn up outside the station, Lord and Lady Hardinge mounted their elephants and the procession was formed in the following order:—

The Superintendent of Police, Delhi.
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi and Staff.
Staff Officer of the Viceroy's Escort.
One Squadron British Cavalry.
One Battery Horse Artillery.
Three Squadrons British Cavalry.
Orderly Officer's Viceroy's Escort.
Staff of the General Officer Commanding the Northern Army.
Viceroy's Bodyguard.
Imperial Cadet Corps.

ON ELEPHANTS.

Indian Aide-de Camp to the Viceroy.
The Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
The Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Nawab Sir Muhammed Ali Beg Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
Two Aides-de-Camps to the Viceroy and the Surgeon to the Viceroy.
Honorary Colonel Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammed Abdulla Khan, A.-D.-C.
The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.
The Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
The Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge and Colonel Maxwell.
Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.
The Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.
The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle.
The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler.
The Hon'ble Syed Ali Imam.
The Hon'ble Sir W. H. Clark.
The Hon'ble Mr. Reginald Craddock.
The Muhammedan Reisis and Maliks of the Punjab (on horseback).
The Personal Staff of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Dane.
The Punjab Chiefs.
An Indian Cavalry Regiment.

His Excellency's escort was furnished by the Inniskilling Dragoons, Skinner's Horse, "P." Battery, R. H. A., the Viceroy's Bodyguard and the Imperial Cadet Corps. The route was lined with troops. The elephant on which the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge sat was the great tusker *Mahu Gaj*, belonging to the Faridkote State, and the howdah was the large silver one ordinarily standing in Viceregal Lodge, Simla. This Howdah, which was made in Calcutta, is of immense weight, and its thick silver plates are elaborately carved in oriental fashion. Two attendants stood behind the howdah, one of them holding the Viceregal umbrella.



THE ELEPHANT OF H. E. THE VICEROY WITH EMPTY HOWDAH
AFTER THE BOMB EXPLOSION.

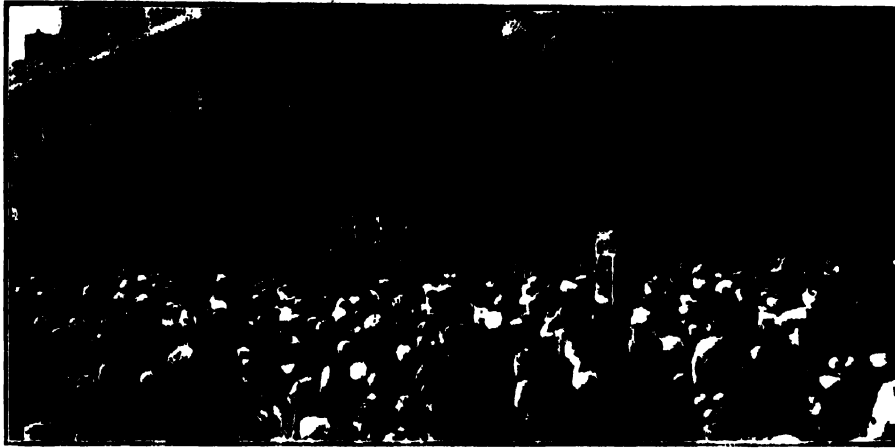
The procession entered the Queen's Garden and passed through the gates of the Town Hall into the Chandni Chawk. Here many people had gathered on the pavement, and at windows and on balconies, and even the roofs were crowded with men and women in holiday clothes who cheered and salaamed when Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge came in sight.

"Welcome to India's Eternal Capital" was written in red and gold letters near the Clock Tower.

Smiling and bowing Their Excellencies came slowly on, and the public were delighted with the gay pageant and glad to think that the ancient city of Delhi had been chosen for the proud position of Capital of British India.

But just beyond the Clock Tower occurred an event that threw a gloom over the whole proceedings, although it did not alter the programme. A bomb was thrown by some unknown miscreant, striking the howdah in which Lord and Lady Hardinge were seated. The Jamadar standing behind Lord Hardinge was instantaneously killed, and His Excellency received wounds in

his back and neck. Lady Hardinge signalled to Colonel Maxwell, who was on the elephant in front, to stop the procession and the great tusker, *Mathu Gaj*, that had paced slowly on, heedless of noise and smoke, was made to kneel down before the door of an Indian doctor, who came quickly to the Viceroy's assistance. Lady Hardinge was helped down, and His Excellency's Staff hurried to Lord Hardinge, who had fainted.



CARRYING THE DEAD BODY OF THE JAMADAR FOR CREMATION FROM THE PLACE OF BOMB OUTRAGE.

[Photo from Ram Nath, Delhi]

When His Excellency recovered consciousness, and was able to speak to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, he gave directions that the Senior Member of his Executive Council should take his place; and after about twenty minutes delay the procession moved on to the Fort, leaving His Excellency with Lady Hardinge, the doctors, and his Staff. He was afterwards removed in a motor car to Government House, and cables were sent to the King-Emperor and the Secretary of State for India, announcing that although he was seriously injured, His Excellency's life was not in danger. Within half-an-hour the disastrous news was known all over India, and in every quarter indignation as regards the outrage was felt, and joy was expressed that Providence had spared the life of His Excellency and that Lady Hardinge and the Hon'ble Diamond Hardinge—the only daughter of Their Excellencies—had not been injured. The message sent by His Excellency through Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson to the assembly in the Dewan-i-Am was received with much rejoicing when telegraphed to the newspapers. Sir Guy said, at the close of the proceedings in the Dewan-i-Am:—"His Excellency has desired me to convey to you that he is but slightly hurt and is progressing very well indeed;" and the Senior Member of His Excellency's Executive Council added:—"We all associate ourselves in sympathy with our wounded Viceroy. In his pain and in his intense disappointment I am sure the hearts of Indians will go out to him as the hearts of English men."



CREMATION OF THE JAMADAR.

[Photo from Ram Nath, Delhi.]

An indignation meeting was held that evening in the Queen's Garden, at which many leading Indian citizens of Delhi spoke feelingly of the sad occurrence that had marred the proceedings of the great historic event, and messages of condolence and congratulations were received at Government House from Corporate Bodies and private persons in British India and the Native States, and also from England, where the sad news threw a gloom over the rejoicings that prevail there at Christmas.

At the Naubat Khana of the Fort the Non-official Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Council had assembled to present an address to H. E. Lord Hardinge, and when the procession arrived and the Viceroy was not found in it consternation was great. But Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson descended from his elephant and the programme proceeded as if H. E. Lord Hardinge had been present.

While an address was being read by the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyad Muhammed (Madras), and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson read the Viceroy's reply, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the Punjab Chiefs and Sirdars, had proceeded in procession to the Dewan-i-Am, where Sir Louis and Lady Dane took their seats on the dais, sitting on the left, slightly in the rear of two gold Thrones that had been placed for the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. The Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab occupied chairs behind Sir Louis and Lady Dane, similar chairs on the right of the gold Thrones having been placed for the Viceroy's Staff, few of whom, however, were able to be present.

A second procession was formed at the Naubat Khana, headed by the Imperial Cadet Corps, and a fanfare of trumpets was blown while it proceeded to the Dewan-i-Am. In this procession were the Executive Members of the Viceroy's Staff, the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Members of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and Staff, Sir James Wilcocks, Commanding the Northern Army and Staff, and the Staff of the Viceroy.

On arriving in the Dewan-i-Am Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson took his seat on the throne prepared for Lord Hardinge, the throne placed for Lady Hardinge remaining vacant.

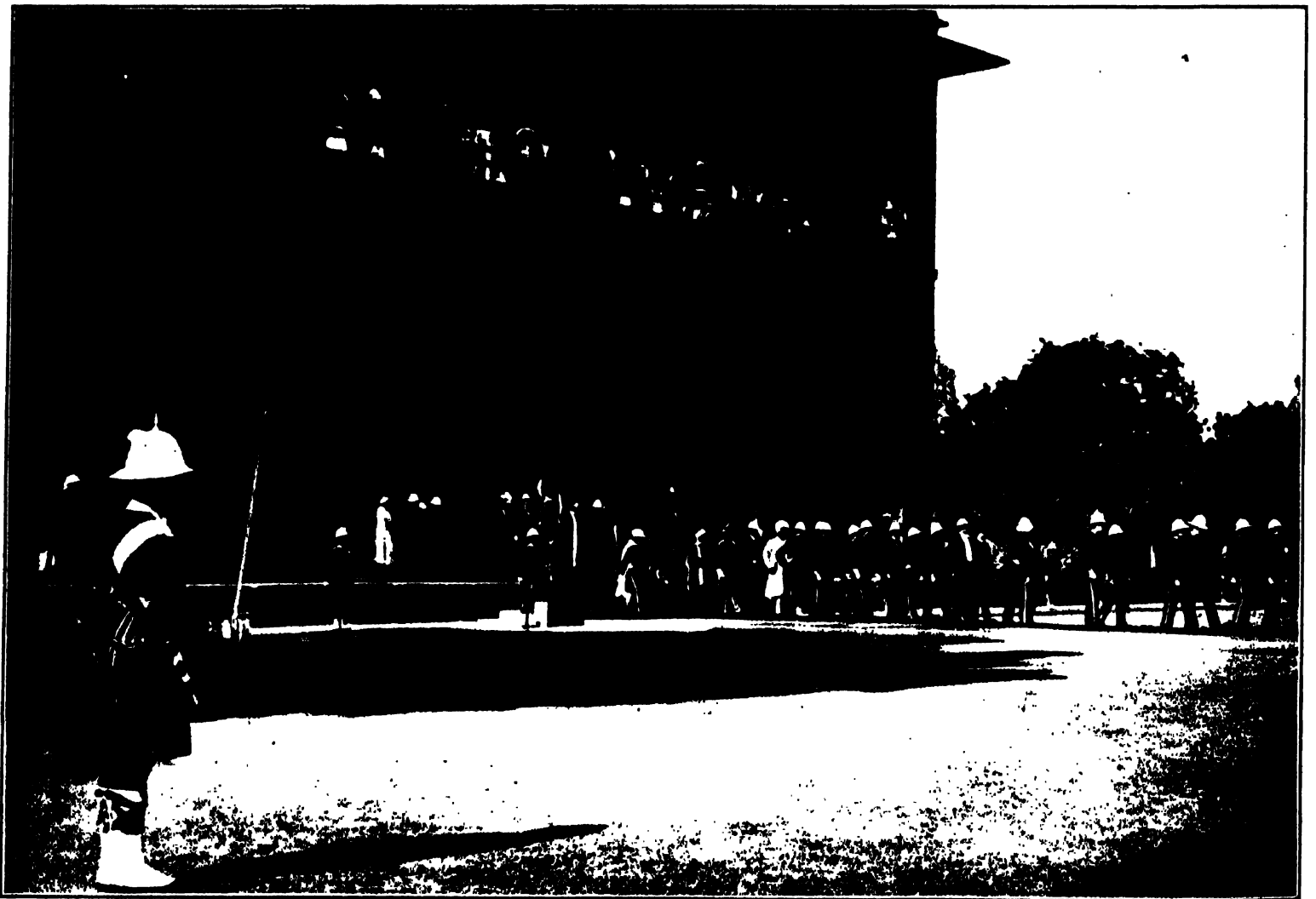


IMPERIAL CADET CORPS PROCEEDING IN PROCESSION FROM NAUBAT KHANA TO DEWAN-I-AM.

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay.]

Sir Henry McMahon, the Foreign Secretary, then asked permission to declare the Durbar open, and this having been given by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Sir Louis Dane stepped forward and said, in a voice that showed much emotion:--

"I feel that before proceeding with the business of to-day I must refer to the dastardly attempt that has been made upon His Imperial Majesty's representative in this His Imperial Capital of India. By the Grace of the Almighty His Excellency's life has been preserved, and I am glad to say his injuries are slight, but the poor men doing their honourable duty of Service to the Crown were killed and maimed by the assassin, and I am sure that the voice of the loyal Punjab, loyal Delhi, and loyal India, Indians and



THE HON'BLE MEMBERS AND THE GUESTS PROCEEDING IN PROCESSION AT THE NAUBAT KHANA.

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay.]

Europeans, will condemn this atrocious attempt on a day such as this. God grant that this may be this last of these outrages. It ought to appeal to all loyalists as amounting to sacrilege on such an occasion, and I hope every one of them here will make clear to his countrymen that such an attempt checks all progress; it puts back the clock, it may be fifty years. Remember what happened here fifty years ago. Thanks to Almighty God the attempt has failed."

This speech was listened to in profound silence by the distinguished assemblage, which numbered about three hundred people.

Chairs had been placed in rows below the dais, the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab occupying seats to the left of the Throne and the Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Imperial Legislative Council sitting on the right. A few ladies were present, also the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Nawab of Rampur, Officials connected with the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab and the leading Delhi residents.



HIS HONOUR THE HON'BLE SIR LOUIS DANE AND PUNJAB CHIEFS AND OFFICIALS.

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay.]

Sir Louis Dane then read the speech which was to have been delivered before the Viceroy. He said:—

The following is the full text of Sir Louis Dane's address:—Your Excellency,—It is now my honourable, but somewhat sad duty on behalf of the Princes and peoples of the Punjab to surrender to you again the charge of this Imperial City of Delhi which was first entrusted to the Government of the Punjab in February 1858. The mention of that year in these surroundings cannot but evoke memories of the storm and stress under which the Punjab received Delhi and I make no apology for quoting the following passage from the general order issued by Lord Canning, Governor-General and afterwards first Viceroy of India, in October 1857 as soon as the news of the re-capture of Delhi reached him. In acknowledging the services rendered to the Empire by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, Lord Canning said: "To Sir John Lawrence it is owing that the army before Delhi, long ago cut off from all direct support from the Lower Provinces, have been constantly recruited and strengthened so effectually as to enable its commander, not only to hold his position unshaken, but to achieve complete success. To Sir John Lawrence's unceasing vigilance and to his energetic and judicious employment of the trustworthy forces at his own disposal it is due that Major-General Wilson's army has not been harassed and threatened on the side of the Punjab, and that the authority of the Government in the Punjab itself has been sustained and generally respected. The Governor-General in Council seizes with pleasure the earliest opportunity of testifying his high appreciation of these great and timely services." And a month later when acknowledging the services of the Delhi Field Force, Lord Canning stated: "There remains to the Governor-General in Council the pleasing duty of noticing the part taken in the contest before Delhi by some of the neighbouring Chiefs. The loyal and constant co-operation of the Maharaja of Patiala and the troops and the steady support of the Raja of Jind whose forces shared in the assault will call for the marked thanks of the Governor-General in Council. These true-hearted Chiefs, faithful to their engagements, have shown trust in the power, honour and friendship of the British Government and they will not repent it. The Governor-General in Council will also have the gratification of thanking the Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Kashmir for the timely support given by the Jammu Contingent. The conduct of the Ruler of Kashmir has been that of a sincere ally."

Debt to the Punjab.

There is no exaggeration in these terms, and time has but made clearer what the British Empire and India specially owed to the Punjab, its Government and its Princes and peoples. In that strange cataclysm of murderous midsummer madness that overwhelmed Northern India, the Punjab almost alone preserved its good faith and sanity. From Sir John Lawrence who stayed and rolled back the tide of revolt, Sir Robert Montgomery, who saved Lahore and probably the province from ruin, to Nicholson and Edwardes and many others who organised victory in the field or maintained a calm administration amidst the shock of jarring rumours, or even sterner trials, the British officers of the Punjab and their Indian co-adjutors all played the part of men and the officers of the Punjab Commission, Imperial or Provincial, do well to honour the memory of its founders and to endeavour, so far as in them lies, to continue their policy and practice. Much though we owe to these great men of the past, however, there are others who claim an even larger share of the gratitude of the Empire—these were the great Princes and Chiefs and peoples of the Punjab. Other princes, including the Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Kashmir, whom I may claim as a Punjabi, rendered more than yeoman service. But the position of the British Force on the Ridge throughout the summer of 1857 would have been impossible but for the support of the Phulkian Chiefs. Not for the first time did they then spring forward in support of the cause of the Empire. In the first year of the 19th century they co-operated with Lord Lake in clearing the Cis-Sutlej Punjab of intruders and establishing British control there. Their assistance to Sir D. Ochterlony in 1814 was most valuable and was duly and substantially recognised. Since then they have ever been ready to help us during the Afghan War, in the Frontier troubles of 1897-98, and on practically every occasion when our Forces in India have taken the field. But it is for what they did in the cause of the Empire in 1857-58 that we all must chiefly honour these great feudatories. It was the Maharaja Narendra Singh of Patiala who kept open the Grand Trunk Road between Ambala and Delhi, sent his troops to serve at Delhi and placed the resources of his State in men,

stores and money at the disposal of the Government. Raja Bharpur Singh of Nabha also rendered important services to the Government during the mutiny by holding charge of Ludhiana and the Sutlej ferries and sending a contingent to Delhi. Raja Sarup Singh of Jind was the only Chief who marched in person to Delhi. His troops acted as the vanguard of the army and he personally took part in the fighting round this city and remained with his troops until it was retaken. The Phulkian States did not stand alone in their support of the Empire, though the brunt fell on them, and their connection with this Imperial City was more marked as they are the natural guardians of its approaches. Raja Kanbir Singh of Kapurthala with his younger brother, Kanwar Bikrama Singh, marched into Jullunder and helped to hold the Doab until the fall of Delhi. Subsequently in 1858 the Raja served personally with his troops in Oudh and elsewhere. The services of Raja Wazir Singh of Faridkot were signal. His troops kept open the road from Ferozepore and guarded the Sutlej ferries. The troops of the Raja of Sirmur and of the Sirdar of Kalsia held the ferries on the upper Jumna and those of the Nawab of Maler Kotla rendered similar services on the Sutlej and shared with Nabha the duty of guarding Ludhiana.

Great and Eminent Services.

Great and eminent were the services of the Punjab Chiefs, and great and eminent were their rewards in the form of accessions of dignity and even more substantial grants of territory. The memory of the British Government for services rendered is long and it is a source of special gratification to the Punjab, and to me personally, to think, that thanks to Your Excellency's representations, His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor was pleased at his Coronation Durbar again to mark those services by conferring special honours and dignities upon the Phulkian States and the Maharaja of Kapurthala. The descendants of the princes who rendered such princely service on varied emergencies, and specially here at Delhi itself, are now seated amongst us and beyond all shadow of doubt should any such emergency ever arise in the future they are prepared one and all to venture their wealth, resources and men and even their own lives in defence of the Empire of which they are only too proud to form some of the strongest pillars. But it was not the princes of the Punjab alone that moved to our help. The masses of its peoples were also ready. Of the loan of 46 lakhs raised to defray urgent expenditure connected with the army and general administration, Kashmir and the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs contributed 14½ lakhs and the people of the Punjab the balance, and practically all was paid in during the dark days of doubt of 1857. But the Punjab was not content with giving money alone. Jat Sikhs who had fought against us nine short years before, Punjab Mahomedans and Pathans from the Punjab frontier all vied in support of a Government which they had already learnt to recognise as their own. Who is there whose blood does not tingle and whose nerves do not thrill at the story of the march of the Guides to Delhi when they covered 580 miles in 21 marches in the heat of a Punjab May and June and three hours after their arrival at Delhi were engaged in an action in which every officer was wounded; or of the move *en masse* of the Malikdin Khel Afridis, who had just been settling one of their little frontier differences with us in the frontier way and who then came in to Peshawar saying they had come to fight for us and be forgiven; or of the march of the 4th Punjab Infantry from Banu to Delhi? The Punjab Frontier Force furnished no less than 1,300 men out of the gallant 2,750 men who formed the three main columns told off for the assault which led to the recapture of Delhi.

An Oft-told Tale.

Such, Your Excellency, were the services of the Punjab and its Princes and peoples in the past. I am retelling an oft-told tale no doubt, but at such a moment such services deserve to be again recorded. And it was for these services that the charge of Delhi and the surrounding territory was made over to the Punjab. The Government of India now reclaim at our hands the Empire City and its vicinage. How have we acquitted ourselves of the charge of that city? I claim that our maintenance of Delhi does us as much honour as the manner of our acquisition. We have from the time of John Nicholson onwards and even up to the present moment given her our best officers. The history of the Durbars of 1877, 1903 and 1911, not to mention the other gatherings at this Imperial centre, shows that the Punjab officers were able worthily to maintain the traditions of their predecessors on great occasions. In ordinary times Delhi has not been neglected. I ventured four years ago here to describe her as the brightest and most prized gem in the coronet of capitals of the Punjab and as such has she always been treated. We have provided her in spite of great natural difficulties, with a splendid and abundant water supply and we have paved her streets and given good intra and extra mural surface drainage systems at a cost of 12½ lakhs of rupees and after a hard struggle with utilitarian interests we have recovered and reclaimed, with a view to the formation of a Peoples' Park, the river swamps below this Fort and city which were, we believe, largely responsible for much of the sickness that existed. The population of Delhi has risen from 154,417 in 1868 to 229,144 in 1911 and her revenue from Rs. 1,93,272 in 1870-71 to Rs. 13,56,250 in 1911-12. Her trade has been fostered by a specially liberal system of municipal taxation. The splendid monuments of her past have not been neglected, nor the impetus given by Lord Curzon to the loving care for what is historical and good allowed to slacken. With the ready help of the Archaeological Department we have done what we could to make good the ravages of time and to display the pearls of ancient architecture in a setting worthy of their beauty and history, and, lastly, we have placed the memories of the past of Delhi in a worthy local museum. The buildings in which we are gathered and the gardens in which they stand are a sample of what we have been able to do with scanty resources and in the face of great obstacles. No doubt in the future greater and more glorious works will be achieved, but I claim with confidence that our record is good. One last service I am glad to think the Punjab Government has been able to render to Delhi and to India and that is the suggestion of the high and healthy sites for the new official capital and cantonment which Your Excellency on the advice of experts from Europe has been pleased to approve.

Help from People of Delhi.

In all these matters we have ever been helped by the people of Delhi themselves who have always shown good common-sense and robust civic spirit and by their judgment of our dealings we are well content to rest. In their address presented to Their Imperial Majesties during the Coronation Durbar celebrations the Municipal Committee referred with pride to the fact that the acceptance of the address had enabled them to represent the loyal province of the Punjab in welcoming Their Majesties. Recently, at a public meeting held to thank the Government of India for the wider future opened before them, they spontaneously recorded the following Resolution:—"The citizens of Delhi assembled in public meeting express their gratitude to the Punjab Government for their sympathetic and successful rule of more than half a century, and further beg permission specially to thank Your Honour for the kind interest which Your Honour has always taken in this city." On behalf of the Punjab I thank Delhi for that remembrance of our services in the hour of parting and assure her that her friendly message will remain a treasured memory of the Province. While regretting the necessity for the divorce of Delhi the beautiful from the Punjab, which had so gallantly won her, I with all Punjabis, can but rejoice at the policy which will again restore to the Imperial Capital of All-India her former splendour and pride of place and will give to the peoples of Upper India a fuller share of Imperial life. Standing in this palace in February 1910 I predicted for her this future, and now I heartily congratulate Delhi on the vista of speedy splendour which opens before her, and, on behalf of the province, I thank Your Excellency for maintaining, even in this severance, the lines of the administration and the officers of that administration under which Delhi has prospered so well. But in the circumstances and however great was the necessity for the successive severances; all will excuse the feeling of sadness which the Punjabis feel at seeing another of their glories and the greatest glory of all shorn from them. Kashmir went in 1877, the Punjab Frontier Force was severed in 1886, the North-West Frontier followed in 1901, and now Delhi is separated, though not perhaps entirely. My regret is not from a mere provincial sense of prestige, it is, I think, based on deeper causes. Such reputation as Punjabis have won in all departments for energy, enthusiasm and adaptability was, I am convinced, due to the varied and strenuous conditions under which they had to work and the manly and noble material with which they had to deal. I can only hope that in the altered and restricted sphere of their work and the softer and more prosperous conditions of the province Punjabis will not lose the qualities which won for them the charge of Delhi for over half a century. And now, Your Excellency, I have done. I crave pardon for dwelling, perhaps unduly, on our services in the past, but in restoring the Imperial Delhi to the care of the Imperial Government I can only assure Your Excellency that in the future, as in the past, the Princes and peoples and the Government of the Punjab are ever ready to help in any way in furthering the welfare of a city to which they are deeply attached and for which they fervently and confidently wish a bright and brilliant future of ever-growing prosperity and importance as the new capital of India which was the old."

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson then read the following speech on behalf of the Viceroy :—



A VIEW OF THE DIWAN-I-AM AND THE HON'BLE SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON READING THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay].

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on behalf of Lord Hardinge :—Your Honour, Your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen :—Twelve months ago His Majesty the King-Emperor announced his decision to transfer the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of India. The entry of the Government of India into Delhi to-day is in accordance with and gives effect to His Majesty's decision. The new Delhi which is to form a permanent memorial of His Majesty's visit still remains to be constructed, but from to-day Delhi is definitely and in fact the seat of the Government of India and the capital of the Indian Empire. It was right that this occasion, which I am convinced will have its own significance in the evolution of Indian history, should be marked by a ceremony of a formal character. Nor could a more fitting place be found for this ceremony than this hall, where we are brought at once into direct connection with the memorials and traditions of India's great past and are able to offer to the Indian people the clearest proof of our desire to maintain in our present administration the spirit of what is best in Indian history. It was for this reason that I consider it appropriate that our first official act should take place amid these memorials of the historic past in the hall where the builder of our present Delhi held his court, and where the Emperor Aurangzeb must have heard the daring voice of the Sikh prophet proclaim the advent of an Empire greater than the great Moguls.

But the ceremony to-day has a second purpose. Fifty-four years ago the Government of India handed over Delhi to the care of the Punjab. To-day we resume that charge, and Delhi will pass from the province with which it has been so long and so honourably connected into the direct charge of the Government of India. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has told us in glowing language how Delhi first came to be entrusted to the Punjab and some of the Ruling Chiefs came to the rescue at Delhi, and perhaps you will all forgive me a little tinge of personal pride in the reflection that Maharaja Ranbir Singh, who is among those who have received honourable mention from Sir Louis Dane's lips, was the son of that Gulab Singh whom my grandfather placed upon the throne of Kashmir, while besides the present Maharaja of Kashmir I number many personal friends among the descendants of those other chiefs who did such loyal service, not a few of whom it is a great pleasure to me to welcome and to see around me here to-day.

Purpose of the Change.

Lord Lawrence, who did so much for England in England's darkest day, in his farewell speech when leaving the Punjab, said :—"In the quality of the civil and military officers under my control, in the excellence of the Punjab force which has been raised, trained, and disciplined under the Civil Government, in the general loyalty of the Chiefs and peoples, as much as in the valour of our British troops, did I find the means of securing public tranquility and of rendering assistance in Hindustan. The Punjab was found to be a tower of strength to the Empire." And again in after years, when leaving India for good, almost his last exhortation to British officials was "to be just and kind to the people of this country." Such language shows what manner of man he was, and doubtless my grandfather had a shrewd idea of his transcendent qualities when he selected him as the first Commissioner of the Jullundur Doab upon its annexation after the first Sikh War.

Sir Louis Dane went on to recount how the Punjab has acquitted itself of its stewardship, and it may well be proud of the message of gratitude which Delhi has sent it at the moment of parting company. His Honour at the same time gave expression to a very natural regret at the severance of Delhi from his own administration, but I confess that I look at the transaction from an entirely different point of view. The question at issue is not who should have the honour of administering Delhi and its surroundings. It is rather a question of the restoration to India of one of her ancient traditions as a symbol of the community of interests and sentiments between Great Britain and India, and that the ancient capital of the Emperors of India is once more the seat of a Government that serves a dynasty which has Indian interests at heart as closely as those of any other part of the British Empire. We may comprehend the note of pathos which now and again made itself heard in His Honour's speech, we may sympathise with the note of pardonable pride in the achievements of his Government, and we may hold the note of satisfaction to be justified, but to my ear these notes are drowned in the triumphant chorus of a great city come to its own once more, as the capital of an Indian Empire far more extensive, progressive, and prosperous than the India ruled by any of its former conquerors.

The Status of Delhi.

We may indeed sympathise with the Government of the Punjab on their loss of Delhi, but it would have been inconsistent with the destiny proclaimed for Delhi by the King-Emperor himself that it should at once and at the same time become the seat of the Imperial Government of India and yet in its own province lack the dignity even of a provincial capital. The province of the Punjab still remains a goodly province which any man may well be proud of the task of administering. Thanks to the peace that has prevailed for many years and to the magnificent canal system that has been introduced, the Punjab has a future of prosperity before it that can hardly be rivalled by any province in India. The services to Delhi and the Empire of the great succession of Punjab administrators will continue to be numbered among the Punjab's proudest traditions, and so long as the sturdy and manly races of that great province constitute—as they constituted in the past—the backbone of the defence of the Indian Empire, whether against internal disorders or against foreign aggression, there can be no fear that the character of the Punjab administration should lose in the future any of those high qualities of manly sympathy with a manly people, nerve, endurance, and vigour to which in the past its long and honourable record has given it a just and abiding claim.

On the other hand, I am sure that Delhi will not suffer from the change. She will now be under the fostering care of the Imperial Government in a way that no other City of India has ever been, and while I can foresee her progress in education, in sanitation, in prosperity and in beauty, I hope that by the careful selection that I have made of the officers of the Punjab to carry on the work of administration, the continuity of knowledge and of sympathy with the people entrusted to their care which are so vital to a peaceful, happy, and progressive administration will be firmly secured.

The Glorious Record.

There are some who deny that there is any real justification for the selection of Delhi as the seat of the Government of India and maintain that such ancient names as Kanauj, Lohkot, Taxila and Patna, not to speak of Agra or Calcutta, possess a far stronger title to such Imperial honour. Far be it from me to attempt the task of an arbitrator amid these varying plans. But as we turn over the dusty pages of the much mutilated volume of history, some of them well preserved and clearly written and some obliterated and almost illegible—as we turn these pages over, we note among the places that find recurring mention now under one name and now under another few that will fill more chapters in mediæval and modern times than Delhi, and fewer still that can trace their annals further back into dim antiquity than this same Delhi and the country round her. At Indraprastha was founded the capital of the Pandu Kingdom by Udhishtira, that great monarch of olden story, and it was here that, firmly seated on his throne, he determined to signalise his paramount sovereignty by the solemn ceremony of the Asvamedh, and it was not far from here that a few years later was fought on the field of Kurukshetra that mighty war that fills the pages of the grand old epic, the *Mahabharata*. The stone pillars of Asoka, brought hither by Firozsha, stand as a record of one of the greatest and wisest rulers India ever produced. But the annals of Delhi are lost in oblivion for many a long century, until we find it once more re-peopled and re-built by Anungpal, whom tradition asserts to have been a direct descendant of his forerunner Udhishtira, and the name of Delhi first appears under the auspices of this dynasty, whose representatives still hold high place among the aristocracy of Rajputana. As we turn further pages over we come to clearer writing and find another great Rajput clan, the Chauhans, succeeding the Tuars, and the name of Prithviraj throwing a parting ray of splendour over the disappearance of the last Hindu rulers of Delhi. Under the name Rai Pithora his fame still lives among the people, the theme of many a popular ballad, the hero of countless feats of arms and gallantry. To this day may be seen the Lalkote or citadel of the fortress he built as a protection against those Muhammadan invaders who finally brought about his fall, and there is an iron Pillar set up there which bears inscriptions by both Chauhan and Tuar Kings, though it really belongs to a much older period and is one of the most interesting memorials of Hindu supremacy in India. Next we find near by, written large in the famous Kutb Minar and other stately buildings, the record of the dynasty founded by Kutbuddin Aibay; and not long afterwards another dynasty produced that fine old fighting frontier man Giasuddin Tuglak, who gave Delhi, new birth in the mighty fortress of Tuglakhabad; and Sultan Firoz Shah Tuglak, who not only left behind him another Delhi, Firozabad, but, to quote from his own diary of 500 years ago, “by the guidance of God he was led to rebuild and repair the edifices and structures of former kings which had fallen into decay.”

The next great landmark of the story is Purra Killa begun by Sher Shah, a mighty man of valour as well as a wise and benevolent ruler, and finished by Humayun, the father of the famous Akbar. And later still, built by Akbar's grandson, comes modern Delhi, or Shahjahanbad, whose beauties lie around me as I speak.

The Greatest of all.

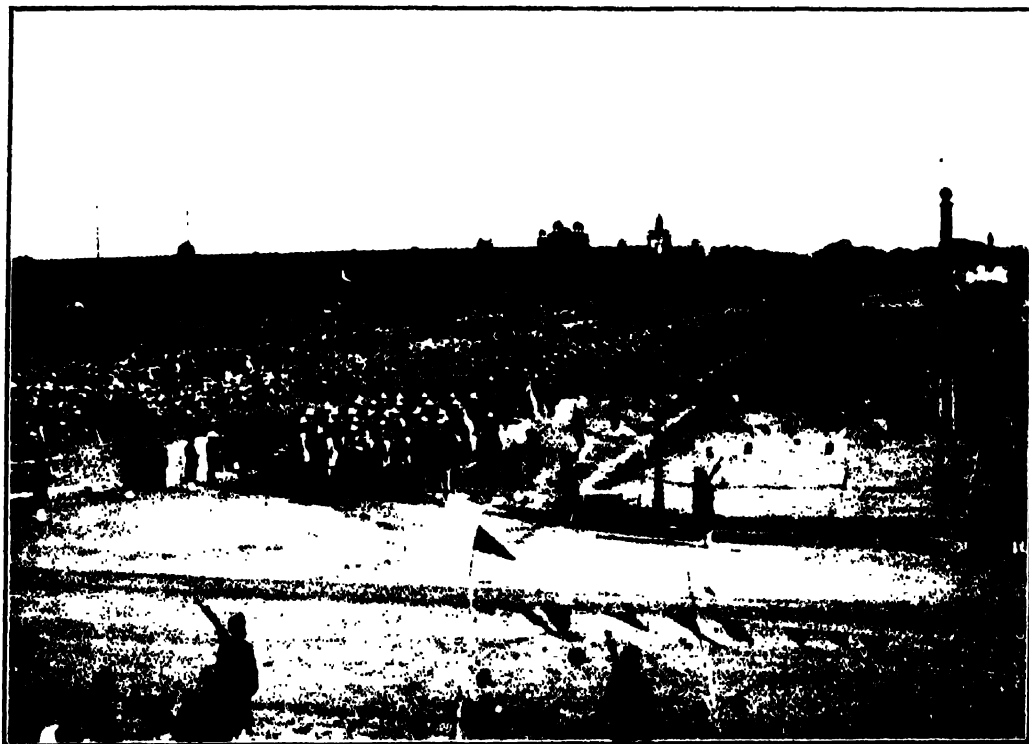
I have lightly dipped into page after page of the story and made no attempt to follow it out in detail, but I think I have said enough to show that through the ages as far back as tradition goes the light of a great and Imperial City has illuminated the neighbourhood of Imperial Delhi. But I need hardly remind you that to us the greatest and most memorable event of all is the historic pronouncement made by His Imperial Majesty in the Durbar last year when he proclaimed Delhi to be for ever the permanent capital of the Indian Empire under the benign rule of our great and good King-Emperor and his successors. Of this landmark in the history of India the monument has yet to be built.

I have dwelt thus upon the noble monuments of a few of the great rulers who have held their code in the different Delhis, but there are many other pages which tell a different story. I did not remind you that the field of Paniput hard by, in three of the most decisive battles of Asia, twice crowned noble arms with victory and a third time shattered the Mahratta power; nor did I tell of the victory of Lord Lake on the other side of the river which gave to England her Indian Empire. That Empire was strengthened and consolidated after the great siege to which you, Sir, have referred at length. But the city has stood many another siege and watched many another scene of battle, as well as of civil strife. Many times has she been spoiled, and more than once the whim of the Emperor has transferred her inhabitants in their thousands to new and distant capitals. As we look around us on the mighty relics of the olden time we may think with pride of the past, glories of half forgotten dynasties, but let us not forget that this glory was often dearly purchased with the tears of the people.

A Different Rule.

You, Sir, have recounted with satisfaction the administrative achievements of the Government of the Punjab in the discharge of its duties towards the city and the people of Delhi, and your story is not a narrative of sanguinary victories won, of massive fortress or noble palaces built, but a plain unvarnished tale of material improvements and increasing trade and prosperity. In this there is little romance, but the contrast is one of which England may well be proud, and though I greatly hope that the new city soon destined to arise may prove not altogether unworthy of the great and ancient monuments with which it will be surrounded, yet it is not to such things as these that England will point in the days to come as the beauty of one of the brightest jewels which adorn her crown, but rather to the peace, happiness, and contentment of the millions over whom her King-Emperor exercises sway, to the trust and confidence which she has been able to repose on their loyalty, and perhaps most proudly of all to the generous share which she has been able to give, and to give with gladness, to the sons of India in sharing her counsels and in shaping the destiny of this great and wonderful country of which this Delhi, recreated as it is under different and happier auspices, may, we trust, with grace continue to be for long future ages the noble capital of a great Empire of ever increasing happiness and prosperity.

May the blessing of the Almighty for ever guide and direct those who in future from this Imperial City shall govern this great Empire for the good of the people and its steady advancement on the path of progress and civilisation under the protective ægis of the British Crown.



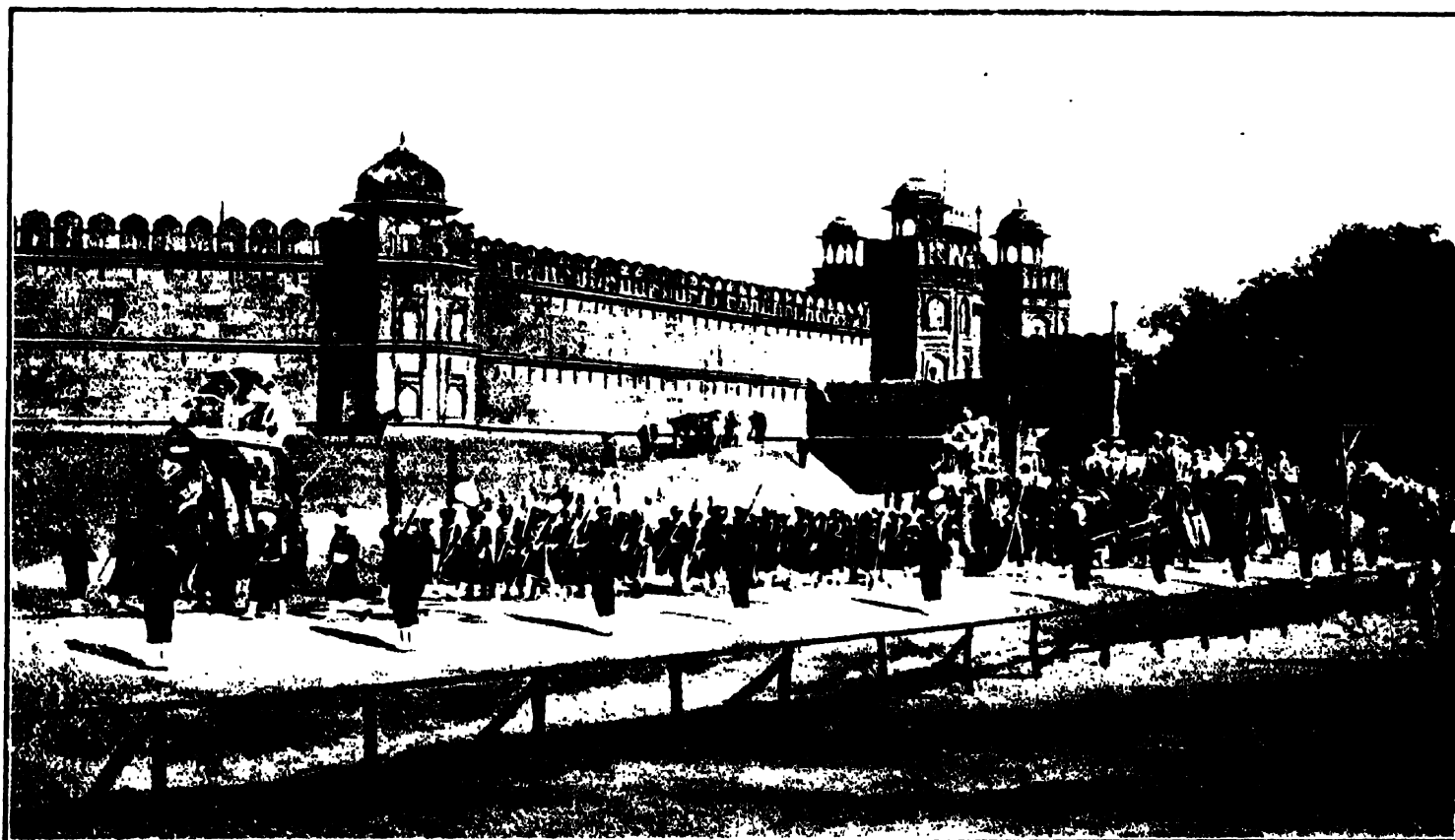
ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PROCESSION AS IT STARTED FROM THE FORT.

[Photo from Brij Lal, Ferozepur].



THE HON'BLE SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON SEATED ON THE ELEPHANT.

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay].



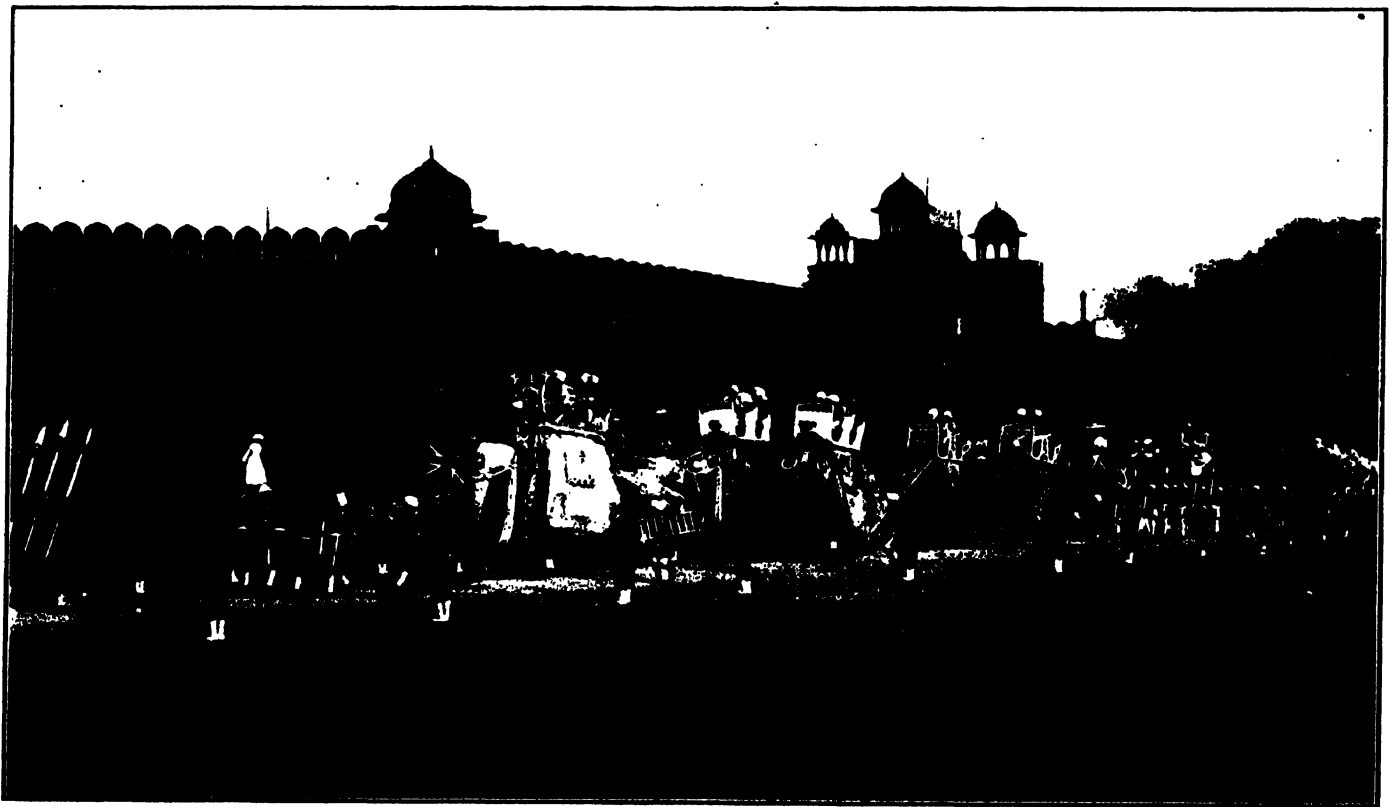
A VIEW OF THE PROCESSION PROCEEDING FROM THE FORT. THE HON'BLE SIR LOUIS DANE AND LADY DANE ARE SEEN SEATED ON THE ELEPHANT IN THE FRONT AND H.H. THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA IS SEEN PROCEEDING NEXT ON THE ELEPHANT.

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay].



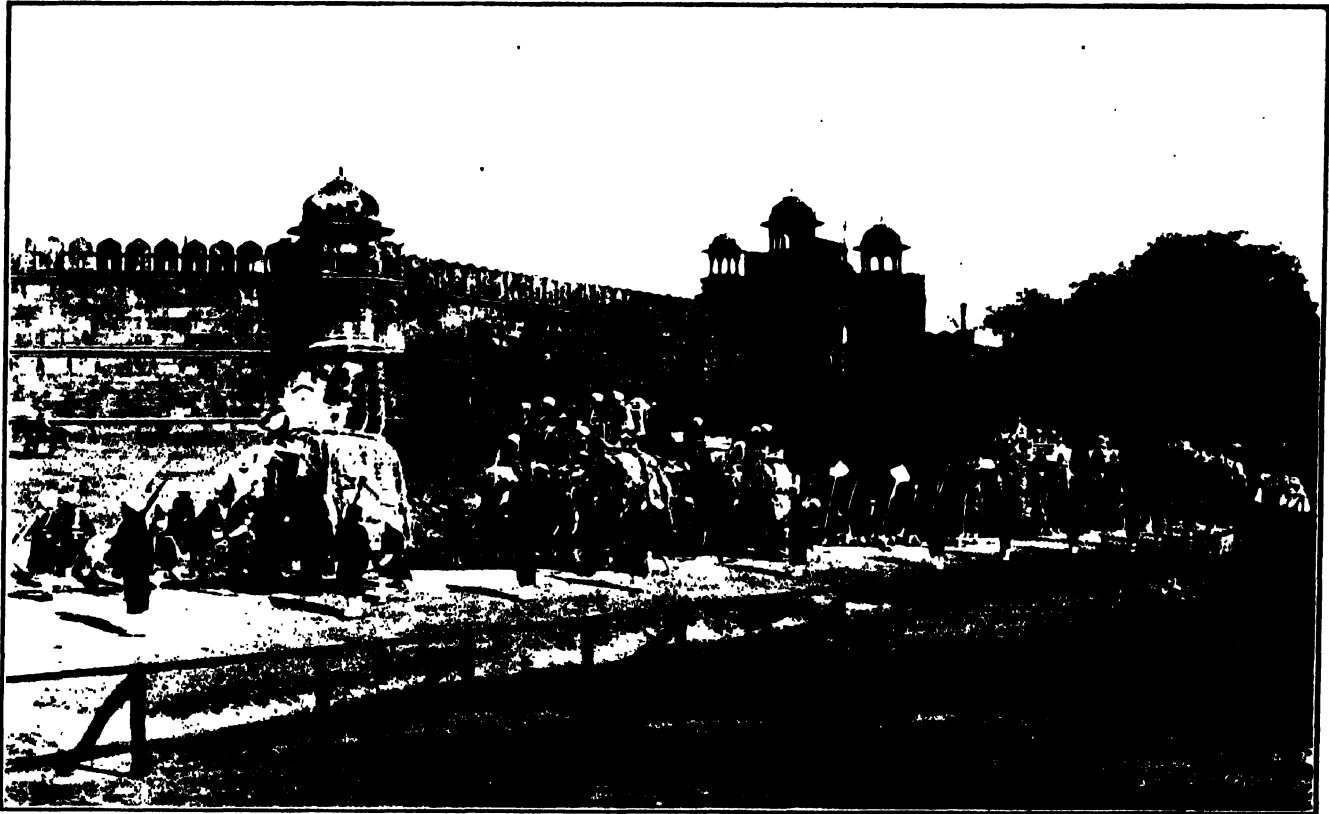
A VIEW OF THE ELEPHANT PROCESSION COMING FROM THE FORT. H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA IS SEEN PROCEEDING ON THE ELEPHANT IN THE FRONT.

[Photo from Brij Lal, Ferozepore].



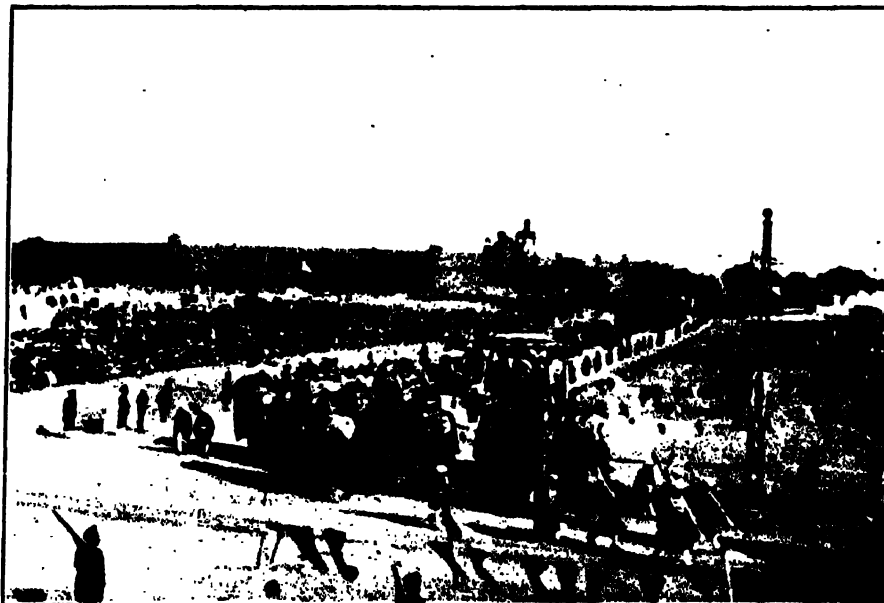
A VIEW OF THE ELEPHANT PROCESSION PROCEEDING FROM THE FORT. H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JIND IS SEEN PROCEEDING ON THE ELEPHANT IN THE FRONT.

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay].



A VIEW OF THE ELEPHANT PROCESSION COMING OUT OF THE FORT. H. H. MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA IS SEEN PROCEEDING ON THE ELEPHANT IN THE FRONT

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay.]



A VIEW OF THE ELEPHANT PROCESSION NEAR JUMMA MUSJID. H. H. MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA IS SEEN PROCEEDING ON THE ELEPHANT IN THE FRONT.

[Photo from Brij Lal, Ferozepur].

The Durbar then came to an end, and the procession reformed and proceeded to the Mori Gate by the route laid down to the programme. This includes the Jumma Musjid, where "Muhammedans Welcome Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge to Delhi" was written in gold letters above the principal entrance. Large crowds had gathered in the streets, and the people did not know what had taken place until the procession passed by and Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge were missed. Then the news spread slowly and with much exaggeration from one end of Delhi to the other and there was grief, alarm and consternation in bazaars and homes.

The procession moved on with music and the rattling of gun carriages to the Flag Staff at the Mori Gate, at which place Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge had intended to leave their elephant and enter the Viceregal carriage. Seats had been prepared there for the two hundred and fifty Durbaries who were not in the procession, and a smartly-dressed, but solemn-looking crowd hurried in motor cars and carriages to their places. Uniforms mixed with Oriental robes and turbans. The Bishop of Lahore, in full canonicals, talked to the Maharaja of Kashmir. Ladies in dresses from London and Paris conversed with ladies



A GROUP OF SPECTATORS IN A FAVOURED POSITION WATCHING THE ELEPHANT PROCESSION.

[Photo from Vernon & Co., Bombay.]

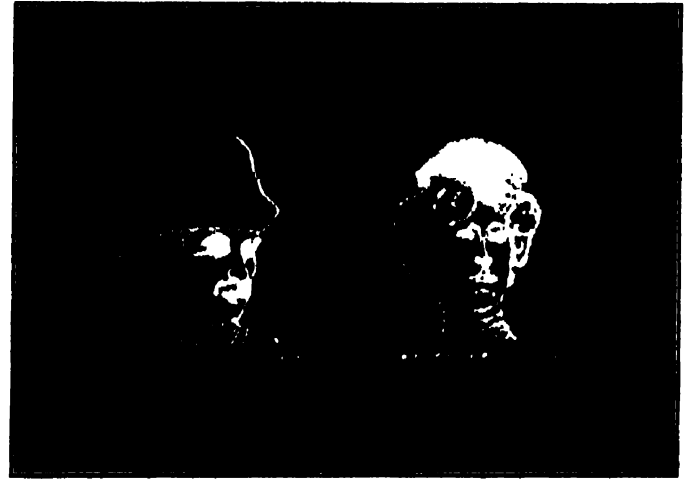
whose Saries had come from Benares. And only one thing was the subject of discussion until the procession passed through the Mori Gate and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Sir Louis Dane, the Commander-in-Chief and the Punjab Princes arrived at the Flag staff. At that place the ceremonies were very brief; and, after saluting the Union Jack, those who had taken part in the procession left their elephants and departed in motor cars and carriages. The brilliant assemblage at the Mori Gate dispersed, and the crowds dwindled away.



FIREWORKS.

[Photo from Brij Lall, Ferozepur.]

No change was made in the programme as regards the fireworks, and after dark the most magnificent display ever seen



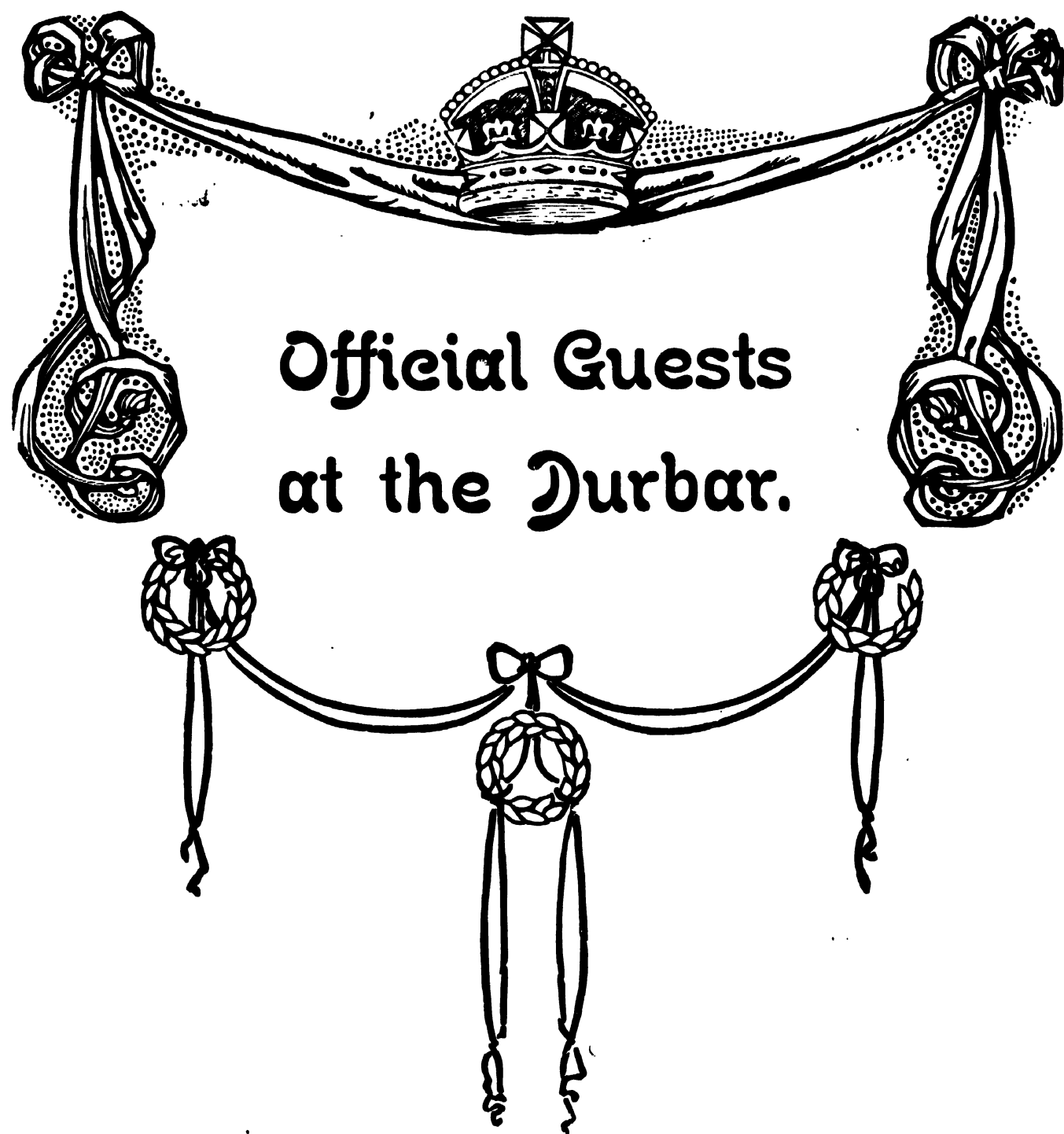
FIREWORKS.

[Photos from *Bir Lal, Ferozepur*].

in India took place. The city and the Fort were illumined as at the time of the Coronation Durbar of the King-Emperor George V., and Delhi resembled a fairy place, such as one reads of in the Arabian Nights. Countless little lamps outlined the walls of the Fort, the Railway Station, and the Government buildings. Private houses showed original designs, and the heavens were made brilliant by fireworks resembling falling stars and comets. The "set pieces" were on an open space opposite the Jumma Musjid and here a dense crowd gathered after dark, and the lights on the walls of the Fort showed serried lines of men, women and children gazing fixed on the wonderful pyrotechnic display provided by the Government of India for the people of the new province with rapture.

So closed the historical day, December 23rd, 1912; and now Delhi is the Capital of British India, and ranks as the second of the cities of the British Empire—an Empire in which the sun never sets and which includes peoples of every clime and of every religion.





Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.



LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR JAMES DUNLOP SMITH, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., is the second son of George Smith, Esq., C.I.E., LL.D., and was born in 1858. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated as Master of Arts in 1878, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 22nd Foot, now the Cheshire Regiment, in August 1879, and was transferred to the Punjab Frontier Force in 1882. In 1883 he was appointed to the Punjab Commission and was posted as Assistant Commissioner to Lahore. He served as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab from 1883 to 1887, carried out the settlement of the



LIEUT.-COL. SIR JAMES DUNLOP SMITH, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Sialkot District from 1888 to 1895, was Deputy Commissioner of the Hissar District from 1896 to 1897, Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Punjab from 1897 to 1899, Famine Commissioner in Rajputana in the famine of 1899-1900, was Member of the Horse and Mule Breeding Commission in India, 1900-01, Political Agent of the Phulkian Sikh States and Bahawalpur, 1901-05, and Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Earl of Minto, from 1905 to 1910. He is now Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India and accompanied the King and Queen during Their Imperial Majesties visit to India in 1911-12. He married in 1887 the eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. She died in 1902.

Sir James Dunlop Smith was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1901, a Knight Commander of the Star of India and a Knight Commander of the Northern Star of Sweden in 1910.

Brigadier-General (now Major-General)

H. D'Urban Keary, C.B., D.S.O., A.-D.-C.



RIGADIER-GENERAL (NOW MAJOR-GENERAL) H. D'URBAN KEARY, C.B., D.S.O., A.-D.-C., COMMANDING GARHWAL BRIGADE, born 1857, educated at Marlborough, Sandhurst, 1875, joined Indian Army, 1876, as Sub-Lieutenant; Lieutenant, 10th September, 1877; Captain, 10th September, 1888; Brevet-Major, 1892; Major, 1897; Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th September, 1903; Colonel, 10th September, 1906; Colonel on the Staff, 19th January, 1910; Brigadier-General, 14th November, 1911; Major-General, 1st December, 1911, A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, 1896.



MAJOR-GENERAL H. D'URBAN KEARY,
C.B., D.S.O., A.-D.-C.

Afghan War, 1879-80, Medal; Burma Expedition 1885-87, Medal; Despatches, 1887-89, Clasp; Wuntho Expedition, 1892, Clasp, Despatches and D.S.O.; Chin Hill Expedition, 1892-93, Clasp, Despatches and Brevet-Majority; China Expedition, 1900-02, Despatches.

Commanded 91st Punjabis from formation, 1st February, 1892, to 28th April, 1909. Present at His Majesty's Coronation in London, June 1911; at Delhi, December 1911, and Calcutta, January 1912, as A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

James Scott Pitkeathley, Esq., C.V.O.,

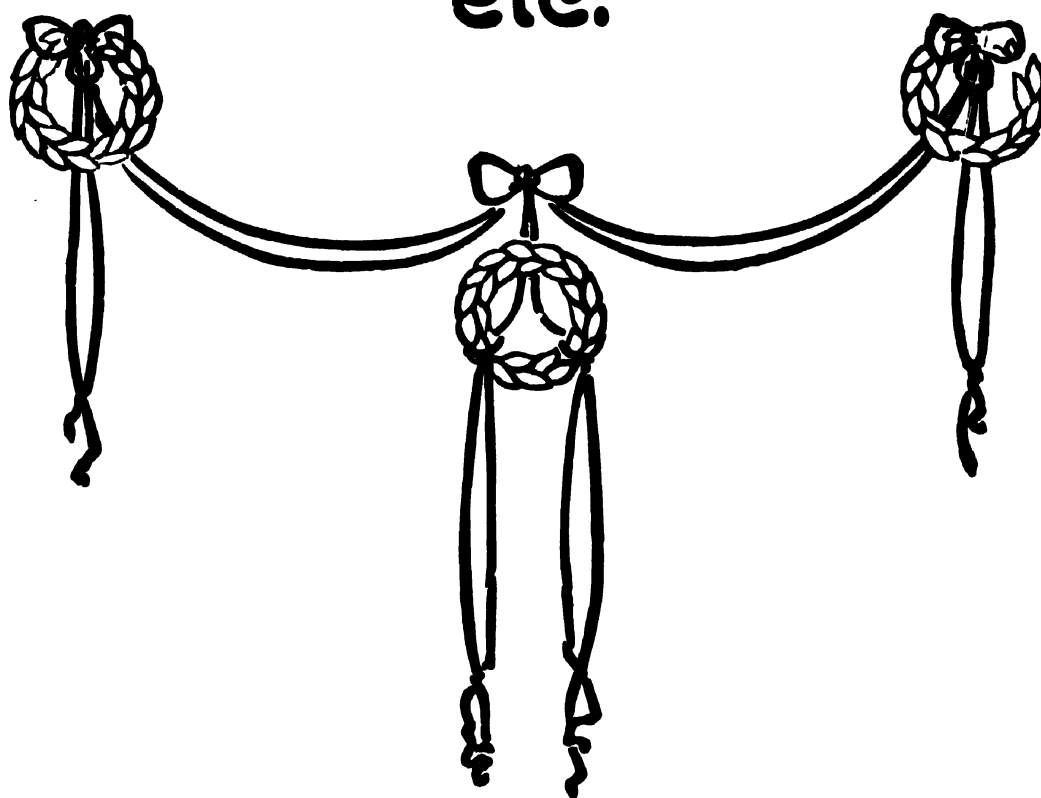
Chief Electrical Engineer, Royal Durbar Works, Delhi.



MR. J. S. PITKEATHLEY, CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
TEMPORARY WORKS, DELHI.



Ruling Chiefs,
Maharajahs,
etc.



Jodhpur State.

RULER—HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
SARAMAD RAJHAI HIND MAHARAJA SRI SUMER SINGH
SAHEB BAHADUR.



IS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SARAMAD RAJHAI HIND MAHARAJA SRI SUMER SINGH SAHEB BAHADUR, the head of the Rathor clan and Chief of Jodhpur State, is at present in England completing his education, the Government of his State being carried on meanwhile by His Highness Major-General Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Pratap Singh Saheb Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., A.D.-C., under whose sagacious

and wide awake control as Musahib Ala the State had vastly improved, assisted by a Council of six members with Maharaj Sri Zalim Singhji Saheb as Vice-President. Jodhpur State covers an area of 35,016 square miles, and has a population of 2,057,553 persons, and a revenue of Rs. 82,98,264. It pays Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute to the Indian Government, and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the upkeep of 1,500 horses, and, in addition, spent last year nearly five lakhs in maintaining its contingent of Imperial Service Cavalry. The Chief's family is of ancient Rajput descent. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka in the Deccan. From 7th century there is an unbroken succession of 19 rulers of the Deccan beginning from Dantiwara (594 A.D.) to Karakraj (973 A.D.). When the Deccan kingdom broke up they carved out a new Kingdom in Central India making Kanaij as their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jai Chand whose grandson Rao Siaji established himself in Marwar, by seizing the land of Kher from the Goel Rajput. His son, Aisthan, consolidated and extended the conquests of his father, and a generation or two latter, the family took their chief town of Mandore from the Parihars, who were at the time a powerful tribe of Marwar. This town remained the capital of the new territory, until the days of Rao Jodha, who founded Jodhpur in 1459, and constituted it his capital and chief stronghold.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ
SUMER SINGH.

MAHARAJ
UMED SINGH.

During the Moghul period the Chiefs of Jodhpur were brought into close contact with the Muslim power, and began to play a leading part in the history of India. When Humayun was driven from the throne by Sher Shah in 1531, he sought sanctuary with Rao Maldeo, but was forced to continue his flight, leaving his queen on the Jodhpur border, where she gave birth to Akbar. In 1584 Rao Oodey Singh received the title of Raja from Akbar; and in 1594 Rao Sur Singh conquered Guzerat and the Deccan for Akbar. Raja Gaj Singh also fought with distinction in the Wars of the Empire. In the strife for supremacy between Aurangzeb and his brothers, Maharaja Jaswant Sinha (1658 A.D.), the first Maharaja, espoused the cause of Dara, but eventually was reconciled to Aurangzeb, and served that Prince faithfully in his Afghan wars and finally died at Peshawar. Maharaja Ajit Singh (1679 A.D.) was the posthumous son of Jaswant Singh, and was born at Delhi. Aurangzeb tried to get the child into his possession, but the Rathore nobles spirited him away to the hills of Western Rajputana, and

the thirty years war for the possession of Marwar was then entered on by Aurangzeb. Under Durga Das, one of the great heroes of the Rajputs, all Aurangzeb's inroads were successfully repelled; and, at the Emperor's death, Ajit Singh not only entered into the peaceful possession of his State, but carried the war into the Moghul camp and drove the Muslims out of Ajmere. This Prince was murdered by his sons, one of whom, Maharaja Abhai Singh succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1724. He suppressed a rebellion in Guzerat, and captured Ahmedabad. His successor, Ram Singh, was expelled by his uncle Bakhat Singh, on whose death Ram Singh again asserted his claim and called in Mahratta aid, a procedure that was the cause of much evil to Rajputana. Marwar was invaded, the Rathores met with reverses, and, finally, the Mahrattas abandoned Ram Singh and made terms with Bijai Singh on the basis of the cession to them of Ajmere. Bakhat Singh was the last of the great Rathore fighting Chiefs, and his character and his exploits live still amongst the brightest traditions of his tribe. "Bakhat Singh Niao," or Bukhat Singh's justice, is a proverb till to-day amongst Rajputs. Maharaja Bijay Singh succeeded in 1752, and drove the Mahrattas temporarily out of Ajmere.

In 1818 Marwar came into relations with the British for the first time. During the Mutiny Maharaja Takhat Singh saved the lives of many Europeans by giving them sanctuary at Jodhpur. In the reign of Jaswant Singh (1873) the State attained great prosperity under the able guidance and control of his brother and chief minister Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh when Courts of Justice were established, Police was organized, and crime put down with a strong hand; Railways and Telegraphs were constructed, roads built, and the supply of pure water secured, the customs tariff was remodelled and the revenue system established on a firm basis. Forest conservancy introduced and a fine body of Cavalry raised towards the defence of the Empire. In fact Marwar put her house thoroughly in order, and entered on the new career which has given her an era of almost unbounded prosperity even to the present day. Jaswant Singh was an able man, and an enlightened and just ruler. He was succeeded by Maharaja Sardar Singh in 1895. The new ruler had almost at once to face the great famine of 1899-1900. This disaster caused untold misery and impoverishment, and the State did not recover from its evil effects for several years. As an insurance against similar disasters, His Highness caused Famine and Reserve Funds to be established, and at the present time a sum of 90 lakhs of rupees is invested for these purposes. The Famine caused also the depreciation of the State rupee, when the Darbar thought fit to have its currency converted, over a crore of them were called in at a cost of only Rs. 44,000, and the Indian rupee made legal tender. His Highness left behind him at his death a full treasury, and a contented people. What better epitaph could be written of a great ruler?

His Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh gives promise of becoming a worthy successor to his illustrious predecessors, and the day of his inauguration to the *Gadi* is eagerly anticipated by his people.





MAHARAJA BABA ALA SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR (died 1765).

Patiala State.

HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MANSUR-I-ZAMAN, AMIR-UL-UMARA, MAHARAJA-I-DHIRAJ RAJESHWAR, SRI, MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN SIR BHUPINDER SINGH, MAHINDER BAHADUR, G. C. I. E., CHIEF OF PATIALA STATE.

PATIALA RANKS FIRST AMONG THE NATIVE STATES OF THE PUNJAB AND IS ALSO THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT OF THE SIKH STATES. It has an area of 5,419 square miles, with a population of about a million and-a-half and a revenue of about 80 lacs. Its history dates as far back as the early part of the 18th century, when Baba Ala Singh Sahib, who descended from Rama, the second son of Phul, a Sidhu Jat Sikh, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian Chiefs of Patiala, Jind and Nabha, founded the Patiala State. Baba Ala Singh was succeeded by his grandson, Maharaja Amar Singh, who during a short reign of 16 years was able to add considerably to his ancestral territory and succeeded in making Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej.

The friendly political relations of the State with the British Government began in 1804 during the reign of Maharaja Sahib Singh when Lord Lake passed through the State in pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and on being assured by the Maharaja of his friendship Lord Lake wrote to him under his own signature and seal in the following terms :—

“Whereas you have declared to be a staunch friend of the Kingdom, therefore the country at present in your possession shall continue to remain as it is, and no tribute shall ever be demanded.”

These relations were subsequently cemented by a proclamation issued in May 1809, by Earl of Minto, the Governor-General, assuring the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs to preserve them in their possessions and independence.

Maharaja Sahib Singh on his death in 1813 was succeeded by Maharaja Karam Singh, who rendered aid to the Government with his troops during the Gurkha War of 1814. In the second battle of Bharatpore in 1827 the Maharaja helped the Government with a loan of 20 lacs of rupees, and again in 1839, in the first Afghan War, gave another loan of 25 lacs and made extensive arrangements for supplies, and in 1842 in the second Afghan War, another loan of 5 lacs was given to Government.

In 1843 the Maharaja had another opportunity of showing his loyalty to the Government in suppressing the disturbances in Kaithal State by sending 2 guns and 1,000 Cavalry to co-operate with British troops. In 1845 on the outbreak of the first Sikh War Maharaja Karam Singh despatched a contingent of 2,000 Cavalry, 2,000 Infantry and 200 Zamboorchees for active service with the British Army, and undertook to furnish supplies and thus gave practical proofs of his loyalty and devotion to the British Government.



MAHARAJAH AMAR SINGH (died 1781).

Maharaja Karam Singh died in December 1845 and was succeeded by his son Maharaja Narindar Singh. The Government, in recognition of the services rendered by the State in the first Sikh War, gave a portion of the confiscated Nabha territory yielding a revenue of Rs. 35,000 and a house, situated at Hardwar, belonging to the rebel Raja of Ladwa, to the State. His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Governor-General, when on a visit to Patiala in February 1847, as guest of the Maharaja, made an additional grant of territory yielding a revenue of Rs. 10,000 per annum, and invested him with a *Khillat* and raised his salute to 15 guns with a view to exalt him in the eyes of his contemporaries.

Maharaja Narindar Singh Sahib rendered conspicuous services to the Government in the second Sikh War of 1849 and the Mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857. On the former occasion he supplied the Government with a loan of 30 lacs of rupees and also offered services of his troops. The services and help rendered by the Maharaja in the Mutiny may be thus summarised. On receipt of the news of the Mutiny at Meerut and Delhi, and of the very doubtful attitude of the Native troops at Umballa, which reached Patiala about 10 o'clock on the night of 17th May, 1857, His Highness made immediate preparations for a move and despatched his elephants, camels and other carriage to Kalka for the transport of European troops to Umballa from the Hill stations of Kasauli, Dagshai and Sabathu. Next morning at the head of all his available troops he marched to Loh-Seemli, a village close to Umballa City, and after a consultation with Mr. (afterwards Sir Douglas) Forsyth, moved to Thanesar having left detachments of Cavalry and Infantry for the protection of Umballa City and Cantonments. Kour Dip Singh, the Maharaja's brother, held Thanesar with 1,300 men and 4 guns, whilst Karnal and the station of Umballa were held by troops who also guarded the Grand Trunk Road from Karnal to Phillour. The King of Delhi sent a letter to the Maharaja urging him to come over to his side and promised rewards for so doing; this letter was given by the Maharaja to Mr. G. C. Barnes, Commissioner and Political Agent, Cis-Sutlej States. The Maharaja constantly expressed his earnest wish to lead a contingent of troops personally to Delhi; but both the Commander-in-Chief and the Civil authorities dissuaded him from this, saying that his presence in the Punjab was considered of the highest importance. Besides sending troops to Delhi, Karnal, Thanesar and Umballa, the Maharaja sent detachments of troops to restore order in Sirsa, Rohtak, Hissar, Saharanpur and Jagadhri at the request of the British authorities. On the revolt of the 10th Regiment of Cavalry at Ferozepore the Maharaja's troops followed them up, and in a skirmish which took place some of his men were killed and wounded. In his own territory the Maharaja furnished supplies and carriage, and kept the road clear for all troops passing through from the Punjab to Delhi and all refugees (European ladies and gentlemen) from Sirsa, Rohtak and Hissar who came into Patiala, were received with great kindness and hospitality, and were supplied with everything they required. The Maharaja gave a loan of 8 lacs of rupees to Government and expressed his willingness to double this amount.

Most of the services of the Maharaja were rendered at Dholpur and Gwalior. Early in September 1857 the combined insurgent forces of Indore and Gwalior entered the Dholpur State. Most of the Rana's troops and officials joined the rebels who ravaged the District, defied the Chief's authority, and even



MAHARAJAH SAHIB SINGH (died 1813).

threatened his life until he consented to their demands. At length they left Dholpur taking with them the Rana's guns for Agra, but Dholpur remained in a state of anarchy, and the Chief was unable to restore order, till, with the consent of North-West and Punjab authorities, the Maharaja of Patiala sent there a force of 2,000 men and two guns. Although Dholpur was tranquillized, the neighbouring States (Gwalior in particular, which had already been the scene of rebellion and bloodshed, was again attacked by the rebels and for a time held by them) were in so disturbed a condition that Patiala troops were directed to remain at Dholpur. Maharaja Jiaji Rao Scindia, attended by his Minister Sir Dinkar Rao and three or four Sardars fled to Dholpur on the 2nd of June and was supplied with an escort of Patiala troops to Agra. A British force then marched against the rebel army at Gwalior and Patiala forces were increased at Dholpur by every available man. All the ferries on the Chambal river were guarded by Patiala troops and supplies were procured for the British Army. A detachment of 500 of Patiala troops served under General Napier in the action at Alipur on 19th of June and attacked and routed the rebels who had already been defeated before Gwalior. A month later at the request of Sir R. Hamilton a Patiala detachment of 600 Infantry and 300 horse was moved from Dholpur to Gwalior, and it remained doing excellent service at Isagarh near Ujjain and other places, reducing rebellious villages and acting as guards and escorts.

At the request of the Chief Commissioner the Maharaja sent a force of 600 foot and 200 horse (which was afterwards doubled in strength) to Jhajjar to maintain order there; and at the request of the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, the Maharaja also sent 820 Infantry and 207 Sowars to Oudh. The Patiala Contingent employed in the British cause in 1857 consisted of 8 guns, 2,156 Cavalry and 2,856 Infantry with 156 Officers, and that employed in 1858 consisted of 2 guns, 2,930 Infantry and 907 Sowars, making a total of 3,063 Cavalry, 5,720 Infantry and 156 Officers and 10 guns.

Sir Lepal Griffin says :—

“During the disturbances of 1857-58, no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous service to the British Government than the Maharaja of Patiala. He was the acknowledged head of the Sikhs and any hesitation or disloyalty on his part would have been attended with most disastrous results, while his ability, character, and high position would have made him a most formidable leader against the Government. But following the honourable impulses of loyalty and gratitude he unhesitatingly placed his whole power, resources and influence at the service of the British Government and during the darkest and most doubtful days of the Mutiny he never for a moment wavered in his loyalty, but on the other hand redoubled his exertions when less sincere friends thought it politic to relax theirs.”

The Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, wrote thus of the Maharaja's services :—

“This straightforward and loyal conduct was of infinite importance to our cause at that time. When the Maharaja placed himself boldly and heartily on our side, the mischievous reports began to be discredited. The Maharaja was an Orthodox Hindu, whose position and career alike commanded respect. His



MAHARAJA KARAM SINGH (died 1845).

support at such a crisis was worth a brigade of English troops to us and served more to tranquillize the people than a hundred official disclaimers would have done."

Maharaja Narinder Singh's splendid services in connection with the Mutiny were duly acknowledged and rewarded by the Government with the gift of the Sovereign rights in the Narnoul Division of the forfeited State of the Jhajjar Nawab. The Sovereignty of Parganah Kanaud of Jhajjar and Taluqa "Khamanu" were transferred to the State in liquidation of the loans advanced to the British Government by the Maharaja during the Mutiny. The Bhadaur Sardars were placed under the administrative jurisdiction of the State. The number of trays of *Khillat* was also increased and the title of **Farzand-i-Khas, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mansur-i-Zaman, Amir-ul-Umara Sri** was conferred on the Maharaja in hereditary. He was the first Indian Chief who was nominated to a seat on the Viceroy's Council and one of the first recipients of G.C.S.I., *i.e.*, the Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. His reign is memorable for the many works of public utility, charity and reform in all the branches of the administration of the State. He gave large permanent grants to holy places in different parts of India, and during the famine of 1861 he distributed grain worth about 15 lacs of rupees amongst his subjects and granted large remissions of revenue.

On the death of Maharaja Narinder Singh in 1862, the Punjab Government issued a Gazette Extraordinary in the following terms, which show the high estimation in which he was held:—

"The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor has received with the deepest regret, intelligence of the demise, on the 13th instant (November 1862), of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

"His Honor in announcing the melancholy event laments the removal in the prime of life and usefulness of a Feudatory Prince; who, at the time of the Mutiny of the Native Army in 1857, performed the most eminent services to the Crown, and who administered the Government of his territories with exemplary wisdom, firmness and benevolence."

Maharaja Mahinder Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father. Large works of public utility were undertaken, such as the construction of the Sirhind Canal which was sanctioned during his reign. (The State contributing one crore and 18 lacs of rupees towards the cost of its construction up to the end of 1908-09). He placed 10 lacs of rupees at the disposal of the Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal; and gave magnificent donations to the Punjab University amounting to one lac and six thousand on different occasions, such as in commemoration of His Royal Highness Duke of Edinburgh's visit to the Punjab and in memory of Lord Mayo and Sir Donald McLeod.

He established well organised Educational and Medical Departments in the State and effected useful reforms in its Revenue and Judicial administration. Among the monuments of His Highness' enlightened rule there stands the magnificent building of the Mahindar College, Patiala, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Northbrook in 1875.



HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MAHARAJA SIR NARINDAR SINGH, G.C.S.I., OF PATIALA (died 1862).

The Maharaja's salute was increased from 15 to 17 guns in 1864 and the honour of G. C. S. I. was conferred on him in 1870.

At the request of Sir Henry Durand, Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, he performed the opening ceremony of Sutlej Bridge in 1870, and he rendered valuable aid in suppressing the Kuka rising in 1871 which was publicly acknowledged by Government. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales graciously paid a visit to the Maharaja at Rajpura in 1875, and to commemorate the event, Albert Edward Mahinder Gunj was established near Rajpura. On the death of Maharaja Mahindar Singh in 1876, Maharaja Rajinder Singh, his eldest son, succeeded to the *gaddi*, and the installation ceremony was performed by His Excellency Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy, in January 1877.

Large works of public utility and charity were carried out during this period, the Sirhind Canal commenced in the reign of the late Maharaja Mahinder Singh was completed and the State contributed about 15 lacs towards the construction of the Sirsa Branch Western Jumna Canal and a line of Railway on the broad gauge from Rajpura to Bhatinda, 108 miles in length, was constructed at a capital cost of 70 lacs of rupees. To provide skilled medical aid to the public, Rajinder Hospital and Lady Dufferin Hospital were established, which are among the best and well-equipped institutions of the kind in the province.

A contingent of 1,100 men of all arms was furnished by the State for service beyond the Frontier during the Afghan War of 1879, who rendered excellent service in keeping open the line of communications between Thal and the Paiwar Kotal in the Kurram Valley. Later in 1887, the State undertook to maintain a Contingent of Imperial Service Troops consisting of one regiment of Cavalry, 600 strong, and two regiments of Infantry, 1,200 strong, fully equipped and trained for service side by side with British troops. These troops were afforded an opportunity of rendering service to British Government in the Mohmand and Tirah Campaign of 1897 when His Highness Maharaja Rajinder Singh, in addition to the services of his troops, offered his personal services for the expedition and was sent on the staff of General Sir Edmund Elles, where he shared all the dangers and hardships of the Campaign. The Secretary of State for India in a despatch No. 53, Military, dated India Office, London, the 26th May, 1898, to His Excellency the Viceroy, acknowledged the services of the Native Princes on this occasion in the following terms :—

“ Her Majesty's Government have noted with much satisfaction the excellent services of the Imperial Service Troops, who have fought side by side with Her Majesty's Army in the Campaign and taken their full share of its hardships. Their acknowledgments are due to the Chiefs of the Native States, who placed their regiments and transport trains at your disposal and also to the Native Princes, His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, * * *

* * * for their personal services on the staff in the field.”

During the Boxer rising in China in 1900, the Maharaja again offered the services of his Imperial Service Troops to the Government for service in China, but much to the regret of the Maharaja the offer was not accepted by the Government, as there was no necessity for sending other troops.



HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MAHARAJA SIR MOHENDRA SINGH, G.C.S.I. (died 1876).

During the South African War the Maharaja helped the Government with the offer of a large number of trained remounts for the British Cavalry in South Africa, and offered his own Arab charger to Lord Roberts for which he received thanks of the Government. It will thus be seen that since the commencement of the political relations of the State with the British Government, which covers a period of over a century, whenever occasion has arisen, the Patiala State has always been ready to place all its troops and resources at the disposal of the Government and has thus earned a well merited name for conspicuous loyalty to British Government.

These eminent services have, from time to time, been acknowledged and recognised by Government by grant of territories and titles. The exalted order of G. C. S. I. was conferred on Maharaja Rajinder Singh in May 1898 and the ceremony of investiture was performed by His Excellency Lord Elgin, the then Viceroy, at Patiala, in November 1898. Since the time of Lord Mayo every Viceroy has honoured the Maharajas with a visit to their capital; Lords Mayo and Northbrook visited the State in the time of Maharaja Mahinder Singh, Lords Lytton, Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdown and Elgin in the time of Maharaja Rajinder Singh, and Lords Curzon and Minto (the latter twice) and Lord Hardinge in the time of the present Maharaja.

Maharaja Rajinder Singh, like his predecessors, was generous and liberal minded and gave handsome donations, among which the following figures stand prominently :—

- (1) Rs. 55,000 to the Punjab University in honor of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to Patiala in 1890, besides the sum of Rs. 25,000 contributed previously.
- (2) Rs. 1,62,000 towards Khalsa College, Amritsar.
- (3) Rs. 20,000 towards Punjab Association, Lahore.
- (4) Rs. 30,000 towards Imperial Institute, London.

He died in November 1900.

The present Chief, Maharaja Bhupinder Singh, is the 8th ruler in the line of succession and 9th in descent. He was born on the 12th October, 1891, and succeeded to the *gaddi* of his illustrious ancestors on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Rajinder Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900.

His Highness was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency. He took the reins of the Government of the State in his own hands at the age of 18 in October 1909, and the ceremony of investiture with full ruling powers was performed at Patiala by His Excellency Lord Minto, on the 3rd November, 1910. This august ceremony was celebrated with great eclat, and amongst the many distinguished European guests invited were Sir Louis and Lady Dane.

His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of his State and during his reign many reforms have been introduced. The first regular settlement of the State has been completed and the Public Works, the Accounts



HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MAHARAJA SIR RAJINDRA SINGH, G.C.S.I. (died 1900).

and the Education Departments re-organised. Public buildings, such as Schools, Post Offices, Tahsils, Record Rooms, Dispensaries, Police Stations, Central Jail, etc., have been built and roads constructed in the different parts of the State at a cost of about 57 lacs. With a view to improve the general health of Patiala City, Water-works have been constructed and the drainage system introduced at a cost of 11 and 8 lacs of rupees, respectively.

An Electric installation for lighting the city has also been set up at Niadampur, some 18 miles from Patiala, and the electricity is produced by a water fall. He has also added a large wing called the Bhupinder Wing to the Rajinder Hospital at a cost of Rs. 50,000 which was very necessary to meet the growing demands of the public. While His Highness takes so great an interest in the physical well being of his subjects, he is equally mindful of their intellectual and moral advancement. He has made the Primary Education free throughout the State and has considerably strengthened the staff, and extended the Hostel of the Mohinder College, Patiala, where education is imparted free. He has also granted handsome scholarships to several young men of the State and sent them to England to receive technical and professional education. The Maharaja, like his illustrious father, is generous and charitably disposed. He has granted 69 acres of land at Dharampur for the consumptives sanatorium known as the King Edward Consumptives' Home, which was formally opened by His Excellency Lord Hardinge in April 1911. He has also given a generous donation of one lac to the said institution, and provided it with a fully equipped Hospital, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Hardinge, on 3rd October, 1911.

Handsome donations have been given by the Maharaja, of which the following are prominent :--

	RS.
(1) Minto Memorial	5,000
(2) Dunlop Smith Memorial	2,000
(3) Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta ...	1,00,000
(4) Kangra Relief Fund	10,000
(5) Pasteur Institute, Kasauli	5,000
(6) King Edward Memorial, Punjab ...	2,00,000

The Maharaja was present at the Coronation Durbar held in Delhi in 1903, and at the review of the troops he himself led his troops to the admiration of all spectators. His Highness was honoured with a visit from His Excellency Lord Curzon in November 1903, and on this occasion His Excellency unveiled the statue of Her Majesty, the late Queen-Empress Victoria. In November 1905 the Maharaja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore, and the visit of His Royal Highness was commemorated by the grant of one lac of rupees to the Khalsa College, Amritsar, for founding a Foreign scholarship. Their Royal Highness' safe return to England was commemorated by a donation of Rs. 50,000, half of which went to Victoria Mary High School



(8) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR BHUPINDER SINGH, G.C.I.E., PRESENT RULER OF PATIALA STATE (born 1891).

for Girls, Lahore, and the other half to Lady Minto's Fund for Nurses. He contributed 6 lacs of rupees towards the Endowment Funds of the Khalsa College, and the interest on that sum Rs. 21,000 is annually paid to the said institution. Other annual grants to different institutions are :—

- (1) Rs. 1,800 per annum to M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
- (2) Rs. 100 per annum to Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.
- (3) Rs. 100 per annum to Leper Asylum, Sabathu.

In November 1906 Lord Minto graced the State with a visit and laid the foundation stone of Patiala City Water-works.

His Highness takes great interest and displays remarkable skill in shooting and manly sports. Cricket is his favourite game and when the Indian Cricket team went to England in May 1911 he was the Captain of that team. At the invitation of the Imperial Government, he attended the Coronation ceremony of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress in England, and was present at all the important functions connected with that august ceremony. He gave a donation of £8,000 for founding a Sikh Dharamsala in London, the opening ceremony of which he performed while in England.

His Highness' return from England was made an occasion of great rejoicings among his subjects at large, and all the important communities presented him with loyal and spontaneous addresses of welcome.

At the Coronation Durbar in Delhi which shortly after followed (December 1911), His Highness figured prominently among the feudatory Chiefs in all the important functions, and was specially conspicuous at the Grand Review, in which he led his Imperial Service Troops past Their Imperial Majesties like a true soldier amidst the tremendous cheering of an immense gathering. His Highness' Camp in Delhi was a model of artistic beauty and taste and attracted large crowds of visitors. In recognition of his loyal devotion to the British Throne and his keen sense of duty as a Ruler, as evidenced by sundry acts of reform undertaken during his brief period of reign, the title of G.C.I.E. was conferred upon His Highness at the Durbar, and he had the additional honor of being decorated with the insignia of the noble order by His Imperial Majesty himself at the Investiture Ceremony which took place on the occasion. Nor was his noble spouse, Her Highness the Maharani, less conspicuous in her own sphere. She attended the purdah reception held by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and had the unique distinction of being selected to present Her Imperial Majesty with the loving gift of a beautiful jewel, together with the address, on behalf of the Womenfolk of India—those "who live within the walls," to quote the beautiful phrase of the address.

His Highness was present in Calcutta to take leave of Their Imperial Majesties on the 8th January, 1912, and on his return to Patiala he took steps to commemorate the historic occasion by holding a Durbar at which were announced a large number of boons to his subjects. Chief among these boons was the gift of education, both primary education and higher education at the Mohindra College being made altogether free.

His Highness is a born soldier, a worthy son of a worthy father, and he participated in the manœuvres of the British Army near Delhi (in the plains of Karnal District) in November and December 1912, leading his Imperial Service Troops personally and undergoing all the hardships attendant on the occasion. The Troops, always excellent, had improved still more under His Highness' personal command and won the admiration of all the British military officers.

His Highness also attended the State Entry into Delhi of Lord Hardinge on the 23rd December, 1912, and was chosen to convey the sorrow and indignation of the Punjab Chiefs at the dastardly attempt on His Excellency's life after a meeting held in the Patiala Camp. His Highness further offered a liberal reward for the arrest of the culprit, and personally led the thanksgivings in his State on the recovery and first public appearance of the Viceroy after the outrage, on the 27th January, 1913, when a State Banquet and public rejoicings were held in honor of the occasion.

The birth of an heir-apparent to His Highness on 7th January, 1913, caused immense joy among his loyal and loving subjects as well as among his numerous friends and admirers outside the State, and His Highness made public gifts to the extent of about forty thousand rupees to mark the happy and auspicious occasion.

The full title and name of His Highness is :—

“ Farzand-i-Khas i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mansur-i-Zaman, A m i r - u l - Umara, Maharaja Dhiraj Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan, Sir Bhupinder Singh, Mahindar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Chief of Patiala. ”

He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns and to a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.





THE HON'BLE HIS HIGHNESS KANWAR SIR RANBIR SINGH, K.C.S.I., was born in 1873. He is a son of Maharaja Mohinder Singh, and uncle of the present Maharaja Bhupinder Singh. He was appointed a Member of the Committee of Administration on the 19th February, 1900, and held this office until the constitution of the Council of Regency in February 1901. The order of Knight Commander of the Star of India was conferred upon him at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903. His hearty loyalty and unaffected courtesy make him a worthy descendant of a famous Sikh house ; while his vast knowledge of Indian matters was recognised by the British Government by his nomination as a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council in February 1910.



Photo from Venkiah Brothers, Madras.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMAH, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., RAJA OF COCHIN.

Cochin State.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMAH, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., RAJA OF COCHIN.



HIS HIGHNESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMAH, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., RAJA OF COCHIN, was born in 1852 and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1895. He traces his descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings, about the beginning of the Ninth Century, and afterwards established himself as an independent ruler. In the time of Haider Ali, the Raja of Cochin was tributary to that Potentate, but in 1791 a treaty was signed in which the Rajas of Cochin acknowledged themselves tributary to the British Power.

The present Raja of Cochin was created a K.C.S.I. in 1897, a G.C.S.I. in 1903 and a G.C.I.E. in 1911. He is a very enlightened Ruler and conducts his administration with energy and on up-to-date principles.

The area of Cochin is 1,417½ square miles, and the State contains some of the most fertile tracts in the whole of India. Its population of 918,110 souls consists chiefly of Hindus, who form 67·06 per cent. of the total population, while Christians and Mahomedans number 25·38 per cent. and 6·95 per cent. respectively. The total revenue of the State is Rs. 43,53,000.

The heir-apparent bears the title of Elaya Raja and the Family armorial bearings are a Palanquin with Umbrella, Lamp and a Conch shell. His Highness maintains a military force of 16 Cavalry, 274 Infantry and 4 guns, and he is entitled to a salute of 19 guns.

Karauli State.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJA SIR BHANWAR PAL DEO BAHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAI, G.C.I.E., CHANDRABANSHI.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJA SIR BHANWAR PAL DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., CHANDRABANSHI, RULING CHIEF OF KARAULI, is the head of the lunar dynasty, *i.e.*, of all the Rajput families who claim descent from Yadukul, or the house of Lord Shri Krishna. He was born in 1864, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1886. Educated in the Mayo College, Ajmere, he knows English, Urdu and Sanskrit well, being able to speak fluently. Is a crack shot and has bagged 250 tigers since his accession. The condition of his people has improved under his rule intellectually, socially and morally. He has constructed bridges and tanks in his territory at considerable cost.

Was created a K.C.I.E. in 1894 and a G.C.I.E. in 1897. The State has been throughout loyal to the British Government and is exempted from paying tribute to the latter. The Chief is entitled to a salute of 17 guns and maintains a force of 125 cavalry, 1,041 infantry, 25 field artillery and 56 guns.

Dungarpore State.



THE STATE OF DUNGARPORE is the oldest of the Southern Rajputana States and covers an area of 1,447 square miles, with a population of 159,192 souls, among whom the Bhils form



HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN MAHARAWAL SHRI BIJAYA SINGHI BAHADUR, DUNGARPORE.

a preponderating majority. It is a hilly, land-locked country with picturesque hills and pleasant valleys.

The Ruling House of Dungarpore belongs to the Sisodia clan of Rajputs and represents the eldest branch of the solar race. The great progenitor of the Sisodias, Bappa Rawal, won the throne of Chittore in 728 A.D. His descendant Samar Sinh, known as the hermit warrior king, married the sister of Rai Pithora, the last Chouhan Emperor of Delhi, and fell on the banks of the Saraswati fighting for the Chouhan while repelling the rolling avalanche of Islam in 1199. Shortly after, Mahoop, the rightful heir of Bappa's throne, waved his right to Chittore and migrated to the south-west where he laid the foundation of a separate principality, now the State of Dungarpore ; but as the rightful heir of Bappa, he continued to hold the title of Rawal. The 8th Rawal, Bir Sinh, founded the town of Dungarpore over the site of a Pal of Bhils. Doongaria, the Bhil Chief, had excited the wrath of the chivalrous Prince by aspiring for the hand of a wealthy merchant Sala's daughter who lived at the Pal. Doongaria was killed in the fight and the Pal became the capital of the House which it has ever since remained. The generous Bir Sinh, however, named the newly-built town after his fallen adversary. During the reigns of his successors the State continued to grow in importance. When the Rajputs made a last attempt to wrest the sceptre from the Pathans, and Babar suddenly appeared on the stage and overthrew the effete of Afghans of Delhi, the Rajputs, under the great Rana Sanga, entered the arena against the new-comer. Rawal Udai Sinh I of Dungarpore also marched with his troops to champion the cause of Hinduism and fell fighting on the fatal field of Khanwa in 1527. The Moghuls held the Dungarpore Maharawals in the highest esteem and conferred on them titles and Mansabs, although truly patriotic and Hindu in their spirit, the Chiefs of this State never unsheathed their sword to dip it in the blood of their kin. While hordes of Rajput princes were swelling the Moghul forces in destroying every vantage of Rajput independence, Dungarpore was among the few that held aloof. With the advent of the English in Rajputana, Dungarpore, along with the other States, came under British supremacy ; and under His late Highness Maharawal Udai Sinh II she marched on abreast with sister States in all matters of progress and civilization. The late Maharawal did good service during the Mutiny, for which he was presented with two guns and in 1862 received the sanad guaranteeing the right of adoption. The Dungarpore Maharawals are entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

The present Ruler of Dungarpore, His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Shri Bijaya Sinhji Bahadur, was born on 17th July, 1887, and ascended the *Gadi* on 13th February, 1898. He was brought up at the Mayo College where he had a brilliant career and was highly spoken of by both his professors and comrades. English Literature and History formed the favourite subjects study in which he was always pre-eminently distinguished. His Highness is also a splendid sportsman. In 1907 His Highness was married to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Raja Sahib of Sailana. The married life of Their Highnesses has been full of peace and happiness, and been blessed with two Maharaj Kumars and one Maharaj Kumari. The eldest, Prince Lakshman Singhji, heir apparent, is four years old.

After receiving practical training in the work of administration under Captain R. Chenevix Trench, I. A., the then Political Agent of the State, His Highness was, on 27th February, 1909, invested with full ruling powers by the Honorable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Colonel A. F. Pinhey.

During the short period of four years His Highness has won the love and affection of all his subjects. The various reforms he has introduced are all calculated to transform Dungarpore in no long time. Education has made a fair advance since it has been made absolutely free, and the free distribution of school books in primary schools has been sanctioned. A girls' school and two religious schools have also been started at the capital. Irrigation has made a remarkable improvement owing to the restoration of a large number of broken bunds and construction of a few new ones. Trade has received a great impetus by the introduction of uniform weights and measures and the establishment of the State Bank. For the benefit of Agricultural classes, who carry on their work on old and out-of-date methods, a Cattle and Dairy Farm, together with a Model Agricultural Farm, has been started and the services of a couple of Agricultural Inspectors have been entertained to help the farmers with the best advice and place practical knowledge at their disposal. Several legislations adopted to the local needs have been enacted and appreciated by the public. The system of consulting assessors in the administration of Criminal Justice has been experimentally introduced. Municipal government has also received full share of His Highness' sympathy and some popular reforms have been effected under his guidance. In fact the whole administrative machinery has been overhauled. His Highness has gathered round him a staff of well-trained and experienced officers with Rai Bahadur Rawat Ganeshram as Diwan.

Cooch Behar State.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAJ RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHUP BAHADUR OF COOCH BEHAR was born at Calcutta in April 1882. He is the eldest son of the late Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B., A.-D.-C., so well known both in India and Europe, and of the eldest daughter of the famous Reformer, Keshub Chandra Sen.

At the age of ten the Maharaja was sent to Mayo College, Ajmere, and proceeded thence to

England where he received the whole of his subsequent education. After a year at a preparatory school at Farnborough, he was admitted to Eton College at which famous public school he remained 3 years. He returned to India for a year and then went back to England to complete his studies at Christ Church College, Oxford.

In 1902 he obtained an honorary commission in the Westminster Dragoons which he still holds, and was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, and in the same year he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in which he remained till 1905. The Maharaja made a tour round the world in 1908 in the course of which he visited China, Japan, Canada and the United States. In order that he might obtain an insight into the administration of the State, he was appointed an Extraordinary Member of the State Council in 1907. His Highness succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his father in September 1911 and was installed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir William Duke, in November of the same year. He attended the Imperial Delhi Durbar in December 1911 when His Majesty the King-Emperor personally announced his coronation.

During the confusion caused by the break-up of the ancient kingdom of Kamrup and the incursions of the Mahomedans into Eastern Bengal and Assam the ancestors of the Maharaja in the early part of the 16th century gradually established their power and founded the kingdom of Cooch Behar. Under Maharaja Nara Narayan, Cooch Behar was one of the largest States in India including the districts of Rungpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Dinajpur, Purneah, Goalpara and the surround-



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAJ RAJENDRA NARAYAN
BHUP BAHADUR OF COOCH BEHAR.

ing country extending to the Bay of Bengal on the south and the confines of Burmah on the east and even the Deva Raja of Bhutan used to pay tribute to the Rajas of Cooch Behar.

The Bijnee and Darang Houses in Assam, the Raikats of Baikuntapur in Jalpaiguri and the Panga Family in Rungpur have all derived their origin from the Cooch Behar dynasty and their possessions are the gifts of His Highness' ancestors.

After Nara Narayan the power of the Cooch Behar family gradually declined till in 1773, the State appealed to the East India Company for assistance owing to internal dissensions and the aggressions of the Bhutanese. This assistance was rendered on the State concluding a treaty in that year agreeing to pay in perpetuity an annual subsidy which was fixed at Rs. 67,000. The area of Cooch Behar at present is 1,307 square miles with a population of 600,000, and in 1911-12 the income was Rs. 26,25,060. Under the new settlement which has been taken in hand and will be completed in 5 or 6 years' time the revenue of the State will increase considerably.

His Highness is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. He is assisted in the administration by a Council of which he is the President. There is also a Legislative Council consisting of 3 official and 5 non-official members.

The Victoria College is a first-class College established in 1888 in honor of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. The State Railway, which extends for 35 miles, was built in 1893. Cooch Behar, with the exception of Tipperah, is the only Native State in the Presidency of Bengal.

JIND STATE.



These Pages contain photographs of His Highness the present Maharaja Bahadur of Jind and some of the important buildings of the State, including Panorama. They further describe the Family History and the present administration of the State. Photographs and biographies of the grandfather and great-grandfather of His Highness The present Maharaja Bahadur are given on pages 131 to 134 and 136 of Volume I of this publication.



HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD, DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I RAJGAN
MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF JIND.



HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR
SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF JIND.

Jind State.



BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE JIND STATE AND ITS PRESENT LIBERAL-MINDED RULER IS GIVEN IN THE FIRST VOLUME OF THIS WORK. Ampler details are, however, called for by both the past heroic record and the present enlightened achievements of the State.

From the point of view of progressive developments which is the characteristic feature of British rule and all that shares in its beneficent protection and influence, the present looms large in view and may be taken up first for notice. Since the attainment of full powers by the present Ruler, His Highness Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., in 1899, the administration of the State has been marked by a series of improvements and reforms in all the departments, civil and military, which have made the last thirteen years one of the brightest periods in its history. His Highness has from the beginning of his rule taken keen personal interest in everything tending to the advancement of his State, and when a Ruler does this, he is sure to be served well by his Ministers and other Officers.

2. *Imperial Service Infantry*.—The special attention paid by His Highness to his Imperial Service Regiment is quite in keeping with the traditions of loyalty to the British Crown inherited from his ancestors, whose heroic achievements in upholding the British flag are recorded in history. The Regiment is Infantry 600 strong, whose equipment and discipline are so efficient that it can be mobilised for active service in the field at five minutes notice. In order to bring about this state of efficiency several concessions have been granted to the troops from time to time by His Highness the present Ruler. Among the concessions may be mentioned—(1) increase in the scales of pay and pension and also of the good conduct allowance, (2) sanction of kit money and compensation for dearness of provisions, (3) establishment of a mess for each company, and (4) a grant of 152 bighas of land in perpetuity for the raising of vegetables for the Regiment. At the same time the Regiment is proud to have been provided with barracks, at a cost of three lakhs of rupees, which are without equal among the lines provided for other Imperial Service troops in India. The annual budget grant for the Regiment is Rs. 1,20,000, but, owing to the reforms and improvements above mentioned, the average annual expenditure on it during the first decade of the present administration has been Rs. 1,60,000 or 10·66 per cent. of the income of the State (sixteen lakhs).

The following extracts from among many letters will give an idea of the condition of the Imperial Service Regiment of Jind State. His Excellency Lord Kitchener wrote to His Highness under date of 11th November, 1907 :—

“ I much appreciated being able to see Your Highness' troops in their own lines, and as I informed you at the time I considered them to be in a high state of efficiency.”



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JIND PROCEEDING IN ELEPHANT PROCESSION TO GURUDWARA SAHIB
(SIKH TEMPLE) ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY, 1913, HIS SILVER JUBILEE DAY.

This was followed by a letter dated the 13th November, 1907, from General F. H. R. Drummond, C.B., C.I.E., Inspector-General of Imperial Service troops, who also wrote to His Highness as follows :—

“It gives me great pleasure to offer you my congratulations on the complementary remarks made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief after his inspection of your Imperial Service Infantry.

“His Excellency particularly noted the smart appearance of the men, their fine barracks and the complete arrangement for their health and comfort, and also the efficient preparations which have been made for mobilization.”

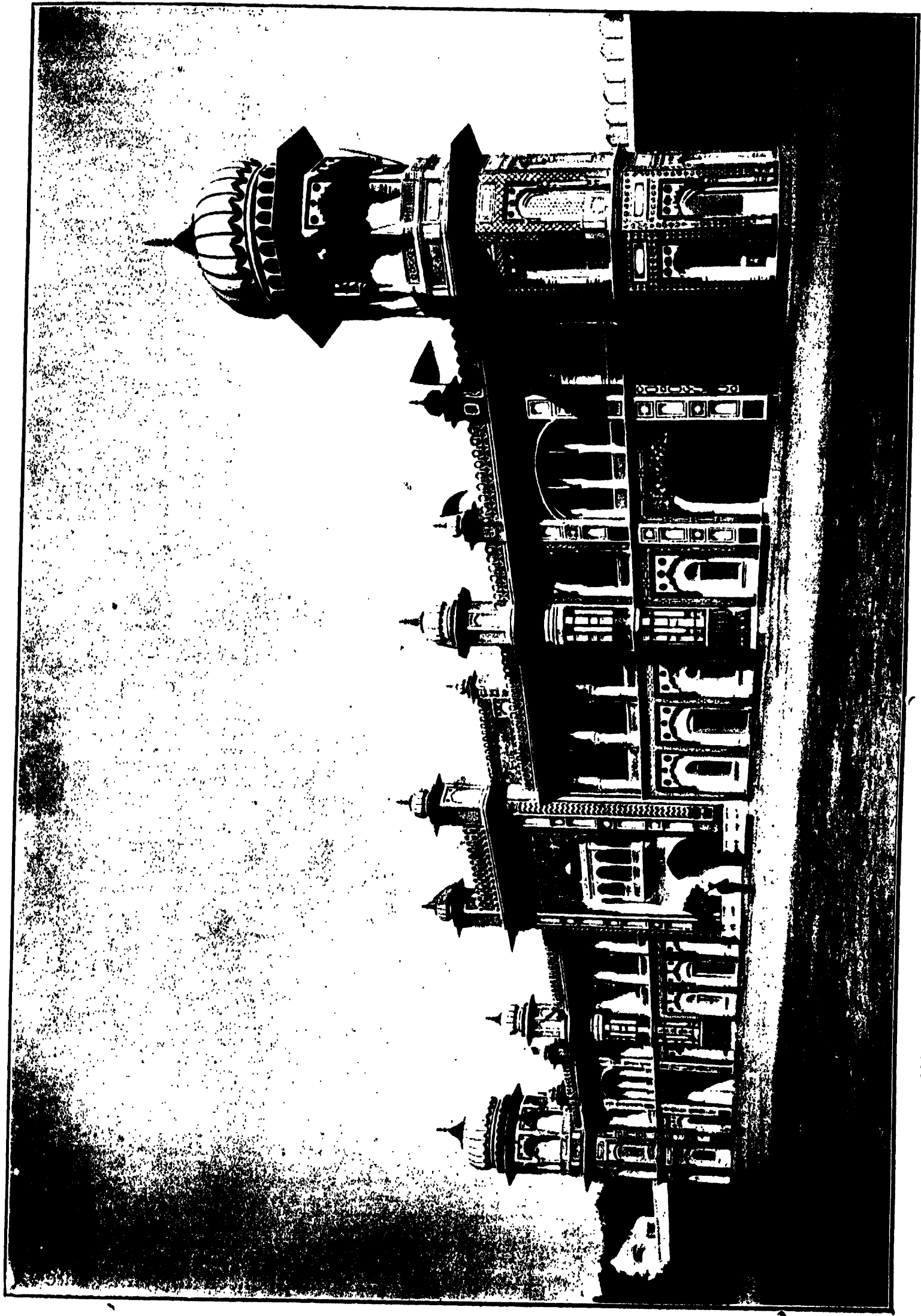
3. Camel Transport Registration.—As part of the arrangements to assist the Imperial Government in time of war His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh also maintains a sub-division of Camel Transport (243 in number) registered and ready, in Dadri Ilaga for the service of the Crown. The sub-division is managed according to the provisions of the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, and is inspected from time to time by British Officers. Captain Battye, Registration Officer, wrote of this sub-division in November 1909 :—

“I have inspected the registered camels of Jind State and have been struck with the excellent way in which registration is managed in this State. I saw some 300 camels, of which 276 were fit for Military purposes, and were, in fact, an exceptionally fine and level lot of baggage camels, I understand that 242 camels were counted on from the State on mobilization, so that the requirements would be more than satisfied.”

4. General Administration.—One of the first things His Highness realised after taking reins of administration was that the salaries of his officials were too low for their respective positions and responsibility and therefore not compatible with efficiency.

Increase of Salaries and Creation of new Posts.—Accordingly His Highness at once ordered a suitable increase in the salaries. A number of new departments and posts were also created, and reforms made all round. First of all His Highness separated the Executive and the Judicial Departments, and appointed an Executive Committee and established a High Court. After some experience, however, it was found advisable to bring the two departments together and work as a united Executive and Judicial Committee under the designation of “Sadar Ala.” This designation was subsequently changed into “Council Wizarat,” which is working most successfully and satisfactorily under His Highness’ personal direction. There are 4 Ministers in this Council, namely, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Shamsheer Singh, C.I.E. (Chief Minister), and Munshi Brij Narain, Sardar Prem Singh and Syed Najaf Ali, Ministers in charge of particular departments. Besides these 4 ministers a new post of Accountant-General has been created to be in charge of all the accounts, which previously used to be submitted to the different departments.

5. Medical and Sanitary Department.—Another new post created is that of Chief Medical Officer with a view to entirely re-organise the Medical and Sanitary Department, the marked progress made by which during the present rule is another evidence of the enlightened interest taken by His Highness in the



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE DURBAR HALL (DIWAN KHANA) AT SANGRUR, JIND STATE.

genuine welfare of his subjects. A gentleman with British Medical qualifications, Dr. B. L. Dhingra, M.D., was appointed to the new post and the whole State has been adequately provided with Hospitals and Dispensaries. Before His Highness' assumption of ruling power there was only one dispensary at Sangrur and that even without any arrangement for in-door patients. Now there are 12 Hospitals and Dispensaries, with ample accommodation for in-door patients. Great and systematic efforts have been made for stamping out plague, all precautionary measures (such as segregation, disinfection, rat destruction, &c.) being taken. The annual expenditure on this department doubled during the first decade of the present reign, being Rs. 22,548 for the year 1909-10 as against Rs. 11,295 for 1898-99, while the number of patients treated went up to 56,395 during the former year as compared with only 10,232 of the latter.

Medical Relief for lower animals.—His Highness is no less anxious to relieve the sufferings of dumb creatures than of human beings, and a Veterinary Hospital built at a cost of Rs. 84,000 is one of the notable institutions of the State. Three Veterinary Assistants are employed there administering relief to hundreds of animals.

6. *Educational Department.*—Not the least among the departments which have undergone a complete overhauling is the Department of Education, the importance of which for the genuine and progressive welfare is fully realised by His Highness. Formerly there were only 5 schools in the State territory, now there are as many as 33 of different classes and distributed all over the State. Of these one is a High School at Sangrur, three are Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Jind, Dadri and Safidon, two are Girls Schools and the remaining 27 are Primary Schools. The number of students of all ages rose from 791 in 1900-01 to 1,449 in 1910-11, *i.e.*, nearly doubled in 10 years. The Sangrur High School is a recognised school under the Punjab University, and was described by the Inspector of Schools in 1906-07 as the best of such schools in the Native States Schools that he had visited. The Lady Minto-Ranbir Girls' School at Sangrur has cost Rs. 95,000 in its buildings. Almost all the teachers in the schools are trained and certificated, the exceptions being only a few of the old ones in whose case long experience has served as training. Arrangements have been made for the teaching of Science and the Kindergarten system and Drawing have been introduced with the necessary apparatus. The expenditure on education has increased nearly 150 per cent. being now Rs. 26,484 per annum as against Rs. 10,865 formerly.

7. *Postal Department.*—Before the rule of His Highness there were only 8 Post Offices in the State, namely, 3 head offices, 1 sub-office, and 4 branch offices. Now all the old branch offices have been made into sub-offices and 11 new post offices have been opened, making 19 offices in all. The number of postal articles dealt with has increased as follows :—

(a) Despatches 439,314 in 1909-10 as against 221,983 in 1898-99.

(b) Receipts 449,914 in 1909-10 as against 235,708 in 1898-99.

Telephone.—The Telephone has also been introduced into the State during the present rule and 29 buildings at Sangrur and 4 at Jind have been provided with Telephone connections. The systems in the 2 towns are separate.

8. *Public Works Department.*—During this reign 19 new State buildings have been constructed at a cost of nearly 10 lacs of rupees. These buildings include the High School at Sangrur with Boarding House, the Lady Minto-Ranbir Girls' School, the Female Hospital and the Veterinary Hospital. A number of extensions and improvements in roads have also been added to the roads, which existed formerly, many of them being metalled at the same time. Another gain to the State under the head is the increase granted, under the decision of Sir Charles Rivaz in the volume of water to the State from the Western Jumna Canal. The increase was made from 285 to 343 cusecs, and was claimed by the State owing to the duty on Western Jumna Canal being reduced to 150 acres per cusec, while the State distributories had their duty at the rate of 175 acres per cusec per annum. Another increase of 10 cusecs has been recently sanctioned and it will raise the total quantity to 353 cusecs. This increased water-supply has saved several formerly unirrigated villages from the calamity of drought.

9. *Police Department.*—The Police Department has also undergone reorganisation and reform during this reign, and the expenditure of this department has increased from Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 48,000 per annum or over 25 per cent. Almost all the Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables of the State Police are trained in the Phillour Police Training School, the anthero and finger print impression system has been introduced, and the work has been reported as satisfactory by the officers of the Phillour F. P. Bureau. Criminal tribes have been put under surveillance and the assistance which the State Police has been affording to the Government Police has been acknowledged by the Inspector-General of Punjab Police. The relations between the State Police and the Government Police are very cordial, and meetings have been held attended by the Superintendents of Police of British Territories and of the Patiala, Jind and Nabha States to consider proposals for the suppression of theft and specially of cattle lifting. The practice of releasing prisoners on receiving commutation money for imprisonment has been abolished in Jind State and system of granting remission of sentence up to 3 months for good conduct has been introduced. To bring the administration on modern lines, Executive and Judicial Circulars are issued and the provisions of the Indian Penal Code have been introduced into the State in place of the old State Criminal Law, whose provisions were found to be not sufficiently comprehensive.

10. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—During His Highness' reign a good deal has been done towards the suppression of crime, and there is a marked decrease in the cognisable offences. The annual average of crime during the first ten years of His Highness' reign was 812 as compared with 1,934, the annual average for the ten years preceding, thus showing a decrease of 58 per cent. During the aforesaid decade there was only one case of presentation of counterfeit coin, and the State Police conducted the case so well that it received a reward from the District Court, Jullundur, as some persons were arrested in Jullundur District in connection with the crime. In the institution of cases there has been a decrease of 33 per cent. The promptness of the administration of justice is shown by the fact that out of 100 cases instituted 96 are disposed off in the same year. The average proportion of cases appealed against is 10 per cent. The number of cases of transfer of land has gone down, and the price of land has almost doubled.

11. *Trade and Commerce*.—There has been good progress made in the extension of trade and commerce. Effort has been made to increase the means of communication. Formerly there were only two Railway lines passing through the State; in the present reign a third line, the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, has been constructed at the cost of the State jointly with Malerkota State (which has one-fifth share in it), in order to connect Sangrur with Jind. This line in addition to increasing the facilities of communication has proved financially profitable to the State. The Darbar is now contemplating the construction of another line, to be called the Jind-Panipat Railway, which has been already surveyed and estimated. The Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway has stimulated the food-grains trade of Sangrur, and a grain market called Ranbir Gunj has been built, in which a Bank has been opened to give advances of money to the merchants of the Mandi at moderate rates.

There are four factories and mills in the State, namely, one ginning factory and one flour mill at Jind, and two flour mills at Sangrur. The cattle fairs have been increased from five to eleven in the year, and the number of cattles purchased and sold increased to 20,723 in 1909-10 from 16,130 in 1898-99. The income to the State from this source increased from Rs. 13,681 to Rs. 26,279 during the period.

12. *Telegraph Office*.—The Government Telegraph Office at Sangrur, though worked at a loss of Rs. 2,000 to 3,000 per annum to the State, is maintained for the benefit of the merchants and the convenience of the State work.

There are recently opened two more Government Telegraph Offices, one at Jind, another at Julana. They are not State Guaranteed Offices as that of Sangrur, but the Darbar has supplied accommodation for these two offices free of charge.

13. *Miscellaneous Reforms and Concessions*.—(a) The system of forced labour, or *begar*, has been entirely prohibited in the State. Any work done for the State or its officers is paid for at the bazar rates.

(b) The movement of Co-operative Credit Societies was started in the State in 1909, and during this short time there are established 28 Co-operative Credit Societies with the capital of Rs. 50,000.

(c) A Court of Wards has been established for supervising the estates of minors and safe-guarding their interests. There are at present 41 estates under this Court.

(d) A Geological Survey of the Dadri hills has been made, and proposals are under consideration as to how the hills can be made productive to the advantage of the artisans of the State.

(e) Debts of State subjects and demands of the State amounting to a total of Rs. 2,25,000 were remitted by His Highness on the occasion of the Coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII.

(f) When in 1899 the State subjects had to encounter the calamities of a famine, His Highness gave them relief liberally to the extent of Rs. 2,26,710 in taqawi, relief works, gratuitous relief, and medical charges. As a precaution against famine 172 irrigation wells have been sunk in the State territory during the present reign with the aid of the State grant.

14. Increase of Revenue.—Before November 1899 the average annual income of the State was 12 lacs of rupees. Since His Highness' investiture with ruling powers it has gone up to 16 lacs per annum. And notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure on the reforms and improvements above detailed there is a good State Reserve of more than 18 (eighteen) lacs in hand.

Area and Population.—The State has an area of 1,268 square miles with a population of 275,000 souls.

FAMILY HISTORY.

His Highness Raja i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur was born in 1879 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1887 on the death of his grandfather Raja Sir Raghbir Singh, his father Tikka Balbir Singh having pre-deceased Raja Sir Raghbir Singh. A Council of Regency carried on the administration of the State during the present Maharaja's minority. In November 1899 His Highness was invested with full powers and on the 1st January, 1909, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The ruling family of Jind has a common ancestry with those of the two other Phulkian States, Patiala and Nabha, from the celebrated Sidhu Jat, Phul Raja Gajpat Singh, founder of the Jind Dynasty, was Phul's grandson, and his daughter, Bibi-Rajkour, was the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The two immediate predecessors of Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, namely, his grandfather Raja Raghbir Singh and his great-grandfather Raja Sarup Singh, were both very remarkable persons. During the first Sikh War Raja Sarup Singh's contingent served with the British Troops and rendered every assistance in the matter of carriage and supplies. When the second Sikh War broke out in 1849, Raja Sarup Singh offered to lead his troops in person to join the British Army at Lahore, for which he was thanked by the British Government, though his services were not required. His loyalty was again conspicuous during the Mutiny of 1857-58. He occupied the cantonments of Karnal with 800 men and held the ferry over the Jumna at Bagpat, 20 miles north of Delhi thus enabling the Meerut Force to join Sir H. Bernard's Column. The Raja was personally engaged in the battle of Alipur, and received the congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief, who presented the Raja with two of the captured guns. His contingent ultimately took a prominent part in the assault on Delhi, scaling the walls with the British Troops and of their number several were killed and wounded. Raja Sarup Singh was the only Indian Ruling Chief who was present in person with the Army at Delhi, and he was further active throughout in sending supplies to the besieging force, in keeping open the lines of communication, and in preserving order in the districts adjoining his State. For these and other splendid services during those troublous times he received a fitting reward in the grant of the Dadri territory, covering nearly 600 square miles. He was also given 13 villages in Pergana Kularan close to the State Capital, Sangrur, together with titles, etc. Like other Phulkian States he received a Sanad granting him the power of adoption in case of failure of natural heirs and legalising the appointment of a successor by the two other Phulkian Chiefs in the event of the Raja dying without nominating an heir.

Raja Sarup Singh was a man as remarkable in his person as in his bravery and fidelity to the British Crown. "The stalwart Sikh Race," says a writer, "could hardly show a taller or a stronger man. Clad in armour as he loved to be, at the head of his troops, there was, perhaps, no other prince in India who bore himself so gallantly and looked so true a soldier." The Raja had been nominated a G. C. S. I., a few months before his death, which took place in 1864. He was succeeded by his son Raja Raghbir Singh, who was in every way worthy of his father. On the occasion of the Kuka rising in 1872 Raja Raghbir Singh rendered prompt assistance to the British Government. In 1876 he was made a G. C. S. I., and in the following year he received the honourable title of "Councillor of the Empress," and two guns were added to his salute as a personal distinction. He gave further proof of his loyalty on the breaking out of the second Afghan War in 1878, by furnishing a contingent of 700 troops who were employed in the Kurrum Valley and aided the British in holding the posts beyond the Indian border. In recognition of this service the title of Raja-i-Rajgan was conferred on the Raja of Jind in perpetuity while the officers of the contingent were suitably rewarded. Apart from his military services to the Crown, Raja Raghbir Singh was a most enlightened Ruler, indefatigable in his efforts to promote the prosperity of his people. He took special interest in the development of local arts and industries.

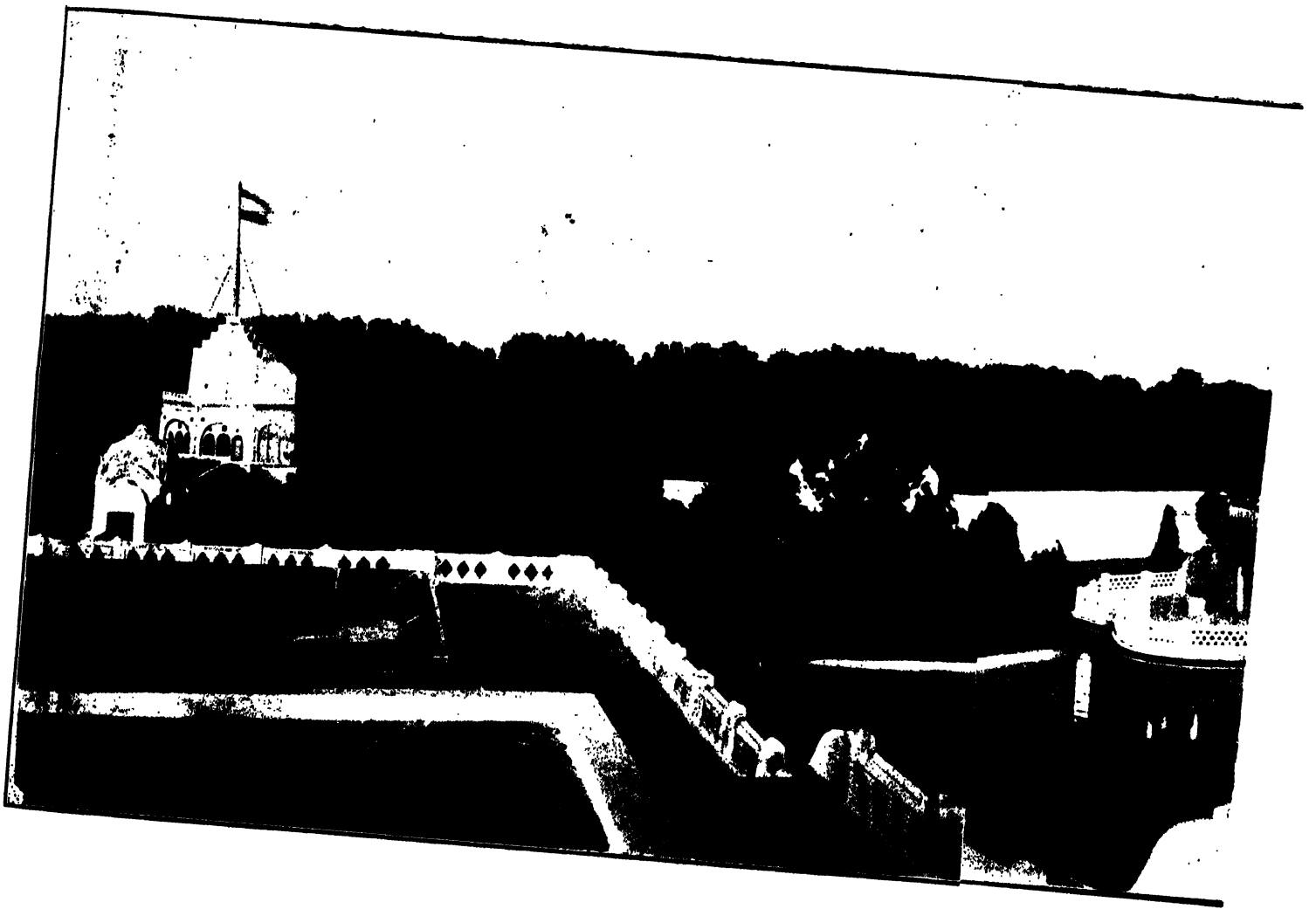
Raja Raghbir Singh died in 1887, and was succeeded by the present Ruler who has thus inherited the noblest traditions of bravery and loyalty. It was during his rule, a little before his attaining the full powers, that the Jind Imperial Service Regiment was sent to serve in the Tirah Expedition in 1897-98, when it fully maintained its reputation. Like his ancestor Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh has shown his devotion to the British Royal Family in many practical ways. He subscribed Rs. 50,000 towards the Memorial of the late Queen-Empress Victoria, remitted Rs. 2,25,000 due from his subjects in honour of the Coronation Durbar of King Edward VII in 1903, and has contributed one lac of rupees to the King Edward Memorial Fund. He also offered a donation of Rs. 25,000 as Sarwana on the safe return to England, after their visit to India as Prince and Princess of Wales, of Their Imperial Majesties. This gift has been equally divided between the Victoria Mary Girls' School at Lahore and the Minto Nursing Association.

The Maharaja of Jind ranks third in order of precedence among the Punjab Ruling Chiefs, *i.e.*, Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, &c., and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

At the 1911 Durbar at Delhi His Highness was awarded the hereditary title of Maharaja, and in honour of the above Durbar the State granted many boons to the subject, amongst them may be mentioned the following :—

- (a) remission of debts and demands to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000,
- (b) permission accorded to Mohamedans to give Azan (a loud call for the prayer),
- (c) addition of a Wing to the Victoria Golden Jubilee Hospital, Sangrur, to be called King George Coronation Wing,

held at Sangrur in February 1912 in celebration of



Raia Sarun Singh was a man.

and in honour of the Durbar held at Sangrur in February 1912 in celebration of the grant of the hereditary title of Maharaja, His Highness granted the following concessions :—

- (1) Free Primary Education.
- (2) Dane Ranbir Foreign Scholarship.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh has completed on 27th February, 1913, 25 years of his reign and his Silver Jubilee was celebrated with great eclat and on this auspicious occasion His Highness granted the following concessions to his people and the officials :—

- (1) The establishment of an Orphanage at Sangrur.
- (2) Remission of debts and other demands to the extent of Rs. 50,000.
- (3) Withdrawal of the old rule prohibiting Jains from building a Jain temple in the State.
- (4) Exemption from income tax to all State employees drawing less than Rs. 15 a month.
- (5) An increase of one rupee per mensem in the pay of men of Imperial Service Infantry.
- (6) A grant of one week's pay to the men of the local troops and Police.
- (7) The granting of Khillats and Sanads.
- (8) The introduction of a system of Kursi Nashins.
- (9) Donation to the Dharamsala of the Aitchison Chiefs' College and the Temperance Society of Amritsar.

His Honour Sir Louis Dane paid a visit to the State on this occasion and said in his Banquet Speech : “ In other departments the Jind Administration has always been well conducted and I may truly quote the old adage that happy is the State which in such matters has no history but one of peaceful and continuous improvement. The splendid Barracks, the excellent Veterinary Hospital, the High School and the Library which we saw this morning all bear eloquent testimony to the efficiency of the administration which is run on prudent and effective but not too lavish lines, we heard in the address and His Highness' reply at the Jubilee Durbar to-day what he has done, and what he proposes to do and it is a worthy record. Much of this success is due to the wisdom of His Highness in selecting a really good Chief Minister in Sardar Shamsheer Singh and supporting him steadily throughout. The choice of good agents marks the good Ruler, and in this respect His Highness need fear no comparison.”

His Highness is very popular with his subjects and this was marked by the enthusiastic reception given by the people to His Highness on his State Entry on the 24th February, 1913, and on the occasion of the Elephant Procession on the 27th February, 1913 (his Silver Jubilee day).

Chamba State.



CHAMBA IS ONE OF THE SEMI-INDEPENDENT HILL STATES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, having an area of 3,216 square miles and a population of 135,989 souls (1911). The capital, Chamba, is the only town in the State which is watered by two of the five great Punjab rivers, the Ravi and the Chenab, flowing through forests which are important sources of timber supply and revenue. These forests had been formerly leased to the

British Government, but were restored to the State in 1908 for five years as a tentative measure. The annual tribute paid by the State to the British Government is Rs. 2,225. The climate of Chamba varies with its altitude which ranges from 2,000 to 21,000 feet. In the lower region the climate is semi-tropical. In the higher region the summer is exceedingly mild. From December till March or April the whole valley is deep under snow and all communication is suspended. The country abounds in games of all sorts and is a favourite resort of European sportsmen.

The Rajas of Chamba belong to the Suryavansi line of Rajputs. The founder of the dynasty was Maru, who conquered the territory about 550 A.D. from the petty Ranas and founded the town of Brahmapura as the capital of a new State. The four principal present caste sub-divisions in the State are Brahmins, Rajputs, Thakurs and Rathis, of which the two latter may be regarded as one caste. They correspond to the three original sections of the Aryan community—Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya.

The present Raja, Sir Bhuri Singh, was installed in May 1904 by the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab on the abdication of his elder brother, Raja Sham Singh, on account of ill-health. For seven years he had discharged the duties of Wazir to his brother with such conspicuous ability as to earn the approval of the British Government.

This was shewn in 1902 when the distinction of C.I.E. was conferred on him. Highly cultured and of mature judgment, with wide administrative experience and an intimate knowledge of the State and its needs, Raja Sir Bhuri Singh has fulfilled the high hopes created on his accession. Among other improvements, a large number of public works has been taken in hand and the opening of a Museum, a public Library and Reading Room, containing the leading newspapers in English and Vernacular and a large collection of standard books, has been very much appreciated. In January 1906 His Highness was rewarded, for his good administration, with the distinction of K.C.S.I. by the British Government. In January 1907 he was invited to the Viceregal Durbar at Agra to meet His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, and in April 1911 to the Durbar held at Lahore by His Excellency Lord Hardinge. He was also one of the Government guests at Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty King George V in December 1911. The Raja ranks 15th on the list of the Punjab Chiefs and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR BHURI SINGH, K.C.S.I., CHAMBA.

Dharangadhra (Kathiawar).

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI GHANASHYAMSINHJI, DHARANGADHRA.

DHARANGADHRA is a first-class State in Kathiawar, whose ruler, the Maharana, is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. The present Chief Maharana Shri Ghanashyamsinhji was born in June 1888. His father, Maharana Shri Ajitsinhji, was invested by the British Government with the Knighthood of the Exalted Order of the Star of India (K.C.S.I.) in recognition of his enlightened rule and loyalty to the Paramount Power. After studying at the Rajkumar College, Kathia-



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI GHANASHYAMSINHJI,
DHARANGADHRA.

war, where he won golden opinions from his Principal and Professors, Shri Ghanashyamsinhji was sent to England at the age of 16 to complete his education. He studied at Cambridge for the Little-go and during his leisure made a special study of criminology. On his return home in 1909 he was appointed the General of the State Forces including the Police. On his father's death he was installed on the *Gadi* with full powers on the 3rd of March, 1911, and has, within a short time, won the distinction of being a wise ruler. He has overhauled the finances of the State and secured the affection of his Bhayats or Nobles. He has opened an orphanage and an asylum for the poor and the destitute, has founded scholarships to encourage the study of Arts, Science and Agriculture, and has ordered the erection of a separate dispensary to be styled "Maconochie Dispensary" to mark the event of his installation by Mr. Maconochie, Acting Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. He was one of the first-class princes in Kathiawar invited to attend the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911. With a view to make his Bhayats, Officers and subjects commemorate the most auspicious and unique occasion, he has issued a very big programme, including the addition of a "Coronation Operation Hall" to the "Prince of Wales Hospital" and the

foundation of two scholarships to be named the "Imperial Coronation Scholarships."

Jhalawar State.

(A PORTION LEFT OUT IN PART I).

MAHARAJ RANA MADAN SINGH, THE FIRST RULER OF JHALAWAR, died in 1845 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Pirthi Singh, who, during the Mutiny of 1857-58, did good service by conveying to places of safety several Europeans who had taken refuge in his State. On his death in 1875, he was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakhat Singh, of the Vadhwan Family in Kathiawar, who afterwards assumed the name of Zalimsingh. During his minority he was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere, which he left in 1883, and was invested with full powers in 1884. As, however, he failed to govern his State properly, he was first deprived of his powers in 1887, was again entrusted with them in 1892-94, and was finally deposed in 1896, whereupon a part of the State was handed over to Kotah, and the remaining portion formed into a new State of which Kunwar Bhawani Singh, son of Thakur Chhatra Sal of Fatehpur, and descendant of Madho Singh, the first Jhala Foujdar of Kotah, was selected to be the Chief by the British Government.

Nahan State.



SIR SURENDRA BIKRAM PRAKASH born on 14th November, 1867, died 4th July, 1911.

The Chiefs of the Nahan State were recognised Rajas by the Moghuls. The State claims a pre-historic existence. The great Raja Sir Shamsheer Prakash ascended the *gadi* in 1856, and was succeeded by his son Raja Surendra Bikram Prakash in 1898. Brought up and trained under the fostering cares of his illustrious father, he gave ample proof of his father's hopes being fully realised. Assuming the reins of Government he re-organised the whole system of administration and introduced



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR SURENDRA BIKRAM PRAKASH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

several wholesome reforms in every department. As the result of his cares and pains the State made considerable progress in every direction, justice, education, commerce, public works, sanitation and in everything tending to the good of the people and peace and prosperity of the country. Schools and Hospitals, both for males and females, founded, rules and regulations for every department of administration revised, Court of Wards started, old roads improved and new ones laid and kept in good condition, bungalows and sarais erected, measures for mitigating the severity of famine and checking the progress of plague adopted. Mule breeding and silk production encouraged, resulting in remarkable success, and bribery put a stop to, by increasing the salaries of the officers. He made every attempt to raise the moral and material status of his people and country. He held private Darbar twice a week, in one the officials were admitted and in the other the public were allowed to see their ruler. The right of hearing appeal was reserved for himself. Papers on different subjects received suitable orders in his own handwriting. The State might well be proud of its iron workshop, maintained on a grand scale and conducted under the managership of a special Superintendent. The State has always shown loyal attachment to the Crown. It assisted the Government in the Tirah and China expedition. His Highness was made K.C.S.I. and his brother Lieutenant-Colonel Bir Bikram Singh, C.I.E., in 1901. In 1902 the Maharajah was offered by Lord Curzon a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council which he attended in February 1903 and in January 1904. He was invited to attend the great Coronation Durbar held in Delhi on the 1st January, 1903, and was selected as one of the Chiefs to ride in the elephant procession which escorted the Viceroy and

the Duke of Connaught at their State Entry into the city. His brother Bir Bikram Singh was officially invited to take part in the Coronation Durbar in London and was selected as an officer of the Imperial Service Corps. Acting as Aide-de-Camp to Earl Roberts, he held a prominent position in the King-Emperor's procession on the Coronation day. His Highness was entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The State embraces an area of 1,108 square miles, yielding an annual income of Rs. 6,00,000 (six lakhs) and maintaining a force of 597 including Police. His Highness was married to the sister of the late Raja of Suket from whom he had two issues. Tika Amar Prakash, the heir-apparent, and a daughter. His Highness passed away in his prime of youth to the heavy loss of the State and the great lamentations of



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA AMAR PRAKASH BAHADUR.

his subjects and friends. May God preserve his successor, Prince Amar Prakash and prove him like his father to be a brilliant and successful ruler. In conclusion a reference to the good services of Sardar Narain Singh, the Chief Secretary of the State, will not be out of place. He has been serving the State faithfully for the last 35 years. He is an able officer of vast experience. He was on the recommendation of the Durbar made "Sardar Bahadur" in August 1910. The death of Maharajah Sir Surendra Bikram Prakash on 4th July, 1911, was naturally a heavy and unbearable shock, but the present Raja Amar Prakash bore it with courage and a spirit of resignation. The remains of the great Raja were carried in the funeral procession to the Railway station and on the 6th July received cremation on the banks of the Ganges at Haridwar. The Prince returned to Nahan on the 9th July. Although it was before due time, but in recognition of his ruling merits and abilities Raja Amar Prakash was installed to the *gaddi* by His Honour Sir Louis Dane on the 24th October, 1911. Owing to the mourning all public manifestations were avoided for a full year, but the foundation stone of the work of water-supply, a proposal of the late Raja, which was laid by His Honour. The late Raja was invited to the great Coronation Durbar at Delhi, but after his untimely death the Government invited Raja Amar Prakash, who received there the distinction of being introduced to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. On the great Proclamation day the young Prince showed his lineal attachment to the Crown by giving a liberal and sumptuous feast to the poor, sweetmeats to the schoolboys, and setting a number of prisoners free. The Prince is a good scholar in English and Persian and gives the bright hopes of following the steps of his great and illustrious father.



RAJA BHAGWATRAJ BAHADUR SINGH, CHIEF OF SOHAWAL.

Sohawal State.

COAT OF ARMS



OF
SCHAWAL STATE.

THE CHIEFS OF SOHAWAL ARE BAGHEL RAJPUTS descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and acquired extensive possessions. About the middle of the sixteenth century, Raja Fateh Singh threw off his father's (Amar Singh of Rewa) authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal and acquired extensive territory yielding an annual revenue of about 19 lakhs. To get Imperial recognition he presented himself to the Emperor Akbar and was conferred the hereditary title of "Raja." Another Chief of this House, Raja Sabha Singh, was similarly honoured by the Mogul Emperor Shah Alum and was given the privilege of carrying flag (Alum) and drums (Nakkara) and the command of 4,000 Infantry and 2,000 Horse. About the latter end of the 17th century the Maharattas and the Bundelas grew very troublesome and raided into the neighbouring tracts. It was during this period that the Sohawal Chiefs lost most of their territory, and the State was reduced to its present dimensions. The unsettled state of the country at that time offered a further opportunity to the subordinate Jagirdars to throw off their allegiance.

On the British occupation of Bundelkhand Amam Singh, the seventh Chief of Sohawal, was confirmed in his State on his tendering a deed of allegiance.

The title of "Raja" was conferred as a personal distinction upon Sherjang Bahadur Singh, the father of the present Chief, by Sanad on the 1st January, 1879, in recognition of his loyalty. Sherjang Bahadur Singh died on the 22nd November, 1899. He was succeeded by his eldest son Bhagwatraj Bahadur Singh. He is the eleventh Chief of Sohawal and was born on 7th August, 1878. The title of "Raja" was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1901, but it was made hereditary on 12th December, 1911, on the occasion of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty King George V at Delhi.

The present Chief is connected by marriage with the well-known Bisen Clan of Rajputs of Northern India and has two sons. The eldest son, Kumar Jagendra Bahadur Singh, aged about 12 years, is being educated in the Daly College for Rajkumars at Indore.

The area of the Sohawal State is about 300 square miles and contains a population, by the census of 1911, of 41,823. The gross revenue amounts to two lakhs or thereabouts, but about two-thirds of this have been alienated in rent free tenures and religious or charitable grants.

Kalsia State.

SARDAR RAVI-SHER SINGH BAHADUR, CHIEF OF KALSIA STATE.



SARDAR RAVI-SHER SINGH BAHADUR, CHIEF OF KALSIA. Caste, Sikh, Sindhu Jat, Solar Dynasty ; area, 168 square miles ; population, 55,910 ; income, 2½ lakhs. The founder of this State, Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, was Sardar of Kalsia. He conquered some ilaqa in the neighbourhood and some in Shām Chaurasi, Hoshiarpur District, and in 1760 possessed himself of the trans-Sutlej ilaqa, but died in 1775.

His son Sardar Jodh Singh succeeded him, conquered the ilaqa of Chachrauli and Bassi in Amballa, and Chirak in Ferozepur District, and died in 1817. He was a leading member of Kerora Singhia Misl, while assisting Maharaja Ranjit Singh in his wars. He was succeeded by his elder son Sardar Sobha



SARDAR RAVI-SHER SINGH BAHADUR, CHIEF
OF KALSIA STATE.

Singh, whose younger brother Sardar Hari Singh was married to the sister of Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala. This State came under the protection of the British Government by the agreement of 1809. From that time all the ilaqa on the other side of Sutlej, which came under the jurisdiction of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, had to be relinquished. The State has remained loyal to the British Government and assisted the latter in the war of Mudki and the Mutiny of 1857.

Sardar Lahna Singh succeeded on the death of his father in 1858 and died in 1869 leaving Sardar Bishen Singh, a minor. The management was entrusted to a Council of Regency. He was married to the daughter of Maharaja Raghubir Singh of Jind and died in 1883 at the age of 29. His son Sardar Ranjit Singh, aged 5, succeeded him and died on 24th July, 1908, at the age of 27.

The present Chief was born on 30th of October, 1902, and is the nephew of Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jind. Being a minor, the management of the State is entrusted to a Council of Regency with Sardar Sant Singh, E.A.C., as President, Lala Bishambhar Das and Munshi Naimat Ullah as Senior and Junior Members respectively.

The Chief has full administrative powers, except that of capital punishment which is referred to the Commissioner of Delhi who is the Political Agent of the State under the Punjab Government.

Jubbul State.



ANA BHAGAT CHAND, JUBBUL STATE, was born in 1888 and succeeded to the *Gadi* after the death of his elder brother Rana Gyan Chand in April 1910. This State is situated 45 miles north-east of Simla; its area is 288 square miles and population 23,727. The net annual income amounts to 2 lakhs of rupees in round figures.

The well-known family belongs to Chandra Bansi Rajputs and claims its descent from the ruling family of Sirmore which proceeded the present dynasty and traces its origin to Maharaja Bharat, a hero of Mahabharat. It is now known as Rathor. Rana Karam Chand, son of Maharaja Ugar Chand, was the founder of this State.



RANA BHAGAT CHAND, JUBBUL STATE.

This State has ever since been loyal and faithful to British Raj. The State has a free primary education and a dispensary. Rana Bhagat Chand is one of the enlightened Chiefs of Simla Hills, he is Diplomast of the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

He is a merciful, sagacious, benevolent and just Ruler, and his subjects are highly devoted to him. He has introduced numerous Administrative and Judicial reforms in almost all the departments with the help of his experienced and competent Prime Minister Thakur Sher Singh, whose services he has obtained from Government. Gyan dispensary in commemoration of late Rana is also under construction.

The States of Rawin and Dhadi are tributaries to this State.

Shahpura State.

RAJA DHIRAJ SIR NAHAR SINGHJI, K.C.I.E., SHAHPURA, RAJPUTANA.

THE PRESENT CHIEF RAJA DHIRAJ SIR NAHAR SINGHJI, K.C.I.E., OF SHAHPURA, belongs to the Seeshodia Clan of Rajputs, and is descended from Suraj Mal, a younger son of the Maharana of Udaipur, from whom he is 11th in descent. He was born in January 1854 A.D., succeeded by adoption in 1870. Since his succession to the *Gadi* there has been a continued success and prosperity in his reign, and the revenue also increased to a great extent. In his reign good many buildings, *i.e.*, Palaces, School, Boarding House and Kothis have been constructed. Works of public utility, such as tanks, etc., have been made, and thousands of rupees have been spent in buildings and tanks, etc. During the last 10 years the expenditure incurred under the following heads has been as below :—

	Rs.		Rs.
P. W. D. (Tanks and Buildings) ...	6,18,792	Hospital ...	29,606
School ...	35,700	Dharmada ...	43,462
Boarding House ...	35,953	Cotton Press ...	2,09,523



RAJA DHIRAJ SIR NAHAR SINGHJI, K.C.I.E., SHAHPURA,
RAJPUTANA.

In 1903 he was made a K. C. I. E., in April 1911 he went to England and joined the Coronation Durbar of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V. He has two sons, *viz.*, Rajkumar Umaid Singhji, heir apparent, and Rajkumar Sardar Singhji. Both of them received their education in the Mayo College, Ajmere, and had been to England.

The area of the Chiefship is 705 square miles, with a population of 63,497 according to the census of 1911.

The Chiefship maintains a military force of 26 Cavalry, 58 Infantry, 236 Police Sepoys, and 100 Jagirdars Sowars in times of peace and double the number in times of war and danger.



THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR BHAGWATI PRASAD SINGH, K.C.I.E., BALRAMPUR.

The Balrampur Raj.



THE 'HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR BHAGWATI PRASAD SINGH, K.C.I.E., MAHARAJA OF BALRAMPUR, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF OUDH, MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH, HONORARY FELLOW FOR LIFE OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY, CHAIRMAN, MUNICIPAL BOARD, BALRAMPUR, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, IS PERSONALLY EXEMPT FROM ATTENDANCE IN CIVIL COURTS, WHILST HIS RETAINERS ARE PERMANENTLY EXEMPTED FROM THE OPERATION OF ALL PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN SECTIONS 13 TO 16 OF THE ARMS ACT. He was born on July 19th, 1879. He was adopted in October 1883, by the late Maharani Indra Kunwar, senior widow of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Balrampur. He was educated privately at home under English and Indian tutors, speaks English fluently, also knows Hindi, Urdu and Persian. He was married in 1893 in the family of the Raja Sahib of Gonda, again (on failure of male issue) in 1909, the second Maharani, however, died in May 1911, without issue, and he was married the third time; succeeded adoptive mother, June 1893; assumed active management of his extensive property, July 1900 (on attaining majority); in November 1900 received the personal distinction of "Maharaja;" was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, June 1906; the title of "Maharaja" was made hereditary in the family in January 1909; has no male issue.

The Chiefs of Balrampur are sprung from a most noble Rajput stock, namely, the Janwars; and claim descent, according to a traditional family legend, from the great *Pandava* hero, Arjun, celebrated in the *Mahabharata*. They are now the largest landed proprietors in Oudh (owning over a hundred elephants) and their estates, which contain half-a-million of people, comprise more than a thousand villages (in the districts of Gonda, Bahraich, Partabgarh and Lucknow), and cover an area of about 1,300 square miles—equalling that of the Cooch Behar State, and approaching the area of the Grand-Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.

Family history.—The founder of the present Janwar family of Oudh was Bariar Shah, the youngest of six sons of a Sonbansi Chief, Raja Mansukh Deo of Pawagarh, in Gujarat, who was 41st in a direct line from Arjun, the *Pandava*. Bariar Shah joined the Imperial Army of Sultan Firoz Shah Tughlak to seek his fortune, and rose to the rank of Risaldar. In 1374 Sultan Firoz Shah made a pilgrimage to Bahraich to the shrine of Syed Salar, and was accompanied by the Risaldar, who was selected for the task of clearing the eastern portion of the district of the numerous gangs of lawless marauders which then infested it. This he accomplished with so much success that he was rewarded with the whole tract of country in which he had restored tranquillity and order.

In 1414 Bariar Shah took up his residence at Ikauna, Bahraich, and thus became the founder of the great family which has ever since provided lords for so many estates in the Gonda and Bahraich districts.

The title of "Raja," which was hereditary in the family, dated from the 13th century, if not from the 12th.

Seventh in descent from Bariar Shah was Ganesh Singh, who, about the middle of the sixteenth century, was the Raja of the ancestral estates. About 1566, his brother, Madho Singh (leaving the shelter of the ancestral roof) started on an expedition on his own account, and reduced a refractory tribe of Barhis (who then held the *tappas* of Chawalkhata and Payalpur, between the Rapti and Kuana rivers in the Gonda district), and founded a separate *Raj* and family. His son, Balram Shah, early in the reign of Jehangir, laid the foundation of the present town of Balrampur, and renamed the *pargana*.

Of the immediate successors of Balram Shah it is not necessary to speak at any length. In 1777 Raja Newal Singh ascended the *guddi* of Balrampur, and is remembered as one of the most famous warriors of his race. In 1836 his grandson, Raja Jai Narain Singh, died without offspring, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Raja Digbijai Singh, then a boy of 18, who afterwards won lasting renown on account of his distinguished loyalty and eminent services during the Mutiny. It is worth recalling the part that this good and true man played in those trying and troublous times.

The loyal services of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.—On the annexation of Oudh Raja Digbijai Singh loyally accepted the change of Government and the new order of things. "When the Mutiny broke out, Digbijai Singh, alone of all the Chieftains of the Division, never wavered in his allegiance to the British Power." The whole of Oudh was in a blaze; all the neighbouring chiefs had risen in revolt; the newly-established British authority had been overborne and supplanted by a rebel Government installed at Lucknow, which was issuing angry *ukases*, breathing fire and sword, against all and sundry suspected of sympathy with the English cause. The future was dark, and all the omens were against the continuance of the British *Raj*. The Raja thus found himself in a very dangerous and trying position. Many a man in his place would have preferred sitting on the fence, awaiting developments or remaining passively loyal. But no; uninfluenced by the pernicious example of his neighbours, and undeterred by the threats of the insurgent Government, and unmoved by the wiles, blandishments or protests of friends and foes alike: Raja Digbijai Singh never faltered for a moment in his adherence and devotion to the British cause, and threw in his lot, heart and soul, with the British Government, and was most actively and assiduously loyal in the faithful performance of his duty and the obligations which lay upon him in those times of storm and stress.

In February 1856 the kingdom of Oudh passed under the rule of the English Government; and Mr. Charles Wingfield (afterwards Sir Charles Wingfield) was appointed Commissioner of the Bahraich Division. He had for sometime anxiously watched the temper of the Company's troops quartered at the military station of Sikraura (now Colonelganj) and at the civil stations of Gonda and Bahraich; and it became apparent to him about the middle of May 1857, that they were ripe for Mutiny. Being a man of uncommon intelligence, and scenting danger ahead, he had already taken the precaution of putting himself in communication with the Raja of Balrampur, "in whose loyalty he had complete confidence," and had arranged with him that, on the breaking out of the troops, all the English Officers in his Division "should seek refuge with the Raja." Accordingly, on the 9th of June when the troops at Sikraura showed unmistakable signs of Mutiny, "Mr. Wingfield left the station in the evening on horseback, leaving everything standing in his house, and rode to Gonda." Perceiving that the sepoys at Gonda had also caught the prevailing contagion, Mr. Wingfield quietly left the station on the evening of the 10th June and, accompanied by the Civil Officers from Gonda and two Officers of the 2nd Oudh Irregular Infantry from Sikraura, rode on to Balrampur, where he and his party were most cordially received and hospitably entertained by the Raja. The party of Europeans who thus received the shelter of the friendly roof of the Raja of Balrampur numbered 19 persons and several children, in all some 30 souls. Besides Mr. Wingfield, the party included Captain Boileau, Lieutenants Campbell, Miles, Clarke and Hale, Mr. C. B. Owen, Doctors Kendall and Bartrum, Mr. C. Tucker, his brother-in-law, wife and family, Mr. Yeoward and family, Sergeant-Major Lynch, wife and family, Mr. Archer, Quartermaster-Sergeant Carr, an English clerk (name unknown), and some 10 or 12 children. After some days, however, Mr. Wingfield felt that to remain any longer at Balrampur (surrounded as the Raja was on all sides by deadly enemies, by mutinous soldiery and insurgent chiefs, who were all thirsting for English blood) would be to expose themselves unnecessarily to danger. Mr. Wingfield, therefore, determined to leave, and set out with his party under a strong escort of 500 staunch retainers, commanded by the Raja in person, for Bansi, the Raja of which place was a relation of the Raja of Balrampur. From Bansi the party proceeded to Gorakhpur, where they all arrived safely on June 26th.

In the trans-Ghagra campaign which concluded the Mutiny in Oudh, Raja Digbijai Singh joined the advancing British Force under General Sir Hope Grant in December 1858, rendering most valuable assistance in procuring supplies and accurate information of the movements of rebels, and remaining with it almost continuously till the last embers of the rebellion were crushed, and the insurgents driven helter skelter across the Jerwa Pass into Nepal on the 23rd of May, 1859.

It will thus be seen that "Raja Digbijai Singh maintained his allegiance to the last, and steadily refused to join the rebels or to recognize their rule." His "loyal behaviour," however, "exposed him to the hostility of the rebel Government at Lucknow, and a *firman* was issued dividing his dominions between his old enemies of Utraula, Tulsipur and Bhinga. At the same time the rebel Nazim (Mohammad Husain) was directed to burn down Balrampur and carry out the partition. He marched into the *pargana*, but though the hostile forces remained in opposite encampments for a few days, neither of them cared to attack the other, and the Government officer was soon called away by more pressing necessities."

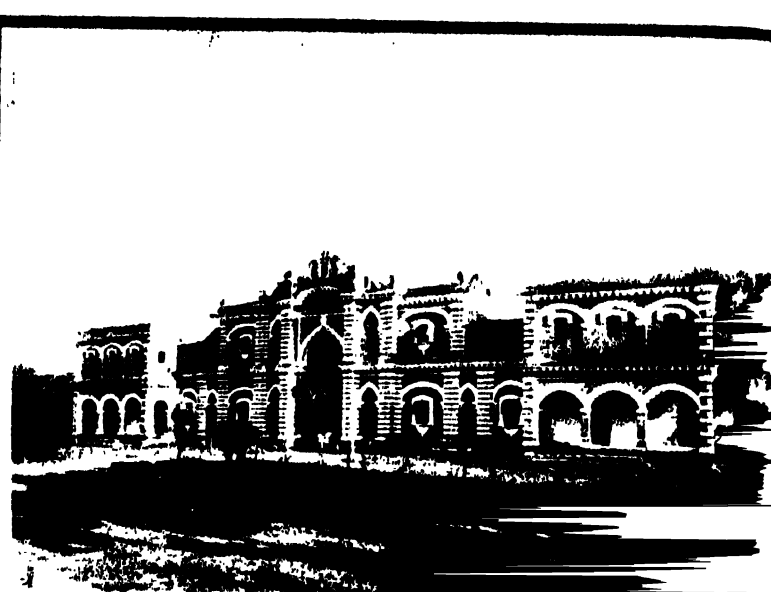
In the annals of the Mutiny there is no record of any individual Indian Chief who remained actively and unswervingly loyal throughout, risking his own life, honour and property, and of those near and dear to him; who rescued so many as 30 English lives from a cruel, certain death; and who joined the British forces in the field operating against the rebels, remaining with them till the conclusion of hostilities, and rendering very valuable assistance in arranging for supplies and obtaining authentic news about the rebels and their movements: except the noble and chivalrous Raja of Balrampur, Digbijai Singh.

For his eminent services, and unwavering fervent loyalty in extremely trying times, Raja Digbijai Singh received signal marks of the favour and appreciation of the British Government. Besides a handsome *khilat* and liberal revenue remissions for his life-time, he was granted the whole of the confiscated *pargana* of Tulsipur, in addition to large portions of the Ikauna, Charda and Bhinga estates in Bahraich; 10 per cent. of the Government revenue on his ancestral property was remitted, and the revenue assessed thereon at the first regular settlement of 1871-72 has been fixed in perpetuity. He also received the personal title of "Maharaja Bahadur;" while at Darbar held in Agra on November 20th, 1866, he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Honours flowed in upon him thick and fast, but the culminating distinction of a salute of guns was still to come; and it came to him some 20 years after the Mutiny when a great Imperial function was celebrated at Delhi. At the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on New Year's Day, 1877, on the occasion of the proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria as "Empress of India," he was granted the exceptional honour of a salute of nine guns. During the latter years of his life he was "actively engaged in works of public utility and benevolence," and in looking after the welfare of his tenantry. He was a courteous gentleman, a staunch friend, truthful, brave, God-fearing, having a high sense of duty and honour, obliging and benevolent, and, above all, a keen sportsman and a sagacious statesman—the like of whom is seldom seen in the India of to-day. A fall from an elephant during a tiger-shooting expedition hastened his death, which occurred in May 1882 at Allahabad. On his death he was succeeded by his senior Maharani, Indra Kunwar, who adopted as her son (in accordance with her husband's will) the present Maharaja Saheb, who is a relation of the late lamented Chief.

In May 1893 the distinction of a salute of nine guns accorded to the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur was graciously allowed to descend, by command of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress of India, "as a mark of Her Royal favour," on his widow, Maharani Indra Kunwar, who, however, did not long survive to enjoy the honour; for she passed away on the 28th of June the same year, and was succeeded by the present Chief.

Since he ascended the *gaddi* of *Raj* Balrampur, Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh has been trying to emulate the noble example of his illustrious sire, Sir Digbijai Singh, and to walk in his footsteps. In addressing Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh at the time of presenting a sanad to him (at a public Darbar held in Lucknow, 18th January, 1909), conferring on him the hereditary dignity of "Maharaja," His Honour Sir John Hewett, Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, was pleased to observe:—"You have proved yourself a worthy successor to the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh."

In June 1905, Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh gave the munificent sum of three lakhs of rupees towards the enlargement and reconstitution of the Canning College, Lucknow. "The ambitious scheme," wrote a writer in *The Pioneer* of 19th February, 1911 (in referring to the new Canning College buildings), "which has now come to fruition was made possible by the munificent gift of the Badshah Bagh property by Sir James Latouche and the generosity of the Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh of Balrampur, who gave a donation of three lakhs of rupees."



(1) MRS. ANSON HOSPITAL.

(3) POOR HOUSE.

(2) MACDONNELL ORPHANAGE.

In the same year (October 20th, 1905) he donated the splendid sum of three lakhs of rupees towards the Medical College, Lucknow, founded to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales to the United Provinces in December 1905. He thus set a laudable example to the Taluqdars and gentry of the United Provinces: inasmuch as, after the announcement of his generous contribution, subscriptions began to pour in a plenteous stream from all quarters—thus assuring the immediate success of the institution, the foundation stone of which was laid by The Prince of Wales (now King-Emperor George V) on the 26th December, 1905, and which is to bear His Royal Highness's honoured name as well as that of His Royal Consort. In replying to the Address presented on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the College, His Royal Highness—referring to the need of a Medical College—was graciously pleased to say:—"I rejoice to think that, thanks to the noble liberality of the Maharaja of Balrampur and of others whose names will be gratefully remembered by future generations, this great need will now be supplied." The College and Hospital are sure to prove a great boon to the people of Upper India.

His other notable donations have been Rs. 1,00,000 for charity to the poor at the time of his installation on the *gaddi*; Rs. 1,00,000 towards the All-India Victoria Memorial Fund; Rs. 50,000 towards the Provincial Victoria Memorial Fund; over Rs. 90,000 to the Balrampur Hospital (Lucknow), and also to various Dispensaries, and for plague expenses; Rs. 30,000 towards the MacDonnell Boarding House, Allahabad; Rs. 20,000 to the Allahabad Exhibition Fund, besides liberal contributions towards numerous charities and objects of public utility.



(1) LYALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
(3) L. C. SCHOOL (SCIENCE CLASS).

(2) SANSKRIT PATHSHALA.
(4) GIRLS' SCHOOL.

During the famine of 1907-08, which hit the northern districts of Oudh with dire intensity, the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Balrampur, with characteristic generosity and foresight, came to the rescue of his suffering tenants—thus setting a “noble example” to other landlords. He organized, on a liberal scale, relief measures on his “vast estates” in the Gonda and other districts at his own expense, feeding over 28,000 persons in the early and middle months of 1908, and undertaking 70 unaided works and maintaining two poor-houses. The whole cost of these relief operations exceeded five lakhs of rupees, and elicited the warm commendation of Government. At a public meeting held in Calcutta on 17th March, 1908, to inaugurate a Famine Fund, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Minto, who presided at the meeting, in the course of his speech, was pleased to say:—“There have been examples of princely generosity... .. whilst many Indian landlords, notably the Maharaja of Balrampur, are providing for famine relief in their own estates with admirable care and completeness.”

Here is a happy characterization of Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh by a writer in *The Pioneer* of 22nd January, 1911 :—"The present Maharaja, I believe, has the reputation of being a quiet, unassuming, well-meaning man, keenly solicitous about the welfare and happiness of his tenantry.....fond of manly sports, public-spirited and munificent in his benefaction.....and, above all, loyal to his finger-tips." He is of a retiring disposition and reserved with strangers. Those who have the privilege of knowing him intimately have the highest regard for him for his kindly and benevolent disposition.



(1) ARTILLERY LINES.

(2) PALACE.

(4) NILKOTHI PALACE

(3) PALACE (ANOTHER VIEW).

(5) ARMOURY.

Oudh has very often been called the "Garden of India;" and before the Mutiny it occupied a pre-eminent position among the provinces of India, chiefly because most of the sepoys of the Bengal and Bombay Armies of the East India Company used to be drawn from the kingdom of Oudh. Its most characteristic institution is its landed aristocracy, called the "Taluqdars of Oudh," who exercise a wholesome influence on the public life of the province; and it is principally due to their example and the good sense and intelligence of its people that—while many parts of the country have, within the last few years, been seething, more or less, with unrest—not a ripple of discontent has ruffled the placid surface of Oudh life. As its premier nobleman, and the leader of the loyal Barons of Oudh, Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh occupies the most representative and influential position in the province,

Publications :— “ An account of the Balrampur *Khedda* (1904-05 ”) (in Urdu).

Recreations :—Cricket, lawn tennis, billiards, chess, motoring, English military history, tiger shooting, elephant-*khedda* (i.e., elephant driving and catching by lassoing).

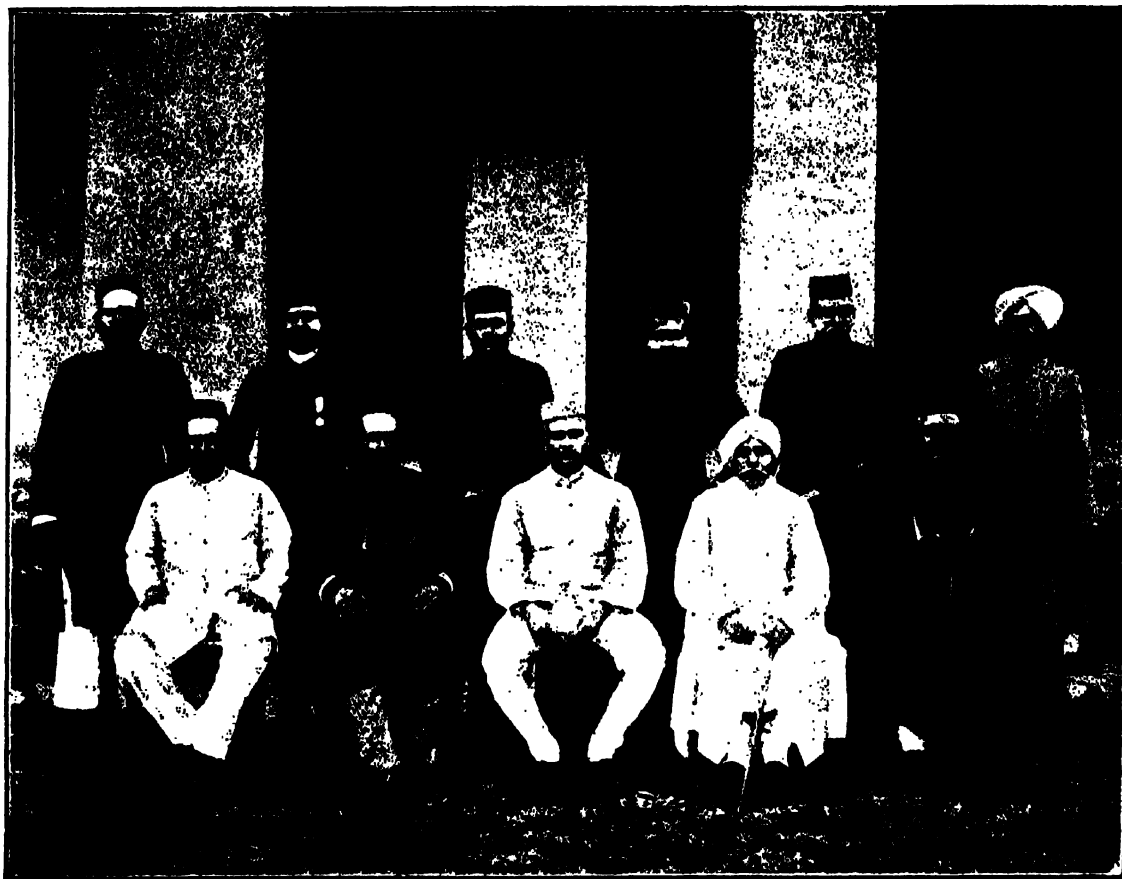
Address :—The Palace, Balrampur (Gonda) ; also Khurshed Bagh, Lucknow, and Ivy Park, Naini Tal.



PANDIT KANHAIYA LAL MISRA, B.A., PRIVATE SECRETARY

Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Misra, B.A., born in November 1866, received his education at the Bareilly College ; graduated in 1888 from the Calcutta University and entered Government service the same year ; has been Headmaster at Badaun, Bijnor and other places ; in 1898 was deputed by the Government as Assistant Tutor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Balrampur and in 1900 was promoted to the important post of Private Secretary to His Highness ; is a Municipal Commissioner and also an Honorary Magistrate ; holds a Durbar Medal. He has been selected Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board.

Pandit Kanhaiya Lal belongs to a most respectable Sanadhiya Brahmin family of Badaun. His literary qualifications and intellectual attainments are of a very high order. His courtly manners, transparent sincerity, honesty of purpose and regard for the welfare and happiness of others are the outstanding features of his noble character, and endear him to every one he comes into contact with. The office of Private Secretary to the Maharaja Sahib of Balrampur, which he occupies, is one of very great responsibility, and requires sound judgement, tact and discretion, all which qualities he possesses in an eminent degree. He not only enjoys confidence of his master, but the confidence, good will and regard of the public as well as of high European officials, the expression of whose opinion is on record.



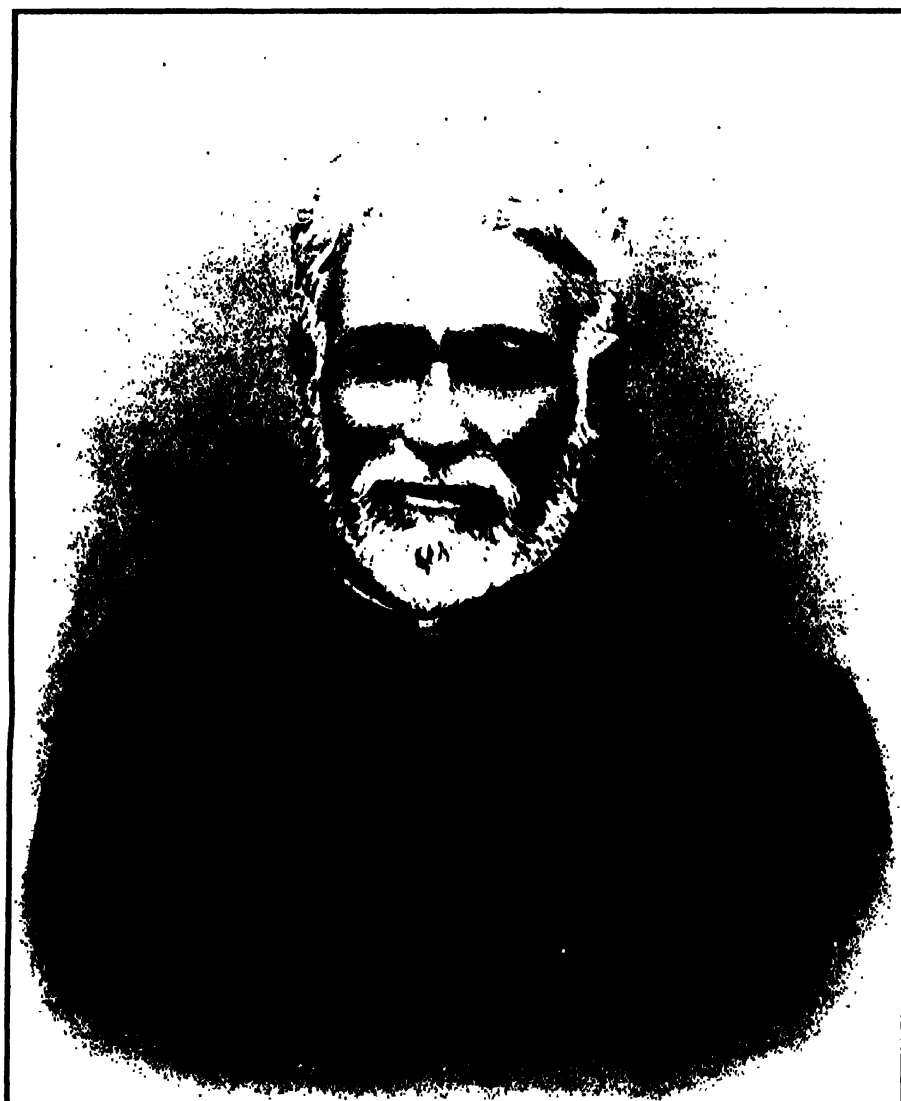
REVENUE AND OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE RAJ.

1ST ROW—*Standing (left to right).*

- (1) M. AMBIKA PRASAD,
Law Officer.
- (2) SYID HAIDER KARRAR
JAFRI, *Supt., Commis-
sariat Dept.*
- (3) M. HARDEO BAKSH,
Supt., Dehat Kham.
- (4) PANDIT GANESH DUTT
ACHARYA, *Forest Officer.*
- (5) B. INDRAJIT SINGH,
Armoury Officer.
- (6) BAKHSHI LAL BAHADUR,
Paymaster.

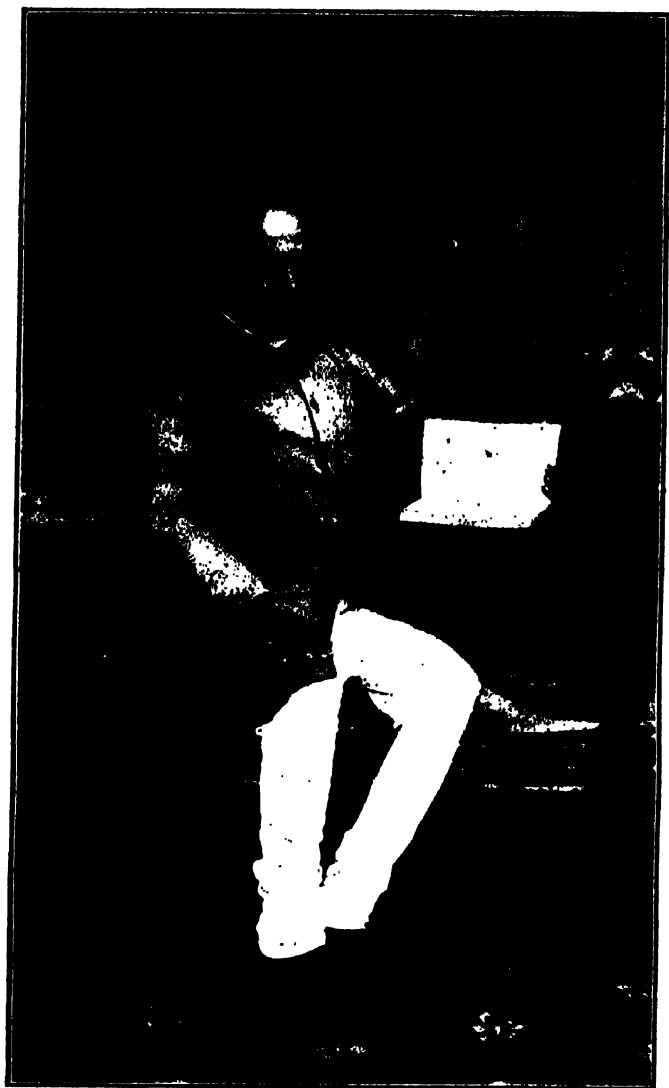
2ND ROW—*Sitting (left to right).*

- (1) BABU RAJ KUMAR GAN-
GULI, *Supt. of Works.*
- (2) B. MONI MOHAN BOSE,
Treasury Officer.
- (3) CAPT. RAMESHWAR DUTT
SINGH, *1st Assistant Manager.*
- (4) MUNSHI MADHO DAYAL,
Mir Munshi.
- (5) M. MAHABIR PRASAD,
Revenue Officer.



RAI BAHADUR LALA MADAN LAL, LATE MANAGER,
BALRAMPUR RAJ.

Rai Pitamber Das Bahadur, Manager, Balrampur Raj, Khatri, born October 1862; educated at St. John's College, Agra; served as Tahsildar, etc., North-West Provinces, till April 1885; Manager, Ward's Estates, Ajmere and Merwara districts, till November 1886; Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Ajmere, till April 1888; Senior Sarishtedar, Board of Revenue, North-West Provinces and Oudh, till April 1893; Deputy Collector and Magistrate, United Provinces, since then.



RAI BAHADUR PITAMBER DAS, KHATRI.

time of his great-grandfather, Dewan Nanak Chand Ji. The title was changed into "Rai" in the Moghal period in favor of his grandfather, Rai Nandan Singh Ji.

Father.—Rai Mathura Das served the British Government in high offices and in 1883 he was elected Chairman of the Municipal and the District Boards of the Agra District and was held in great esteem both by British Officers and the public. Villages granted for saving Europeans during Mutiny.

Brothers.—(1) Rai Bishamber Das is a retired Deputy Collector and Magistrate; (2) Rai Damoder Das manages the family property and villages and is an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner in Agra; (3) Dewan Bahadur and Rao Bahadur Balmakund Das, C.I.E., belonged to the Ajmere Commission. He was the Prime Minister of Alwar and Karauli States for a period of about 20 years.

Author of.—(1) Report on the Settlement of the Nemawar District; (2) Patwari Rules for the Indore State; (3) Rules for the Sadar, Supervisor and Registrar Munsarims (Kanungos) in the Indore State; (4) Rules relating to Collectors of Districts and Amins (Tehsildars) for the better administration of Land Revenue System in the Indore State; (5) Report on the Famine Administration in the Indore State and hints for administration of Famine or Scarcity in Future; (6) Rules for the administration of the Border System of Customs in the Indore State; (7) Hints of Excise Administration; (8) Other rules on different matters.

Services lent as Settlement Officer, Indore State, in January 1905. Promoted as Revenue Member, Council of Regency, Indore State, since beginning of 1908. Was chief Famine Officer for the Indore State in 1907-08. The administration was appreciated by the Indore Durbar, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. Officiated as Collector and Magistrate and as Deputy Commissioner twice before deputation to Indore State. Services recognized by title of "Rai Bahadur" in June 1910. Deputation to Indore State ceased on 15th June, 1912, owing to termination of minority of His Highness. On reversion, services lent as Manager of Balrampur Raj.

Great improvements were effected in the Land Revenue, Excise and Customs Departments Systems and large increases of State Revenues were obtained, while the contentment and happiness of the tenantry and the general public were secured. The other Departments on his portfolio, that is, the Commerce and Industries, the Municipalities and the Medical Department received their due share of encouragement and improvements and his work was invariably praised in the annual administration reports of successive years.

Family History.—Geneological table preserved from the time of Dewan Damoder Ji Bahadur, a Minister of Akber's court (in thirteenth degree). Ancestors held high positions of trust under the Moghal Empire and the distinction of "Dewan" remained in the family till the



EUROPEAN OFFICIALS OF RAJ.

(1) MRS. I. M. SHENTON,

Lady Doctor.

(2) MR. R. LANCASTER,

Supl., Electric and Motor Dept.

(3) MR. A. E. SHENTON,

Supl. of Stables.



MILITARY OFFICERS OF BALRAMPUR RAJ (INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY).

(1) MR. H. O. GADE,

Bandmaster.

Standing.

(2) PANDIT AJODHYA PRASAD PATHAK,

Captain, Artillery.

Sitting.

(3) BH. ADYA PRATAP SINGH,

Captain, Cavalry.

(4) MAJOR JAIRAJ SINGH,

Officer in charge of Army.

(5) BH. PARMESHWAR DUTT SINGH,

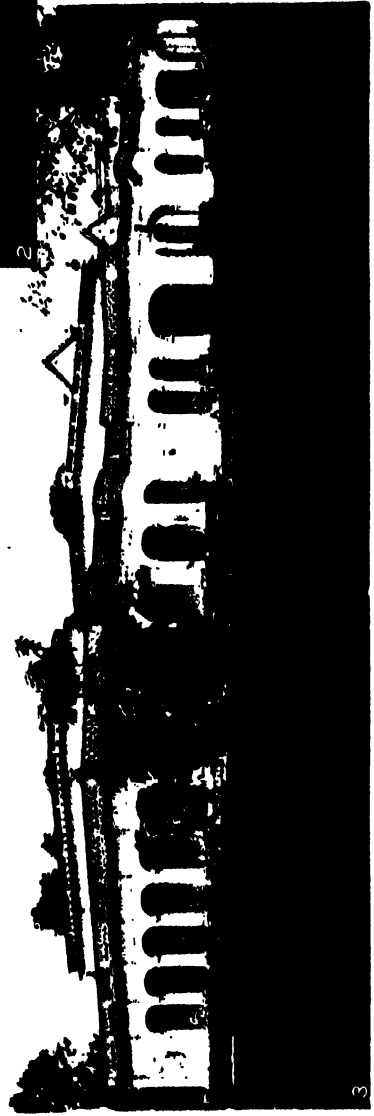
Captain, Infantry.



(1) BIJIPUR TEMPLE.



(2) STATUE HALL.



(3) GUEST HOUSE.



THE VIZIANAGRAM CHIEFS.

For Biography, see page 164, Vol. I.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA OF SANGLI.





HIS EXCELLENCY NAWAB MIR YOUSUF ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SALAR JUNG III,
PRIME MINISTER, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HIS EXCELLENCY NAWAB MIR YOUSUF ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SALAR JUNG III,
PRIME MINISTER, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).



HE TITLE "SALAR JUNG" STANDS FOR PATRIOTISM, LOYALTY, COURAGE, AND HIGH ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY. These qualities were conspicuous in Sir Salar Jung, the grandfather of the present holder of the title, and have descended, in no small measure, to his grandson.

The history of his, and in particular of his two immediate ancestors, is so essential to a proper understanding of the present position of the youthful subject of this sketch, and the future promise of his life, that a brief retrospect is naturally called for. The family claim descent from the famous Arab Sheik Ovais-a-Karani, who held the office of Superintendent of Endowments at Medina, and who settled with his son, Sheik Mohammad Ali, at Bijapur, during the reign of Ali Adil Shah (1656—72). Sheik Mohammad Baker and Sheik Haider, the sons of Sheik Mohammad Ali, held high offices at the Court of Ali Adil Shah, but being badly treated by the Prime Minister, they sought and obtained admission into the Imperial Service, and Sheik Mohammad Baker, subsequently obtained a transfer to the Deccan, where he was appointed Dewan of Tal Kokan. During the Viceroyalty of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah Bahadur, Sheik Mohammad Taki, the son of Mohammad Baker, was appointed Commander of the Garrisons of all the forts, and his grandson, Shamsuddin Haider, was given the title of Munir-ul-Mulk by Salabat Jung, made Dewan to the Government and later on Dewan to the Subahs of the Deccan. Since then the office of Dewan has been held by almost every member of the family. The title of Salar Jung appears to have first come into the family by the marriage of Ashja-ul-Mulk with the daughter of Dargah Kuli Khan, Salar Jung. He died in 1790, leaving four sons, of whom the third, Ali Zaman Haider Yar Khan, Ghaiyur Jung Munir-ul-Mulk III from whom the present members of the family are directly descended, succeeded to the titles of his father and filled the office of Dewan for the Deccan Subahs.

The title of Salar Jung was revived in Mahommed Ali Khan (eldest son of Munir-ul-Mulk), who married the daughter of a Persian nobleman descended from the Naishapur Saiyads, and the first fruit of this union was Mir Turab Ali Khan, afterwards Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., who was therefore really the third who bore that title; but inasmuch as by his distinguished services in after-life he shed lustre and dignity on the title, he is therefore commonly known as Salar Jung I. On the death of his grandfather, Munir-ul-Mulk, Siraj-ul-Mulk, Salar Jung's uncle, became Prime Minister and head of the family. Young Salar Jung was a delicate lad and his education was conducted with various interruptions till the age of 13. His uncle, who had no children, brought him up as his own son. Nawab Siraj-ul-Mulk detected the capacity of his nephew and sought his advice upon the many difficult questions coming up for solution in those troublous times. He died in 1853, and five days later Nawab Salar Jung, then 24 years old, was appointed Prime Minister.

Right nobly did Nawab Salar Jung fulfil the task of regenerating the State. The cleansing of the Augean Stables would have dismayed a man of even greater capacity but less determination, and not a few who knew Hyderabad as the most misgoverned State in India, believed that the task could not be accomplished. The secret of Nawab Salar Jung's success was great patience combined with love of truth. He abhorred extreme measures; his policy was a "wise and wary conservatism;" compromise and conciliation disarmed opposition; reform succeeded reform, but did not jar on the senses as an innovation,

In 1857 when the British Power in India was shaken to its very foundations, the important position held by Hyderabad may be gauged by the fact that the Governor of Bombay telegraphed to the Resident "If the Nizam goes all is lost." In the midst of this crisis, the Nizam Nasir-ud-Doula died and his last advice to his son Afzal-ud-Doula was to continue faithful to the English. Hyderabad itself was a seething mass of disaffection, but Afzal-ud-Doula and his Minister remained firm, although messages were sent to both threatening their lives. The energetic measures adopted by the Minister saved South India and earned for His Highness the Nizam the title of "Our Faithful Ally" and for Salar Jung "The Saviour of India." In 1869 Afzal-ud-Doula died leaving an infant son, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, the late lamented Ruler of this State. Nawab Salar Jung and Shamsul-Umara were appointed Co-Regents, the executive functions of the Government being vested in the former. In 1875 Sir Salar Jung proceeded to Bombay to represent His Highness the Nizam on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, and, having accepted the invitation of the Duke of Sutherland, a member of His Royal Highness' suite, to visit England as his guest, he left India in April 1876.

On his way to England, he visited Rome, and on his arrival in Paris he met with an accident which resulted in the dislocation of the hip-joint. When he arrived at Folkestone, being still unable to walk, he was carried ashore in an arm-chair by a party of sailors. He received a most enthusiastic welcome in England from all classes. As one of the leading London Journals remarked: "Our new guest is the man who, when Delhi had fallen and our Power was for a moment in the balance, saved Southern India for England." Sir Salar Jung's devotion and loyalty to his young Master was touching in the extreme and when, on the fateful 8th of February, 1883, the great Minister succumbed to an attack of cholera, His Highness, then about 17 years of age, burst into tears and refused to be comforted, while the entire population of the City seemed stricken with some sudden and terrible calamity. Thus ended the administration of one who had guided the fortunes of the State for nearly a third of a century. No master ever had a more devoted servant and it was indeed hard that he should have passed away before he could see installed, the very next year, the Sovereign whose interests he had striven to promote. Towards the end of 1883, His Highness the Nizam conferred the titles of Munir-ud-Doula and Salar Jung upon Mir Laik Ali Khan (eldest son of Sir Salar Jung I), who thus became known as Salar Jung II. He received a sound education first under private tutors and afterwards at the Nobles' School. The invaluable intercourse with his enlightened and accomplished father, added to a keen intellect and a natural disposition for the acquirement of knowledge, produced a man of high culture. In 1882 he visited England with his brother the Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, Munir-ul-Mulk, where they were entertained by the highest personages. In 1884 His Highness the Nizam was formally installed and after the Durbar invested Nawab Salar Jung with the Khilat of Prime Minister. A Consultative Council was soon after established, Nawab Salar Jung being first Member. In a special proclamation His Highness paid a high compliment to the new Minister and his lamented father.

In his many public speeches, Nawab Salar Jung II gave promise of high statesmanship. The cordial relations that had existed between his Royal master and himself suffered a check, however, which has been attributed to State intrigue, and in April 1887 the tension had become so great that Salar Jung resigned. He soon afterwards visited England, and as an acknowledgement of his undoubted talents, his administrative capacity and his loyalty, Her Majesty the Queen, with the full consent and approval of His Highness the Nizam, invested him at Osborne in August 1887 with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. There can be little doubt that such a generous Ruler as His Highness would, in time, have again utilized his services; but a career that once promised to be both brilliant and valuable to his country was cut short by an untimely death in July 1889.

Salar Jung II left an infant son, a month old, who now represents the famous house.

Mir Yousuf Ali Khan was born in June 1889 and is therefore 24 years of age. He was a delicate child, like his illustrious grandfather, whom he resembles in many points. Sir Salar Jung I met with more than one accident, Nawab Salar Jung III was nearly drowned at the age of five years; at the age of 13 he fell off his pony and broke his left arm; at 16 he broke his right arm at Football, and at 18 his pony rolled over him at Polo, and he was only saved from being kicked to death by having fallen in a depression in the ground; let us hope that there has only been a concentration of the accidents of a life-time within the 18 years. Sir Salar Jung began to grow robust after the age of 26, and probably the grandson will do the same. His physical education has been well attended to, and, although of slight build, he is wiry and keeps good health.

After the death of Sir Salar Jung II, the family Estates were placed under a Committee of Administration; but subsequently His Highness deemed it desirable to appoint a Commission to inquire into the finances of the Estates. Acting on the report of the Commission, His Highness abolished the Committee and appointed a Nazim who worked under the direction of the Revenue Secretary to the Government. The Estates, which were heavily involved at the time of the late Nawab's death, are now free from debt, His Highness generously paying off half the liabilities.

Immediately after the death of Sir Salar Jung II, His Highness conferred on his infant son the distinguished family title and he is therefore known as Nawab Salar Jung III, although he is really the fifth bearing the title. Nawab Salar Jung's companions were carefully selected from among the youths of respectable families. He is fond of all sports and up to the age of 20 played Cricket, Football, Tennis and Polo and was good at Tent-pegging.

At an early age Nawab Salar Jung was sent to the Nobles' School and private Tutors were also specially selected by His Highness the Nizam. Reports of his progress were regularly submitted to His Highness and to the Government of India. We gather from these reports that his scholastic career was regarded as "Nothing short of brilliant," and the Principal regarded him as "a boy of exceptional brilliance who could compare favourably with the pick of boys in any country." His entire school-life showed that he possessed "No small amount of resolution and firmness of purpose," traits which distinguished his grandfather.

The Estates which comprise an area of 1,480 square miles and include the famous caves of Ajanta, have a population of more than 200,000 and are provided with 10 Law Courts and 3 Jails. The revenue of the Estates amounts to nearly 12 lakhs of rupees a year. It is to this noble heritage that Nawab Salar Jung III has succeeded.

On the 9th March, 1912, His Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to invest him with full administrative power over his large estates, which till then were under the supervision of the Government.

On the 11th July, 1912, there was great excitement in Hyderabad, when the news quickly spread that His Highness the Nizam had accepted the resignation of his Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E., and had been graciously pleased to appoint Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur to the office. The young nobleman was summoned to the Palace where His Highness announced his decision. The same day the following Firman was issued:—

"As Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur has applied for six months' leave and has expressed his desire to be relieved of the responsibilities of Prime Ministership, it is hereby ordered that six months' leave have been granted to him and that he has been relieved of his duties of Prime Minister, but he will

continue to be Peshkar as usual. Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur has been appointed officiating Prime Minister for the present and on probation for three years or until fresh orders issue. In order to enable him to discharge the responsible duties of this high office expeditiously and to obtain experience therein, Nawab Imud-ul-Mulk, C.S.I., has been appointed, until fresh orders, his Special Adviser, that he may help and advise him. The officiating Prime Minister will have all the powers that have been conferred upon the permanent Prime Minister by the Khanooncha and the Regulations framed thereunder and the orders in force from time to time. All noblemen, gentlemen, jaghirdars, officers and subjects and other residents are hereby enjoined to obey and fully carry out the orders of the officiating Prime Minister, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur."

In the evening a grand Banquet was given by His Highness at the King Koti Palace in celebration of his Birthday anniversary. The Hon'ble the Resident, Colonel A. F. Pinhey, in proposing the health of His Highness, referred to the change of Ministers in a felicitous speech, in the course of which he said "There have been great happenings in Hyderabad to-day. I must not talk politics or enter into the merits of the momentous decision at which His Highness has arrived ; but I think we may be permitted not only to express our sincere regret at the departure, from official life, after a long and eventful career, of our old friend Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad, but also, at the same time, congratulate, most heartily, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur on his appointment as Minister. Salar Jung ! What a name to conjure with in Hyderabad !! He has everything in his favour to start with ; youth, a historical and honoured name and an unblemished character. I see no reason why he should not meet with as much success, or even more than his distinguished grandfather ; and, in congratulating him, we can, at the same time, congratulate His Highness on the wise and popular choice which he has made."

There can be no question that the appointment of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur to the Prime Ministership has been received with the liveliest satisfaction by all castes and creeds in the Dominions. The name is a household word, for there are many still remaining who can recall the benignity, amiability, *bon homie* of the great Minister, and it will be no cause for wonderment if the words of the Honourable the Resident prove to be prophetic.





AWAB MOHSIN BIN SALEH BARK JUNG, BARK-UD-DOWLA BAHADUR, A DISTINGUISHED NOBLE OF HYDERABAD, IS AN ARAB BY DESCENT AND BELONGS TO THE RENOWNED TRIBE OF HAMIR YAFAI QUITI.

During the reign of His Highness Nasir-ud-Dowla, Raja Chandulal, the Prime Minister, invited his grandfather Nawab Oomer Bin Awad Janbaz Jung Shamshir-ul-Mulk from Nagpur and appointed him to the command of 1,200 Arabs. On the death of Nasir-ud-Dowla in 1273 H. his son Afzal-ud-Dowla succeeded him, but Mubarak-ud-Dowla, Afzal-ud-Dowla's younger brother, revolted, claiming the throne for himself. In the struggle that ensued Janbaz Jung espoused the cause of Afzal-ud-Dowla, escorted him safely to the Fort of Golconda and ultimately quelled the rebellion. In acknowledgement of these valuable services he was greatly honored by his master, Nawab Afzal-ud-Dowla Bahadur who used to pass by his house on the occasion of *Juloos* procession, and there accepted the customary *nazar* from him and presented him with two breads in return with his own hands.



NAWAB MOHSIN BIN SALEH BARK JUNG BARK-UD-DOWLA BAHADUR.

Janbaz Jung was one of the wealthiest man of his time in Hyderabad, and the fortune he had amassed was so great that he was able, as he once avowed to his royal master, to fill up entirely with one coin the *Gulzar Hauz*, a large fountain situated in the central part of the city.

On one occasion in 1252 H. serious disturbances arose between the Sikhs and the Arabs, and it was owing to his leadership that the Arabs came out triumphant in the struggle.

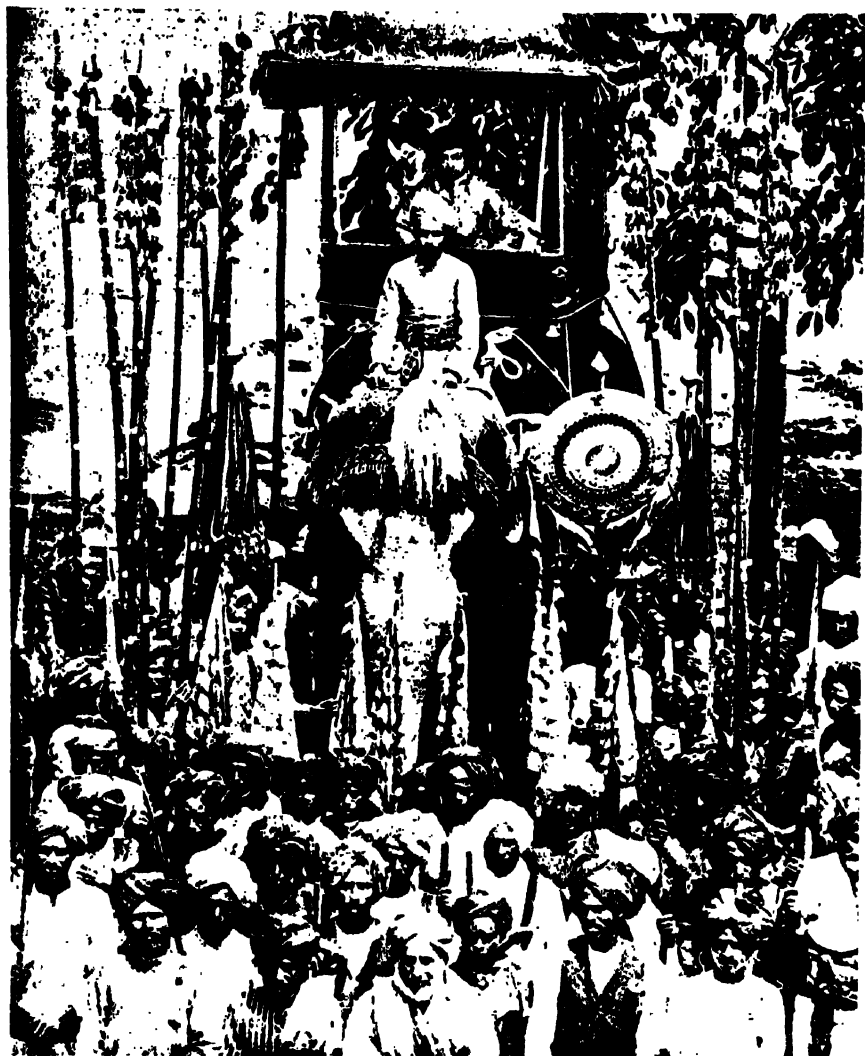
Nawab Saleh Bin Oomer Bark Jung, the 3rd son of Janbaz Jung, was a brave and courageous man and like his father devoted loyal to the ruler of Hyderabad. He held a very exalted position at the court of Afzal-ud-Dowla. He put down the revolt of Kalandar Beg by killing him and capturing his gang. When the Sikhs clamoured for their arrears and put Raja Bhagvandoss Haridoss, the State Sowkar, into custody, he paid off the mutinied soldiers two lakhs of rupees and released the Sowkar. Once he paid several lakhs of rupees to the Sowkars of Begam Bazaar when they were on the point of bankruptcy. He took a leading part in a fight which took place between the Arabs and the Rohillas. Immediately after the death of Afzal-ud-Dowla, the foreign nationalities in the city raised a tumult, and took hold of the main entrance to the City from the Afzal Gunj Bridge. The Resident was going to see Sir Salar Jung, but finding that the rebels were ready to fire upon him he retreated to the Residency. Sir Salar Jung was extremely anxious to meet the Resident. He deputed Bark Jung to escort the Resident safely to his palace and then back to the Residency, which duty he discharged to the entire satisfaction of both Sir Salar Jung and the Resident.



NAWAB MOHAMED OOMAR KHAN BAHADUR "WAFI."

His achievements were not confined to the Hyderabad State alone. For in his own country Arabia, he subdued the Mockalla and Shaher State, lying on the coast of the Red Sea and maintained peace by contracting friendly relations with the British Governments by whom he was honoured with the salute of 11 guns.

As he was too busy in Hyderabad and could not sever his connection with Hyderabad State, he appointed his brother Shamshir-ul-Mulk to govern the newly-acquired territory of Mockalla and Shaher, with the consent of the three brothers, stipulating, however, under the signature of Sir Salar Jung that Shamshir-ul-Mulk should take half the revenue by way of remuneration, but on his death his descendants should have no claim at all on the estate.



NAWAB MOHAMED UMER OF ZULUL-LANGAI PROCESSION.

shir-ul-Mulk regarding his estate in Arabia and the matter was referred to Lord Curzon. The Governor-General in Council decided that each should share half the estate.

Bark-ud-Dowla is a prudent and wise nobleman, and is very popular. He is straightforward, wealthy and ever ready to serve his master. He has a large landed estate.

NAWAB MOHAMED OOMER KHAN BAHADUR "WAFI," SON OF NAWAB BARK-UD-DOWLA, was born on the 30th November, 1892 A.D. Before he was 8 years old, he had completed the study of *Quran* and *Deeniya* and taken to Persian in which he soon acquired proficiency. Arabic is his mother tongue. He is a poet, and his poetry is greatly admired for its elegance. He is also a novelist and is the author of many books. He is fond of learning different languages and applies himself closely to that pursuit. He is well versed in military arts, is a good shot, a skilful hand in tent-pegging and polo. He has a taste for photography and is very fond of travelling.

His father falling ill in 1324 H. petitioned His late Highness to permit his son to join the *Lungar* procession in his stead. The permission was granted and since then this honourable duty has devolved on Nawab Mohamed Omer Khan.

He married Nawab Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk's daughter on the 17th Rabi-ul-Awal 1327 H.

During the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to Hyderabad in 1328 H. and that of His Excellency Lord Hardinge in 1329 H., he was honoured with an invitation to the Durbar and dinner.

He was present in the Delhi Durbar, 1911 A. D., by order. He is discharging his father's duties and "Karkhana, Jamiyat and Jaghirs" by order of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad since last three years.

He has got estate worth lakhs of rupees in Bombay.

Bark Jung, the subject of this article, was only about 15 years old when his father died and consequently was brought up by his uncle Shamshir-ul-Mulk. But the relation between the uncle and nephew did not continue for a long time and an event occurred on the 10th Moharrum 1302 H., which brought about their separation. Shamshir-ul-Mulk happened to quarrel with Akber Jung, the City Kotwal. Many policemen were killed and all the police outposts were occupied by Arabs. For a time it seemed as if Hyderabad were under the sway of Arabs. But soon afterwards Afsur-ul-Mulk took Shamshir-ul-Mulk's son Galib with him, drove the Arabs from the outposts, and restored order in the City. Shamshir-ul-Mulk was fined one lakh of rupees and deported. The young Bark-ud-Dowla was taken under the *protege* of the Government and was treated with great respect. Sir Salar Jung's palace known as *Baradari* was given for his residence.

The title of *Khani*, *Bahaduri* and Bark Jung and the munsab of 3,500 and 2,500 Sowars with *Alam*, *Nakhara Alamari* and other ensignia were conferred upon him.

On His late Highness' 40th Birthday in 1323 Hijri, he was honoured with the title of Bark-ud-Dowla.

A quarrel arose between him and Sham-

RAJA NARSINGGIRJI BAHADUR, HYDERABAD.



RAJA NARSINGGIRJI BAHADUR, a millionaire and a leading citizen of Hyderabad, belongs to the highly meritorious order of Dasnam Gosavies, who are the followers of the great Sankara Charya and His Adwait School (Monism), Profess Celebacy and Propagate their line by the adoption of boys from any of the three higher Castes.

The original representatives of the line to which the subject of this sketch belongs resided at



RAJA NARSINGGIRJI BAHADUR, HYDERABAD, AND 2 DISCIPLES PRATABGIRJI AND DHANARAJAGIRJI.

position and great influence at court however aroused the jealousy of his fellow tradesmen and officials, and ultimately cost him his life (1857) most of his wealth. His three successors Manohargirji, Shivramgirji and Jespathgirji were men of humble pretensions, but the fourth, the late Raja Gyangirji, who came in possession of the estate in 1876 A.D., was a man of exceptional ability and tact. By dint of energy he greatly augmented his wealth and soon rose to one of the richest men of the city. As a mark of personal distinction he and his disciple son Raja Narsinggirji Bahadur were honoured with the title of Raja Bahadur in 1316 Hijri on the *Salgira* day (birthday) of His late Highness the Nizam Sir Mahboob Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. He died of diabetis in A.D. 1905 at an advanced age of 62.

Raja Narsinggirji Bahadur has succeeded to the estate and business of his spiritual father which he has vastly increased by his resourceful and able management. He owns a mill called "Narsinggirji Mill" at Sholapur worth about sixty lakhs of rupees, and also the well-known "Watson Hotel" and "Watson's Annexes" at Bombay, the latter called after him "Narsinggirji Mansion. Among other landed estates he has purchased the Zamindari of Pamur in the Madras Presidency, formerly belonging to the

Gandhari in Northern India until the time of Gulabgirji. Mahant Jivangirji, who succeeded Gulabgirji, emigrated to Poona in the early rule of the Peshwas, and settled in Somawarpeth with his disciple Mahant Bhagwan girji. These Mahants lived there in peace, when the misrule that accompanied the sack of Poona by Yeshwant Rao Holkar in A.D. 1801, drove Mahadeogirji, the disciple of the latter, to seek refuge in Hyderabad. Balramgirji, Keshavgirji and Manrajgirji followed in succession, the second of these alone being dignified with the title Mahant. Umeraogirji, the fourth in spiritual descent from Mahadeogirji, amassed considerable fortune by trade and rose to eminence and esteem at the court of His Highness the Nizam. He advanced large sums of money to Government and whenever the State troops demanded arrears of their pay and threatened the peace of the city, he averted catastrophe by paying off the mutinous soldiers. His unique

Raja of Calastry, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 1,50,000. He is a man of great business capacity and princely charities. His charities are not confined to this State only, but munificently extended outside the Province. He contributed Rs. 1,500 for "Victoria Memorial" and Rs. 1,500 for "Edward Memorial," and gave a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 for the construction of an Operation Hall to be designated as "Narsinggirji Ward" in Lady Dufferin Hospital at Sholapur. On 30th November, 1910, he was elected as Member of the Royal Society (London) for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. He has been a Member of the Hyderabad Municipality and also of the Legislative Council of His Highness the Nizam's Government. He was one of the guests who were honoured with invitation to the last Coronation Durbar at Delhi. He has adopted as disciples two boys Partapgirji and Dhanarajgirji, who were formerly brothers and are now brother disciples. The former, elder of the two and heir to the estate, has been carefully educated under the superintendence of Mr. E. A. Seaton, M. A., the late Principal of the Nizam College.

KISHEN RAO, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, MUSHEER-I-DECCAN, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).



KISHEN RAO, THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "MUSHEER-I-DECCAN," IS A NATIVE OF AURANGABAD, and was born in 1869. His natural inclination and aptitude for journalism were so strong that, as soon as he left the school, he took to the study of printing and newspaper writing with great interest and energy, so that in the year 1887 he commenced to edit an Urdu Weekly under the name of "*Deccan Punch*." In the year 1892 the said paper assumed its present name of *Musheer-i-Deccan*, but continued to be weekly down to the end of April 1897, when it was made a daily paper.



KISHEN RAO, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

This paper is specially devoted to Hyderabad affairs, and its opinion relating to Hyderabad matters, has often been proved useful and acceptable. It is regarded as an impartial organ between the public and the Government of Hyderabad, and is referred to in glorious terms in the Administration Report of that Government. As a token of their special recognition the Government of His Highness the Nizam purchase many copies of this paper and distribute them among their various schools and offices. From its very commencement down to the present moment it has been uniformly considered the leading and most important paper in Hyderabad. It has spread civilization throughout the country, and the sweep it has attained in reforming the ideas of its people is really a matter of congratulation.

RAI SAHIB DIWAN AMAR NATH, C.I.E., CHIEF MINISTER OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.



RAI SAHIB DIWAN AMAR NATH BELONGS TO THE WELL-KNOWN DIWAN FAMILY OF EMINABAD, which has long settled in the Land of the Five Rivers and has acquired an almost historic name by the important part it has played in the growth and development of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Since the foundation of the present Raj by Maharaja Gulab Singh various members of the family have filled high posts of trust and responsibility in the State, and it has practically monopolized the office of Diwan or Prime Minister, shaping and organizing in a material way the administration in all its branches.

The family was founded by Rai Ugarsen of Bikanir who was Peshkar or Secretary to the first Moghul Emperor, Babar. While accompanying the Emperor on one occasion on a visit to the Punjab, Rai Ugarsen married amongst the Kanungo Kathris of Eminabad in the Gujranwala District and settled there. Diwan Bishen Dass, one of the descendants of Ugarsen, was employed as a writer under Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His son Amir Chand became the Karkun or Managing Agent of Raja Gulab Singh in the Bhiwal Ilaka, and was afterwards made the Madar-ul-Muham of Jammu when that territory came into Maharaja Gulab Singh's hands. On his death in 1836 his son Diwan Jawala Sahai succeeded him as Prime Minister and worked in that capacity for nearly 30 years, rendering important services to the British Government as the accredited agent of the Maharaja. His

active loyalty during the Sepoy Mutiny received the special acknowledgments of the Viceroy, in the suppression of which his younger brothers Diwan Hari Chand and Diwan Nihal Chand were ordered to take

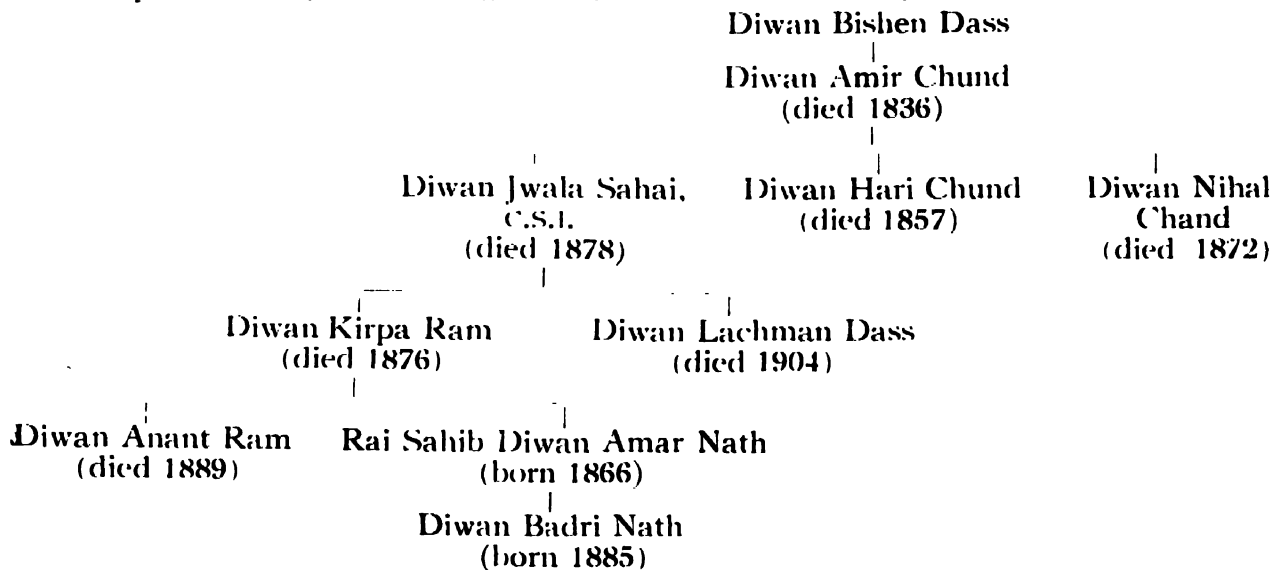


RAI SAHIB DIWAN AMAR NATH, C.I.E., CHIEF MINISTER OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

part at Delhi. He was made a Companion of the Star of India in 1875. His son Diwan Kirpa Ram held the office of Diwan till his death in 1876. He was an Oriental Scholar of high repute and was the author of several Persian books, including a history of Kashmir and the Gulab-Namah, or history of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Diwan Kirpa Ram initiated many important measures of reform for the spread of education, establishment of hospitals, opening of thoroughfares, the introduction of silk and other industries, and the improvement of the system of the revenue collection. Kirpa Ram was succeeded as Diwan by his son Anant Ram, elder brother of the subject of this sketch, who held the office for ten years.

Diwan Amar Nath was educated under the able and careful guidance of his brother Diwan Anant Ram, and won special distinction for literary attainments in the Persian language. After completing his education he was given practical training in the different branches of the administration and State politics and soon became a favourite of His Highness the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh. He was employed in the State service in different capacities and by his zeal, hard work and ability soon won esteem and attachment of all. He was appointed Governor of Jammu in 1893, and was given a seat in the State Cabinet first as Home Minister and then as Foreign Minister. In 1909 on the demise of the late General Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., the portfolio of the Chief Minister was conferred upon him as hereditary Diwan of His Highness and is still held by him. Diwan Amar Nath holds an hereditary jagir from the Kashmir State, which was conferred on his grandfather, the late Diwan Jwala Sahai, C.S.I., and his descendants in perpetuity in addition to an allowance of Rs. 4 per thousand of the collected revenue. Besides this he enjoys a jagir granted by the British Government, in the Gujranwala District of the Punjab, in perpetuity for the services rendered by his family at the time of the Mutiny.

Diwan Amar Nath takes great interest in the social advancement of his community and has founded several useful institutions, including a High School, a Boarding House, and a Dispensary at Eminabad, the seat of his family. In recognition of his good services in the Kashmir State, especially as Chief Minister to the present Maharaja, the high distinction of C.I.E. was conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. His son Diwan Badri Nath is a promising youth, and has won high distinction. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin, he is an M.A., LL. D., and a Member of the English Bar. He is at present Private Secretary to His Highness. A genealogical tree of the family is given below :—



MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGHJI SAHIB OF JODHPUR.

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MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGHJI SAHIB OF JODHPUR was born 8th June, 1865; is a Jodha Rathore and youngest son of the late Maharaja Takhat Singhji Sahib, G.C.S.I., of Jodhpur; is the youngest brother of His Highness Maharajadhiraj Major-General Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., A.-D.-C., Regent of Jodhpur, and grand-uncle of the present Maharaja; joined the Mayo College on November 23rd, 1875, at the age of 10 years and 5 months, where he studied for

nearly 10½ years. He was the first student from the ruling family to join the College. His College career was distinguished by the award of 23 prizes. He received the Viceroy's gold medal for exemplary conduct and marked progress, two silver medals for good conduct and a third for the highest aggregate Entrance class marks, and 18 other prizes.

He is a fine sportsman and takes great interest in polo and has taken part in several polo tournaments with the 1st Jodhpur team.

The number of villages which Maharaj Sahib enjoys in Jaigar is 8, and their annual yields Rs. 37,000.

He has subscribed to the Jaswant and Hewson Hospitals at Jodhpur. Has been Honorary Squadron Officer of the Sardar Risala. Has held the post of Assistant to the Musahib Ala or Prime Minister on a salary of Rs. 12,000 a year till 1902. The Customs Department was under his direct control, the revenue of which has greatly expanded due to the close and effective supervision he exercised. For his rare qualities of head and heart and his mature experience of the State he has been selected by the Supreme Government to be the Vice-President (Senior Member) of the Council of Regency which was organised at the demise of His Highness the late lamented Maharaja Sir Sardar

Singh Bahadur. Recently visited England and the Continent. His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to grant him an interview while in London on the 21st October last.

Has been married in the Chohan family of Partapner in Agra, as also to a daughter of the Thakur of Jakhan. Has 4 sons, 2 of whom are receiving education in England.



MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGHJI SAHIB OF JODHPUR.

RAO RAJA TEJ SINGHJI OF JODHPUR.



RAO RAJA TEJ SINGHJI IS ONE OF THE MANY ABLE AND DISTINGUISHED SONS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE LATE MAHARAJA SHRI TAKHT SINGHJI OF JODHPUR, who was the great-grandfather of the present Minor Chief of the State. He was born in 1857 in Jodhpur Fort, and was a favourite child of his father, who fondly used to say that this boy would grow up to be a very able and intelligent man. There being no facilities for English education in

Marwar in his youth, he was taught Hindi, but as he grew up his fondness for learning stimulated him to acquire a fair knowledge of Sanskrit and English.

In the year 1874, when the Rao Raja was only 17 years old, he was entrusted by the then Maharaja (His Highness Jaswant Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., the eldest and successor of Maharaja Takht Singhji) with the duties of Fauj Bakhshi under the Commander-in-Chief Maharaja Shri Kishoreji Singhji Sahib. This was a military post of great responsibility, in Marwar State, and to the Rao Raja's credit be it said that even at that early age he discharged the onerous duties of his office with great tact and ability. His services received commendation all round, so that His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Partap Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., &c. (now Regent of the State), who was then Musahib Ala (Chief Minister), was pleased to appoint him the Superintendent of five Hukumats, *viz.*, the paraganas Sajat, Bali, Jalore, Sanchoore and Bhinmal. During his tenure of this office an incident occurred which bears eloquent testimony to his courage and other Military



RAO RAJA TEJ SINGHJI OF JODHPUR.

qualities. Some Bhomia Rajputs of Panchota Loyana Dodyali, Alawa, &c., had rebelled against the State under the leadership of the Rana of Loyana, a feudatory of the State. In order to quell this rebellion His Highness the Maharaja sent a body of troops with the Rao Raja at their command, and the latter fully justified the expectations of His Highness. He completely put down the rebels after overcoming a great many difficulties in the inaccessible hills of Jalore and Godwar.

In the year 1883, when he was 26 years of age, the Rao Raja was promoted to the highly-responsible office of Assistant to the Musahib Ala, and he carried on the duties of this post with marked success for more than three years, that is, up to 1885. In the latter year an interesting incident took place which furnished another illustration of his courage and presence of mind. It was the month of Baisakh, when the Rao Raja went to Narsinggarh to bring his wife, who was the daughter of the Maharaja of that State. The Maharaja had sent an elephant for his *sacari* to the Railway Station with a party of respectable persons for his reception and escort. It happened that all the attendants of the Rao Raja, as well as those who had come from Narsinggarh, were in one way or other engaged when the elephant somehow lost his temper and got out of control, so much so as to kill the Mahout. This frightened all the company who, with the exception of a few, fled away for their lives. Now the elephant advanced upon the Rao Raja, but the latter proved fully equal to the situation. Taking hold of his gun with remarkable alertness he lodged two well-aimed bullets into the body of the animal and to the astonishment of all present made short work of the furious beast.

In the year 1892 the Rao Raja was appointed Commanding Officer of the State Infantry, and in 1896 he was made the Honorary Secretary of the Elgin Rajput School, on the 1st April, 1898, the Durbar was pleased to appoint him the General Superintendent of Tamil, which post he continued to fill with credit for more than eleven years, being transferred to the post of Superintendent of Registration and Stamps on the 8th June, 1909. In May 1911, however, he again reverted to the post of General Superintendent of Tamil.

The Rao Raja has travelled almost all over India in the Company of his Chiefs as well as on his account. He is a fine sportsman and possesses all the noble and distinguished traits of Rajputs chivalry. He can play well almost all the English games. He has accompanied his Chiefs in several lion-hunting expeditions and has won his spurs as much on the hunting ground as on the sporting field. He was present at almost all the ceremonies of the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi of December 1911, and was presented with the Coronation Medal on the recommendation of his State.

THAKUR BIJEYA SINGH OF RIYAN.



HIKANA OF RIYAN, A PREMIER ESTATE AMONGST THE MERTIA RATHORS OF MARWAR REPRESENTS THE DESCENDANTS OF RAO DUDAJI, THE FOUNDER OF THE MERTIA SECT, who belonged to the family of Rao Jodhaji, the head of the reigning family of Chiefs of the Jodhpur State. The Thikana has always been loyal to the State, and is



THAKUR BIJEYA SINGH OF RIYAN.

one of the eight Sarayats. On the occasion of Durbar, the Thakur is entitled to first seat in the first row on the left hand side of the Ruling Chief. The loyal services rendered by the forefathers of the present Thakur Bijeya Singh of Riyan are noted below—

The Thikana continued rendering loyal services to the Emperor and took a prominent part in several battles against the enemies of that Ruler till the death of Thakur Gopal Dassji, who was sixth in descent from Rao Dudaji. In recognition of the loyal services, the Emperor was pleased to grant him Rampura and the distinction of "Chandrawat." In S. 1654 a grant of 72 villages, 26 in Hindun and 26 in Jewaid districts, yielding an annual income of 3 lakhs of rupees, was made by Akbar.

In Sambat 1680 Thakur Gopal Dassji of Riyan surrendered his allegiance to Maharaja Gaj Singhji, and received the honour of "Pardangi" in Sambat 1699 from Maharaja Jaswant Singhji I.

Thakur Sher Singhji, the eleventh descendant in generation from Rao Dudaji was a brave man of great celebrity. In Sambat 1792 Malhar Rao ransacked a great part of Marwar with a force of 50,000 men, and besieged Merta whereupon Thakur Sher Singh with the other Mertia nobles opposed him, and killed some 4 or 5 Deccan warriors. By his hard opposition the strong force of Deccanis took to flight, and he achieved a great fame by the successful fighting with his adversary.

Maharaj Abhey Singh of Jodhpur was succeeded by Maharaj Ram Singh. This succession greatly incensed the nobles of Marwar including Thakur Kushal Singh of Ava. They all took the side of Maharaj Bakht Singh. Thakur Sher Singh and the other nobles of Merta sided with Maharaja Ram Singh. In Sambat 1807 Maharaja Bakht Singh brought down his army from Nagore and attacked Merta. A regular hand-to-hand sword-fighting took place and terminated in the death of Thakur Sher Singh of Riyan, Thakur Zalim Singh of Kuchaman, Thakur Sagat Singh of Mithri and several other nobles, Ava Thakur Kushal Singh and many other nobles in the army of Maharaja Bakht Singhji who afterwards ascended to the throne of Jodhpore, were killed.

In Sambat 1957, the present Thakur Bijeya Singhji of Riyan had gone out for six months to England with His Highness the late Maharaja Sahib. In the year 1901 he was appointed as Joint Judge Court Sardaran, and as Officiating Superintendent on the 6th August, 1905. He held this office till 18th May, 1907. He was appointed as Guardian to the present minor Maharaja in the year 1902 and resigned this post in the year 1906. He got his appointment as Member of the Council on the 15th May, 1903. He worked as Joint Judge Court Sardaran and Joint Superintendent, Haisiyat Court till 17th August, 1912, and at present is working as Judge of the Chief Court, Marwar State.



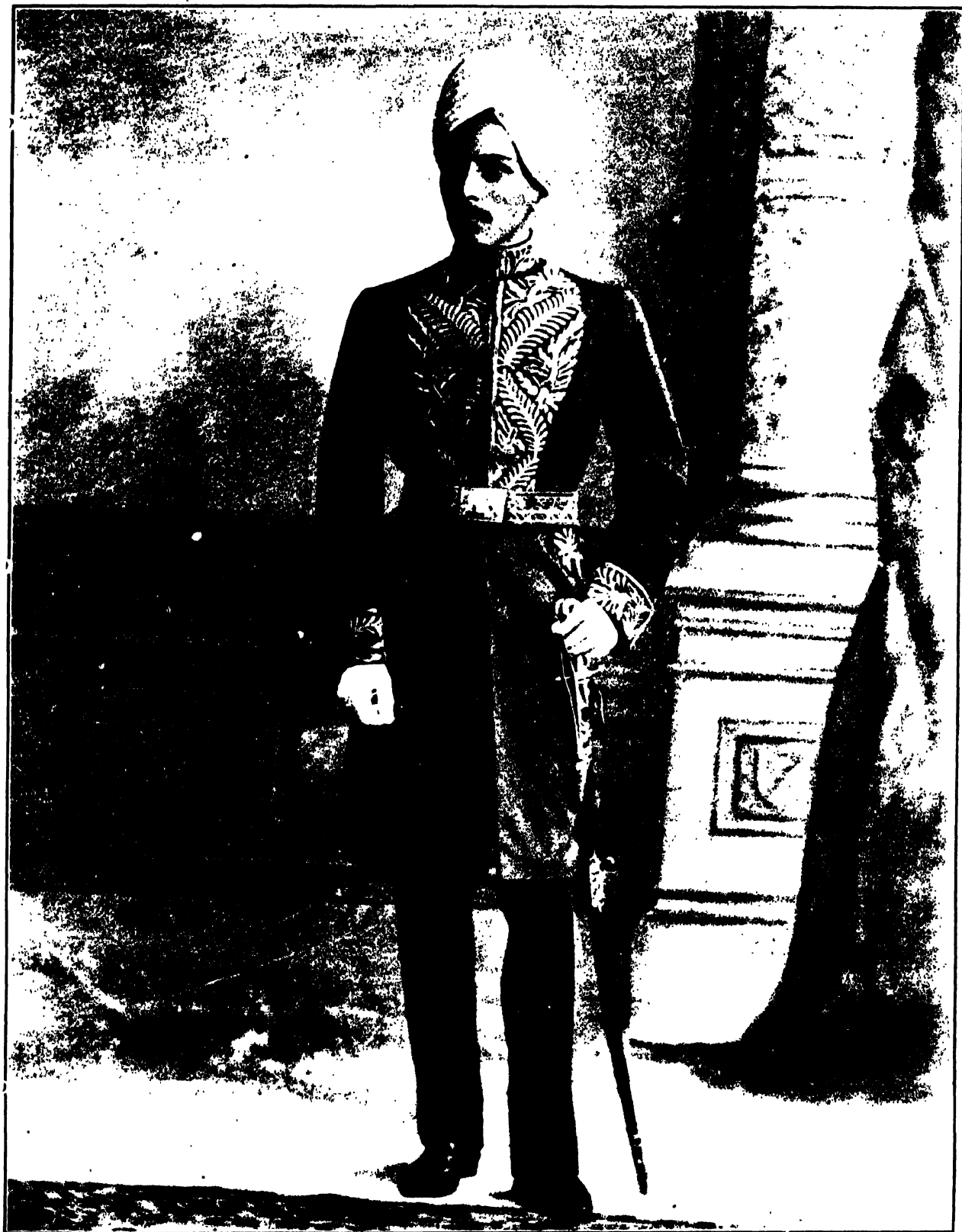
MEHTA BAKHTAWAR MAL, JODHPORE.

MEHTA BAKHTAWAR MAL, JODHPORE.

MEHTA BAKHTAWAR MAL was born on the 10th March, 1872. He comes of an old Raj Official (Mut-sadi) family. He has held many important offices. He was right hand man of the late Rao Bahadur Hardyal Singh when the re-organisation of Jodhpore State took place in Colonel Powlett's time. He was President of the First Jain Conference. He is an able and experienced Desi official. The Durbar selected him as one of the chief State officials who joined the Delhi Durbar. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh (Regent of the Marwar State) took him on Special Duty to Calcutta at the time of His Imperial Majesty's visit to that place. At present he is on Special Duty. He is one of those few men who have got Sir Pratap's entire confidence. On account of his hospitable disposition and influential position in the State he is known to be held in high esteem by many prominent people in British India.



RAO RAJA RAGHUNATH RAO DINKAR MASHIIR-I-KHAS MADAR-UL-MAHAM BAHADUR, GWALIOR.
For Biography, see page 181, Vol. I.



HON'BLE NAWAB ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN, PATIALA.

NAWAB ZULFIKAR ALI KHAN, CHIEF MINISTER, PATIALA.

THE DISTINGUISHED SUBJECT OF THIS SKETCH BELONGS TO THE RULING FAMILY OF MALER KOTLA STATE IN THE PUNJAB. He was born in 1875. At the age of 12 years he was sent to the Ambala Government Wards Institute for education and in the abolition of that institution he was transferred along with his fellow-students to the 'Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore in 1886. He studied there till 1893 and passed the F.A. Examination of the Punjab University and distinguished himself in sports which formed a great feature of the College. After leaving the College he was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ludhiana where he worked for two years and studied the law. In 1896 he proceeded to Europe for further education. He studied the French language in Paris and spent some time at Cambridge. He travelled extensively on the Continent, and his knowledge of the French language enabled him to visit the eminent men of all countries in Europe. At the end of two years he came back to India and devoted his time to the study of English literature. In 1901 he permanently transferred his residence to Lahore, where he has got his own houses built and furnished after European style.

His vast studies and extensive travels and an exemplary life made him very popular in European as well as Indian Society in Lahore and made him the leader of the Mohamedans of the capital of the Punjab. On the reconstitution of the Councils he was nominated to the Imperial Council in 1910 as the representative of the Mohamedans of the Punjab. In the Council his work has been greatly appreciated and the sober and sensible nature of his speeches has impressed the representatives of all the communities in the Council. In February 1911 His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala appointed him the Chief Minister of his State. His impartiality and integrity of character has already made a great mark on the administration of the State.

As a co-parcenary member of the Maler Kotla ruling family he enjoys his own separate estate and contributes 10 per cent. of his revenue towards the maintenance of the Imperial Service Sappers. He has, besides his estate in Maler Kotla, enormous property in British India, where long residence has entitled him to all the privileges of a British Indian subject.

The Honourable Nawab was the recipient of the distinguished order of the C.S.I. on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911.

SIRDAR JOGENDRA SINGH SAHIB, HOME MINISTER, PATIALA STATE.



SIRDAR JOGENDRA SINGH SAHIB, HOME MINISTER,
PATIALA STATE.

SIRDAR JOGENDRA SINGH comes from an old Sikh family, which held large Jagirs in Hoshiarpur and Amritsar Districts. At the time of the Mutiny the Sardar's grandfather, Sirdar Bahadur Punjab Singh Sahib, was given command of a regiment, and rendered conspicuous service to the British Government. He led his regiment with great success and wrote his own despatches. The Government gave him a large grant of land in Oudh.

Sirdar Jogendra Singh is a Taluqdar of Oudh, has been a regular contributor to English Press, and has published two Novels "Nurjahan" and "Nasrin." He is at present working as a Home Minister in Patiala. Lord Hardinge in his recent speech spoke of him and Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan Sahib, C.S.I., as follows:—

"I cannot but warmly applaud the sagacity with which he has selected as his ministers two men of high ideals and unchallenged probity on whose advice he can rely with absolute confidence amid the many pitfalls which beset a ruler's path."

**SARDAR AMAR SINGH, NAZIM (DEPUTY COMMISSIONER) OF NARNOUL,
PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.**



SARDAR AMAR SINGH, NAZIM (DEPUTY COMMISSIONER) OF NARNOUL DISTRICT, PATIALA STATE, was born in 1865 at Mahitpur in the District of Jullundher, Punjab. He is descended directly from the well-known high family of Dewan Jawahar Singh Ahluwalia of Mahitpur. His father Sardar Daleep Singh was an E.A.C. of high repute in the Government service.



SARDAR AMAR SINGH, NAZIM, PATIALA.

and faithfulness Sirdar Amar Singh has set the example of an ideal Nazim (the office now he holds) and has earned the esteem of his master and the people alike.

Sirdar Amar Singh was married to the daughter of Kanwar Bikram Singh Bahadur, C.S.I., of Kapurthalla, and is thus connected with the ruling family of Kapurthala State.

He joined the Patiala State service as Aide-de-Camp to the late Maharaja Rajinder Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on whose demise he was selected and deputed to British Territory for settlement training on the completion of which he rendered very creditable services as Superintendent, Revenue Assistant and Assistant Settlement Officer in the State. Many a meritorious act of sound revenue administration owe their initiation and successful completion to him. The camp arrangements of the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E., during his tour in the State in his minority, were entrusted to him, while his son Sirdar Amrik Singh attended as Police Officer. For these and other acts of similar administrative importance he has been awarded Gold bangles, Gold watches, besides first-class Khilats on different public occasions.

In recognition of his high talents, abilities and faithful services, the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Patiala, G.C.I.E., has appointed him as a permanent Nazim of Narnoul, and his able son Sirdar Amrik Singh as Deputy Inspector-General of Police. By his integrity

It was for these qualifications and good reputation that he was appointed a senior Member in the Patiala State Durbar Committee of the Imperial Coronation Durbar, 1911, where having creditably discharged his duties he got a medal and first-class Khilat from the authorities.

Sirdar Amar Singh is also known as the pioneer of the Mining Industry in the State, having created in the mind of the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E., an interest in the development of mineral resources of Narnoul District.

The family is one of the best liked families in the State and Sirdar Amar Singh has been a popular officer throughout. His eldest son Sirdar Amrik Singh has risen to the present position of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police from the rank of a Police Sub-Inspector by practising the virtues of his father, and his younger sons Amarjit Singh and Amarinderjit Singh, with his grandson Amirjit Singh, are receiving education.



**S. AMRIK SINGH, DEPUTY INSPECTOR-
GENERAL OF POLICE, PATIALA.**



MAJOR SARDAR ARJAN SINGH, A.D.C., EXCISE COMMISSIONER, PATIALA.

**MAJOR SARDAR ARJAN SINGH, A.-D.-C. TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., OF PATIALA STATE, AND EXCISE COMMISSIONER.**



**MAJOR SARDAR ARJAN SINGH, A.-D.-C. TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB
BAHADUR, G. C. I. E., OF PATIALA STATE, AND EXCISE COMMISSIONER OF
DHAN SINGH KHANA.** This young man is the great-grandson of Sirdar Dhansingh Sahib
and grandson of S. Jiwansingh, Durbari, and the only son of S. Sant Singh, Sardar Bodyguard.
Sardar Dhansingh was an Officer Deorhi Mubarik in the time of the late Maharaja Narinder Singh
Bahadur and was given a large landed property in recognition of his faithful and meritorious services,
on which was laid the foundation of Dhansingh Khana village (a few miles away from Bhatinda) by
his son S. Jiwan Singh, whose daughter's daughter was the Maharani to the late Maharaja Rajendar
Singh Sahib Bahadur in 1888 and was destined to be the revered mother of the then Crown Prince
and the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. This blessed union connected most closely the history of this
family with the regal pedigree.

Sardar Arjan Singh was born in 1885 A.D. After finishing his course of study, he entered the
State Service as a Sub-Inspector of Police in 1906 A.D. and passed his Police training at Phillour with
merits in the same year. He was promoted to Inspectorship in 1909 and then made a Captain of the
Bodyguard Hazuri and A.-D.-C. in the same year. He got another lift to the rank of Majorship of the 4th
Infantry, Patiala, and was transferred to the Judicial line as a City Magistrate, Patiala, in September 1910.

He was called upon to join the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1911 and was bestowed a Coronation
Durbar Medal by His Majesty the King-Emperor. In September 1912, he was sent for special Police
training in the Inspector-General's Police Department, Lahore, for six months and after successfully com-
pleting his course he returned in March 1913 and was selected as a suitable officer for the post of the Excise
Commissioner, under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E., dated 21st March,
1913.

He proved to be one of the best Police Officers, an active military man, an efficient judicial officer
and by his adaptability to each and every post he held, and it is expected that he will make a mark in
his present line. His rare genius and untiring habits are sure to make some remarkable additions to
the traditions of his ancient and distinguished family.

SARDAR AJMER SINGH, JAGIRDAR OF KHUMANON, PATIALA.



**SARDAR AJMER SINGH, JAGIRDAR
OF KHUMANON, PATIALA.**

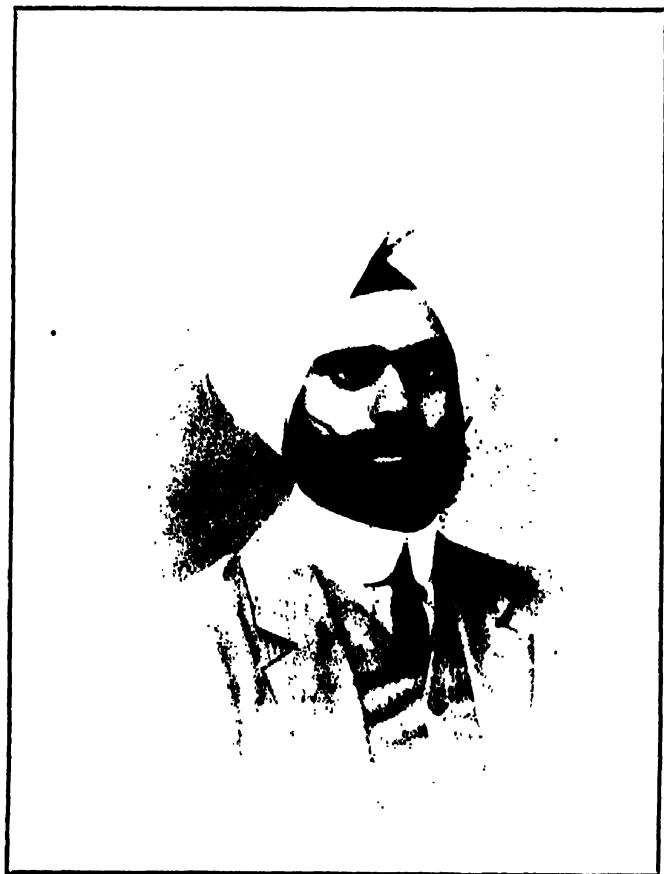


**SARDAR AJMER SINGH, JAGIRDAR OF KHUMANON,
IN PATIALA STATE, IS DESCENDED FROM AN
ARISTOCRATIC FAMILY OF GREAT REPUTE.** He
was born in 1946 Bikrmi and was educated for five years
in the Chiefs' College, Lahore, and was appointed an A.-D.-C. to His
Highness in 1966 Bikrmi which position he still holds, besides the
most responsible charge of the State Tehvilats. As a Member of the
Coronation Durbar Committee of the State, he worked with signal zeal
and capability and was rewarded with a Khilat and increase in salary.
He is known to be a very sober and sagacious A.-D.-C., and a well-bred
gentleman.

CAPTAIN S. BALWANT SINGH OF HARIKA.



SARDAR BALWANT SINGH is the great-grandson of Bakshi (Commander-in-Chief) Basawa Singh, who rendered most loyal services in the time of Mutiny, and the eldest son of Sardar Bahadur Bakshi Pritam Singh, formerly British Honorary Captain, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, and Bakshi and Commander-in-Chief of the Patiala Forces.



CAPTAIN S. BALWANT SINGH, A.-D.-C., ASSISTANT
PRIVATE SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT HOUSE-
HOLD MINISTER, PATIALA.

after completing his course creditably returned to Patiala in April 1913.

The young Sardar is keeping up the tradition of his ancient and distinguished family in his steady loyalty to the British Government and the Patiala Raj.

SARDAR BHAGWAN SINGH, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.



SARDAR BHAGWAN SINGH, ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PATIALA STATE, IS THE GRANDSON OF BUKSHI BIR SINGH, WHOSE MERITORIOUS SERVICES AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE STATE FORCES WERE RECOGNISED BY THE GRANT OF A JAGIR IN NARNOUL DISTRICT AND OF A MEDAL BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. He has received education up to the B. A. Standard and has risen to the present post, after working with conspicuous ability as Magistrate, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Accountant-General.

When Mr. Tomkin was deputed by the Punjab Government for the apprehension of dacoits in the Patiala State, Sardar Bhagwan Singh was selected to work as Special Magistrate for the disposal of several important dacoity cases. He succeeded Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, C.I.E., as Accountant-General, in 1909. The Home Minister, Patiala State, thus referred to him in his last year Budget remarks :—

“The State is fortunate in having as its Accountant-General Sardar Bhagwan Singh, who, in addition to expert knowledge and direct familiarity with almost all the departments of the State, combines a rare independence of character.”

He was born in Samwat 1946 Bikrmi, and is thus 23 years of age.

When His Highness the late Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was made a G.C.S.I., on his return from Tirah Campaign, the young Sardar was selected as a Page of Honor to His Highness.

On the sad and untimely death of his beloved Master, he was sent to the Khalsa College to take up a course of study in order to befit him for his future work in life.

He followed up his course of study with due diligence, and in 1907 passed his Entrance Examination with distinction. He joined the Collegiate course and was preparing to pass through his First Arts Examination, when his health gave way and his medical advisers positively prohibited him from further studies in the Arts line. After the assumption of powers by His Highness the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, the young Sardar was called upon to work as His Highness' Assistant Private Secretary and made an Honorary Captain.

In 1911 he was sent to Karamgarh Nizamat for Judicial training.

Again in 1912 he was attached to Ferozepore District for special training in British Settlement system. He made Jalalabad his headquarters, and

after completing his course creditably returned to Patiala in April 1913.

**SARDAR BHAGWAN SINGH, CHIEF JUDGE CHIEF COURT,
PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.**



SARDAR BHAGWAN SINGH, CHIEF JUDGE, CHIEF COURT, PATIALA STATE, AND EX-PRESIDENT, LATE COUNCIL OF REGENCY, was born in 1865, educated at Mohindra College, Patiala ; he passed High Proficiency Examination in Oriental Languages of Punjab University with credit, and attended courses in Law and Arts in Government College,

Lahore ; was appointed Magistrate in 1884 ; promoted to the post of Deputy Foreign Minister, and later appointed Foreign Minister ; was raised to the high post of Judge, Chief Court, in 1900, and after several years hard judicial work was exalted to the highest office of Presidentship of Council of Regency. On His present Highness' assumption of powers he was made successively Home Minister and Member of Maharaja's Executive Council, and is now again in Chief Court as Chief Judge.

He belongs to an old respectable Sikh family. His father, Sardar Basant Singh, being State Nazim (Collector and Session Judge). He is an enthusiastic Sikh, well read in his Scriptures, knows Gurmukhi, Hindi, Urdu, Persian and English well, and has also studied Arabic and Sanskrit.

He has been Honorary Secretary, Patiala Singh Sabha, and is now Vice-President. He is also Member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee, Amritsar.

During his short tenure of Presidentship of Council of Regency, free primary education was introduced in Patiala State.



**SARDAR BHAGWAN SINGH, CHIEF JUDGE, CHIEF COURT,
PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.**

**SARDAR (LALA) DIALI RAM, B.A., DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PATIALA.**



SARDAR (LALA) DIALI RAM, B.A., DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PATIALA, was born in 1864 and graduated in 1886, after brilliant college career. He was appointed Head Master and soon after Professor of Mathematics in Mohindra College, Patiala. His reputation as Professor led to his appointment to the Provincial Educational Service of the United Provinces which, however, he declined at the desire of His Highness the Maharaja Rajindra Singh, who ordered that his services to the State should be duly recognised. He was appointed Director of Public Instruction in 1902, since when the Department has been completely reorganised.

Socially he is very popular and does a great deal good through religious and social reform associations.



**SARDAR (LALA) DIALI RAM, B.A.,
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION, PATIALA.**

SARDAR BAHADUR BUKSHI GANDA SINGH (LATE), C.S.I., AND HIS SON GENERAL HAZURA SINGH OF PATIALA.

THIS FAMILY IS DISTINGUISHED FOR ITS ILLUSTRIOUS MEMBERS WHO PROVED THEMSELVES ALWAYS LOYAL AND FAITHFUL TO THE STATE AND RENDERED MERITORIOUS SERVICES ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS. It has also the honour of being linked with the ruling family of the Patiala State, by marriage ties. Maharaja Sahib Singh having first conferred this honour on Sardar Naudh Singh, grandfather of Bukshi Ganda Singh. These ties continued to the time of Maharajas Mohinder Singh and Rajinder



SARDAR BAHADUR BUKSHI GANDA SINGH (LATE), C.S.I., AND HIS SON
GENERAL HAZURA SINGH OF PATIALA.

and esteem he deserved, and from 1855 to 1870 he was in charge of the Sanduqeh-i-Khas (His Highness' Casket of confidential State papers) and had most onerous and delicate duties to perform. Later on he rose to the post of Musahib-i-Khas and Sardar Deohri of Maharaja Mohinder Singh, and for his honesty and loyalty he was made Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces, which exalted post he held for 30 long years till his death.

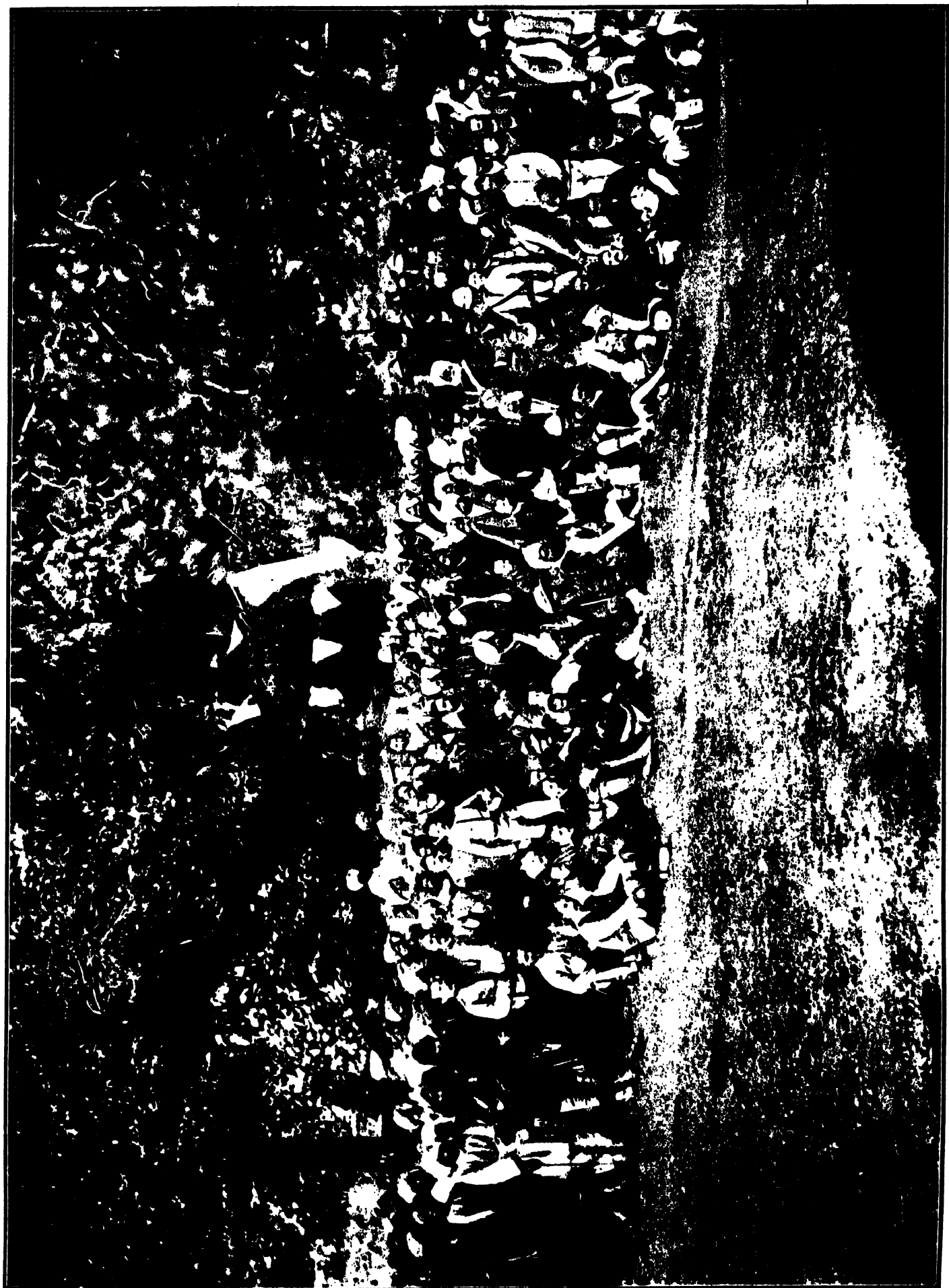
In the Afghan war 1896 and 1897 he led the State Army to fight side by side with the British Forces, and gave ample proofs of his undaunted courage, sterling martial qualities and unswerving loyalty and fidelity to the State and the paramount power. His services were highly appreciated and cordially acknowledged by the General, now Earl Roberts in particular and all other Military Officers in general.

The Photograph given on the adjoining page was taken at Shalizan in Kaurram Valley on the happy termination of the war and the seat occupied therein by the Sardar Bahadur to the right of General

Singh. The family is similarly connected with Kalsia and other States. After the death of S. Naudh Singh, his son Sardar Dasoundha Singh was taken as a Musahib-i-Khas, and in the reign of Maharaja Karam Singh he was appointed Commandant of a Regiment, and was eventually made the tutor of manly sports to Maharaja Narindar Singh. Sardar Dasoundha Singh's brothers, among whom was Sardar Sawai Singh, father of Bukshi Ganda Singh, also held various executive posts of trust and responsibility in the State; while Sardar Jiwan Singh, the elder brother of Bukshi Ganda Singh, after having served the State in various respectable capacities held the most responsible charge of the Maharaja's Kitchen or Lussi Khana, as it is called in the State.

It was, however, Bukshi Ganda Singh, the subject of our sketch, who earned for the family the unique distinction it now enjoys. He was born in Sammat 1898 and died in Sammat 1956. His eminent qualities won for him the trust

Roberts is in itself an eloquent testimonial to the great esteem in which he was held in the Military Circles. In recognition of his meritorious services on this occasion he received the insignia of ,C.S.I. and was



GROUP OF MILITARY OFFICERS TAKEN AT SHALIZAN DURING KABUL WAR 1879-80, UNDER THE COMMAND OF EARL ROBERTS.

awarded a sword by the Viceroy in the celebrated Durbar held at Rawalpindi. His remarkable military talents which enabled him to organise the Imperial Service Troops in an efficient manner were further

recognised by the Government by the conferment on him of the title of Sirdar Bahadur. He was virtually the founder and first organiser of these troops.

During the life-time of Sardar Bahadur Bakshi Ganda Singh, Sardar Hazura Singh, his son, was appointed as Assistant Commander-in-Chief by Maharaja Rajinder Singh. He had often to act as Commander-in-Chief in his father's absence, and sometimes after his death he officiated as Commander-in-Chief most satisfactorily for one year. He received every praise from the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops on the occasion of the Camp of Exercise held at Pinjour of the Imperial Troops of the Patiala State under his Command, and from General Morton on the occasion of the deputation of Patiala Imperial Service Infantry on garrison duty at Mianmir (Lahore Cantonment). In recognition of his personal and family services Sardar Hazura Singh was created General of the State Forces which exalted rank he still holds, though his services have recently been transferred to the Civil Line. General Hazura Singh has two sons, namely, Sardar Kapur Singh and Sardar Bharpur Singh who are receiving education at the Chiefs' College, Lahore.

MR. CHAMAN LALL, BAR.-AT-LAW, JUDICIAL SECRETARY, PATIALA.



MR. CHAMAN LALL, BAR.-AT-LAW, is the son of Rai Sahib Dr. Sahib Ditta Mal of Amritsar, Retired Civil Surgeon. He was born in 1877, educated at the Amritsar College; went to England in 1896. He was at Cambridge for a short time, then studied for the Bar. He was called to the Bar in 1899. He returned to India in 1899, and practised in Amritsar as an Advocate from 1900 to 1912. He was appointed Official Receiver, Insolvent Estates, at Amritsar in 1908. He married the granddaughter of the late Keshub Chunder Sen, the great religious reformer and one of the leaders of the Brahmo Samaj.

In April 1912 he was appointed Judicial Secretary in Patiala State. Since he has been in Patiala he has been hard at work, reforming the Judicial Department of the State.

LALA GOKAL CHAND, B.A., DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.



LALA GOKAL CHAND, B.A., DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, PATIALA STATE, IS THE SON OF LALA DEVI SAHAI OF DELHI, AND BELONGS TO THE WELL-KNOWN KHATRI FAMILY OF RAI CHHUNA MULL OF THAT PLACE, HIS FATHER LALA DEVI SAHAI BEING A FIRST COUSIN (SONS OF REAL BROTHERS) TO RAI CHHUNA

MULL. He was born in 1871, and after passing the Matriculation examination of the Punjab University in 1888 and the Intermediate in 1891, from St. Stephen's Mission College, Delhi, he took the B.A. degree of the Allahabad University from the Muir Central College, Allahabad, in 1893. After this he was preparing for the LL.B., when in 1896 he was taken into the Patiala State service by the late Maharaja Sir Rajendra Singh, G.C.S.I., as His Highness' Musahib. While serving in that capacity he was put in attendance upon His Highness Prince Ranjit Singhji of Jamnagar (now His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib) who in 1898 was for more than ten months the guest of the late Maharaja Sahib of Patiala. As a mark of appreciation of the services of Lala Gokal Chand, the Prince, when leaving Patiala, was pleased to present him with a gold watch and chain.



LALA GOKAL CHAND, B.A.,
PATIALA.

In July 1900 His Highness the late Maharaja was pleased to appoint Lala Gokal Chand to his present post of Deputy Foreign Minister.

In May 1904 in addition to the duties of this post Lala Gokal Chand was entrusted with the work of assessing compensation of lands and houses acquired in Patiala city for drainage scheme, water-works, and town improvements. The work lasted eight years and Lala Gokal Chand decided over one thousand claims and made payments of over two lacs and twenty-five thousand rupees. In January 1908 the Council of Regency were pleased to record the following remarks:—

“Lala Gokal Chand has been doing the work of assessing compensation with great efficiency, ability, integrity and tact in accordance with the prescribed procedure. He has had to sacrifice his leisure and rest in finding time for this additional work specially when the Foreign Minister was away for several months from Patiala on his deputation as an Attache with His Majesty the Amir of Kabul, and on several other occasions when high and distinguished officers of Government and other personages had been on visits to Patiala.”

Colonel C. M. Dallas, the then Political Agent for the Phulkian State and Bahawalpore, was pleased to record as follows, February 1908:—

“He has also on several occasions acted as Foreign Minister during the absence of Colonel Abdul Majid Khan. On one of these occasions he had to make arrangements for the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Kabul to Sirhind, and those arrangements were in every way good and gave satisfaction to all. From what I have seen of Lala Gokal Chand I consider him a very capable, intelligent and trustworthy officer, and one who should get on if merit gets its due reward.”

His Excellency Lord Minto was pleased to present Lala Gokal Chand with a silver watch on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Patiala in November-December 1906.

COLONEL SARDAR GURBUKHSI SINGH, COMMANDING 1ST. PATIALA RAJINDER IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, PATIALA.



COLONEL SARDAR GURBUKHSI
SINGH, PATIALA.



COLONEL SARDAR GURBUKHSI SINGH, COMMANDING 1ST PATIALA RAJINDER SIKHS IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, COMES OF A NOTABLE JAJI FAMILY, FOUNDED IN THE REIGN OF THE LATE SIRI HAZUR MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR BABA ALA SINGH. The family first settled in the village of Bhuchcho near Bhatinda. His ancestors have in the time of His Highness the Maharaja Ala Singh, taken part in most of the notable battles such as at Barnala and Sanam and have always honourably acquitted themselves. Amongst them S. Ladha Singh and S. Hurree Singh fought many battles and gained decisive victories. His great-grandfather S. Mohar Singh, in token of his good services, got the village of Dhirpur while the meritorious services of his grandfather S. Bir Singh were in the time of His Highness the late Maharaja Karam Singh, rewarded with the grant of five villages. Bishanpura, Chural, Gobindgarh, Babanpore and Dharmgarh and his appointment to the exalted rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Patiala Army. His father S. Kanh Singh, commanded the 1st Patiala Regiment. The subject of our sketch was in 1901 enlisted as a courtier, created an Adjutant of the 1st Patiala Regiment in 1902, promoted to the rank of a Second in Command in 1904 and in 1912 rose to the high rank of a commander of the same regiment.

THE KHALIFA FAMILY OF PATIALA.



MEMBERS of the Khalifa family of which Khalifa Major Hadi Hasan is one of the present leading representatives have been connected with the State from its foundation. Major Hadi Hasan's ancestor, Hakim Syed Ghulam Hasan, was a famous physician of Samana near Patiala. He served the Maharaja as Court Physician till his death in the time of Maharaja Sahib Singh. His son Saadat Ali began his life in the same capacity during the time of the same Maharaja. But subsequently Maharaja Karam Singh elected him to serve as tutor to the heir-apparent to the famous Maharaja Narinder Singh, an office which has long remained in this family, carrying with it the honorific title of "Khalifa" and the privilege of being the tutors to the Maharajas. Afterwards appreciating his ability the same Maharaja appointed him Foreign Minister to the State, a post in those days whose responsibilities and influence were almost equivalent to those of Prime Ministership, which office did not then exist.



KHALIFA SYED MEHDI HASAN
(LATE).



MAJOR KHALIFA HADI HASAN.



K. B. KHALIFA MUHAMMED
HASAN, C.I.E. (LATE).

Saadat Ali's son, Khalifa Muhammed Hassan, grandfather of Major Hadi Hasan, served the State for 44 years in various capacities—judicial, executive and political. He was member of the Council of Regency during the minority of Maharaja Mahinder Singh, and afterwards Prime Minister for 25 years till his death in 1895. He published a Code of Civil Procedure and improved the judicial and jail systems. The establishment of the Educational, Medical and Sanitary departments and the male and female hospitals, the construction of the Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway, the organisation of the Imperial Service Troops, the extent to the State of the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, the establishment of an Excise Department, and many other reforms too numerous to mention here were the achievements of his period of office as the Prime Minister of the State. His services were publicly acknowledged in high terms of very high praise by a succession of Viceroys and other distinguished British administrators, and he received from the British Government the titles of Khan Bahadur, Wazir-ul-daula Mudabhir-ul-Mulk and C. I. E.

Major Hadi Hasan's granduncle, Khalifa Syed Muhammed Hussain, also rose like his father and his elder brother (Khalifa Muhammed Hasan) to positions of the highest trust and responsibility in the State. Indeed so intimately were these two brothers associated in the service of the Raj from the days of the Mutiny till the death of the elder brother in 1895 that it is impossible to speak of the life work of the one without at the same time speaking of the other. They both served in the Mutiny, and both received rewards for their services from the British Government and the Maharajas. Khalifa Muhammed Hussain was always associated with his elder brother as his deputy, and often as his locum-tenens, in various judicial, executive and diplomatic duties and collaborated with him in the measures of reform and improvement which have already been mentioned above. In appreciation of his services he was appointed in

1862, while still a young man and at the threshold of his career, to the highly important and trusted office of *Mutamid* to the Punjab Government. After seven years' creditable service in this capacity he was appointed Foreign Minister by Maharaja Mohindra Singh, and he held this office up to the time of his brother's death in 1895, when he was made a Member of the Wizarat Council. During his long period of office as Foreign Minister he was as already observed closely associated with his elder brother in all those important services to the State which have been briefly described in relating the work of the elder brother, and in high praise, rewards and honours which they received from time to time from the British Government and their own masters, the Maharajas, their names were always linked together.

Khalifa Syed Muhammed Hussain was a Member of the first Legislative Council of the Punjab. He was also Senior Member of the Council of Regency during the minority of the present Maharaja and he held this office for about 8 years till his death in 1908. In addition to his share in such important works as the first regular Land Revenue Settlement of the State, increased efficiency of the Imperial Service Troops, &c., performed as Senior Member of the Council in conjunction with his colleagues, and the departments which he extended, reformed and improved under his separate control were the P. W. D., including Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, the Foreign Office, the Police, Forests, Excise and Postal Departments.

At the end of 1903, he prepared a scheme for the Public Works requirements of the State, involving an expenditure of 85 lakhs extending over 6 years. The very next year the work was started. Most of the projects comprising a large number of Hospitals and Dispensaries, Thanas and Tehsil, Buildings, Record Rooms, Schools, Courts and Offices, Military Buildings and Roads were completed before his death.

The Patiala City Improvement Scheme, costing nine lakhs and consisting of a splendid drainage system, the opening up of streets and lanes, construction of roads and the fillings of depressions loading stagnant and foul water was almost completed and the Patiala City Water-works project estimated at 10 lakhs, was also carried out by him. During his administration the irrigation and excise revenues increased by about six lakhs. He prepared the scheme for the construction of a new Railway Line which may come into practical effect, partly or wholly in the immediate future. He enjoyed the title of Mashir-ud-daula, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk and Khan Bahadur bestowed on him by the British Government. The Khalifa brothers were known throughout India not only as statesmen and administrators, but also as distinguished scholars, and patrons of learning. They were both authors, whose works were generally accepted and admired and they zealously supported the cause of education and contributed handsomely in various forms their own pockets.

Major Khalifa Hadi Hasan's father, Khalifa Syed Mahdi Hasan, had died while still a promising young man and serving as A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja during the life-time of his father. Major Hadi Hasan began his career as a Military officer. After a course of training in the Indian Army, which he underwent with success and credit, he was appointed Commandant of His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard, and after its abolition he became Second in Command of the 2nd Cavalry and this is the post which he holds at present. He owns a big estate of landed and other property, and enjoys the hereditary jagir which has devolved upon him from his grandfather, and he is in consequence of his family and other personal position one of the important hereditary Sardars of the State.

KHALIFA SYED HAMID HUSSAIN, JUDGE, CHIEF COURT, PATIALA.



KHALIFA SYED HAMID HUSSAIN BELONGS TO THE OLD AND DISTINGUISHED KHALIFA FAMILY OF PATIALA STATE, AND IS THE SON OF THE LATE KHALIFA SYED MAHAMMED HUSSAIN, OF THE FAMOUS "KHALIFA BROTHERS" (WHOSE LIFE AND WORK HAVE ALREADY BEEN BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN CONNECTION WITH MAJOR KHALIFA HADI HASAN'S ACCOUNT MENTIONED ABOVE.

Khalifa Hamid Hussain was born in February 1879. He was educated at the M.A.O. College Aligarh, from where he obtained the B.A. Degree in 1900. He entered the State service as Assistant Settlement Officer in 1901, and after one year's training in the Dera Ismail Khan Settlement under Captain Crosthwaite, served in the Patiala State under Major F. Popham Young, C.I.E., up to the end of the State settlement. He was appointed Diwan of the State in April 1908. Afterwards he served as a Member of the Executive Committee, and he is at present a Judge of the Chief Court. He owns Jagir and other landed property, and is one of the notable Sardars and high officials of the State.

**SIRDAR HARNAM SINGH, NAZIM, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, PATIALA STATE,
PATIALA.**



SIRDAR HARNAM SINGH SEKHON, NAZIM, was born in 1862 in a very respectable family in the Patiala State. His great-grandfather, Sirdar Sedha Singh, held the responsible position under Maharajas Sahib Singh and Karam Singh. His name is especially associated with the



hill side extension of the Patiala estate. This territory was won by the State forces for the Imperial Government and Sirdar Sedha Singh obtained its annexation to the State. He then took up to promote the prosperity of this tract and populated several hundred villages and levied nazrana. He put a stop to the raids of Sirdars of Thaneswar and Shahabad.

His son Sirdar Charkat Singh, known for his literary attainments, succeeded him to divanship.

Sirdar Harnam Singh's father, Sirdar Wazir Singh, died after a meritorious service of over fifty years as Risaldar, Tehsildar, etc.

The family has been closely related to the ruling dynasty. Sirdar Sedhan Singh was a maternal uncle to Maharaja Karam Singh and Sirdar Harnam Singh is related to the present Maharaja.

Sirdar Harnam Singh obtained education up to the F. A. Standard and Law and serving in various capacities including Chief Secretaryship to the late Maharaja, he rose to his present status in 1909. He is marked for his honesty and hard work. He was accepted candidate for Tehsildarship in British Government.

SIRDAR HARNAM SINGH, NAZIM,
PATIALA.

**SARDAR KISHEN SINGH, A.-D.-C., ASSISTANT CHIEF SECRETARY TO HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH BAHADUR, PATIALA.**



SARDAR KISHEN SINGH, A.-D.-C., ASSISTANT CHIEF SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH BAHADUR, PATIALA, descends from the notable Phul dynasty to which the Rajas of Patiala, Nabha and Jhind as well belong. He is a Rais and a Jagirdar, and owns the village of Ramgarh in the Ludhiana District. He was educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he studied for four years and passed the Diploma Examination of the College with distinction winning two medals. Afterwards he joined the Agricultural College, Lyalpur, and studied there for a short period. As a student he was very diligent and a keen lover of studies. As a friend he is sociable, polite and gentle. He was appointed an A.-D.-C. to His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur, Patiala, and after six months' training in the Chief Secretary's Office, where he evinced remarkable qualities and aptitude to grasp things quickly, was appointed an Assistant Chief Secretary. He was selected a Member of the Delhi Coronation Durbar Committee, in which capacity he acquitted himself so creditably that for the meritorious discharge of his duties was rewarded a robe of honour.

**SARDAR RAGHBIR CHAND, POSTMASTER-GENERAL, AND SARDAR PIARE LAL,
SPECIAL MAGISTRATE, PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.**



SARDAR RAGHBIR CHAND, PATIALA.

son Dewan Shugan Chand and entered the Patiala State service in 1830 during the reign of Maharaja Karam Singh. He was at first appointed to the office of Sadar Mal, but he gradually rose till he became the Dewan of the State in 1847.

The services he rendered at Gwalior and Dholpur are indelibly written on the pages of history. When the insurgent forces of Gwalior and Indore entered the Dholpur State and devastated the territory and the Maharana Sahib asked Maharaja Narindar Singh's help, Dewan Nihalchand was sent to Dholpur with a force of 2,000 men and 2 guns, with extraordinary expedition he quelled the disorder. Again when Gwalior was raided by the rebels and Maharaja Jiaji Rao Scindia in danger of his life fled precipitately to Dholpur with his Prime Minister Dinker Rao, Dewan Nihalchand conducted the Scindia safely to Agra with an escort of Patiala troops and put him under the shelter of the benign British Government. When the British Troops were sent from Agra to subdue the rebels at Gwalior, the Patiala troops under the command of Diwan Nihalchand guarded all the ferries on the river Chambal, and Diwan Nihalchand arranged to procure supplies for the British army.



**SARDAR RAGHBIR CHAND, POST-
MASTER-GENERAL, AND SIRDAR
PIARE LAL, SPECIAL MAGISTRATE,
PATIALA STATE, WHOSE PORTRAITS
ARE GIVEN HERE, LINEALLY DESCENDED
FROM RAI SUMMAT SINGH WHO HELD THE
OFFICE OF BAKHSHI IN THE REIGN OF
EMPEROR MOHAMMED SHAH OF DELHI (1719 -
48).**

Rai Summat Singh married the granddaughter of Raja Khushal Rai, Prime Minister of the Emperor and received in dowry the well-known Katra which is situated in Katra Khushal Rai, Delhi, and still belongs to his descendants. After him the office of Bakhshi was successively held by his son Rai Dilsukh Rai, his grandson Rai Tannu Lal and his great-grandson Rai Sant Lal till the eventful year 1857 when the Mutiny broke out and put an end to the Moghul Empire in India.

Diwan Nihalchand, the younger brother of Rai Tannu Lal, migrated to Patiala with the latter's younger



SARDAR PIARE LAL, PATIALA.

In consideration of these meritorious services Maharaja Narindar Singh rewarded him with the grant of a village in the District of Narnoul. In 1863 the Maharaja Sahib appointed him guardian of his son, Maharaja Mohindar Singh, which duties he performed very ably for four years till he died in 1867.

Dewan Nihalchand's son, Lala Zorawarchand, was at first appointed Naib Nazim of Bassi and was promoted to the post of Nazim of Pinjore. He held this office with great ability for three years. At his death his son, Lala Piare Lal, was appointed Ahlkar. He had obtained training in settlement work at Dehra-Ismail Khan and was appointed Revenue Assistant of Pinjore. He holds the post of special Magistrate at present.

Dewan Nihalchand's younger brother Lala Khemchand was a gentleman noted for his good sense and was also a good English scholar. He was sent by Maharaja Narindar Singh with his brother Dewan Nihalchand to the battle of Mudke. Lala Khemchand's son Lala Shanker Dayal began his career as a Mussahib to Maharaja Mohindar Singh and was afterwards appointed Vakil at Simla. With tact and discretion he discharged his duties admirably and thus he was promoted to the post of Nazim of Pinjore, which office he held for 10 years. He worked impartially and honestly and was promoted to the post of a Judge, Chief Court, after serving in which capacity for a year he retired.

Dewan Shugan Chand first took his employment in the office of Sadar Mal, in 1847, and was afterwards promoted to the post of Vakil at Agra. When the Mutiny broke out he was sent to Thaneswar and Delhi with the troops by Maharaja Narindar Singh. In 1867 he was appointed Nazim. He did excellent work in that capacity and was appointed Dewan. This office he held for 13 long years during which time he rendered valuable services to the State. He was an excellent financier, a Statesman of unsullied character and a faithful servant who proved himself as useful and indispensable to the State as Raja Todar Mal was to Akbar.

He had four sons, Lala Ramchand, Lala Amirchand, Lala Bishenchand and Lala Gopalchand. Lala Ramchand was conspicuous for his ability and intelligence and was a great scholar in Persian. He died quite young and left behind an only son Lala Raghbirchand, the subject of this sketch. Lala Raghbirchand received his education at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and entered the Patiala State service in Sambat 1949 (1892 A.D.) as a Mussahib to Maharaja Rajindar Singh. He won the confidence of the Maharaja and after two years was appointed Postmaster-General. When he took charge of this office the Postal Department, instead of being a source of income, was a spending Department only. Since his accession to office, the revenue is steadily increasing and the number of Post Offices have increased rapidly. A few years ago the whole Department was overhauled and many reforms were carried out; to-day the Department is as efficient as the Imperial Postal Department. He still holds this office with great credit.

Lala Amirchand, second son of Dewan Shuganchand, also died very young and left an only son, Lala Wazirchand, who was educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and attended Law Lectures at the Agra College. At first appointed Mussahib to Maharaja Rajindar Singh, he rose rapidly and became Private Secretary to the Kour Sahib. He served him ably and faithfully for which reason the duties of Joint Palace Comptroller were also entrusted to him. He has now been appointed a Member of the Special Committee at Bhatinda. Lala Bishenchand, the third son of Dewan Shuganchand, was appointed Naib Nazim of Bassi after his father's death in 1890. He was promoted to the post of Nazim of Pinjore in 1893, which office he held for 8 years. His honest, disinterested work was much appreciated, and in 1900 he was promoted to the high office of Judicial Minister by Maharaja Rajindar Singh. Afterwards he was appointed Judge, Chief Court. He retired in 1910 and died in May 1911. The youngest brother, Lala Gopalchand, was appointed Naib Nazim Bassi, and was a popular officer. He also died in 1911.

SARDAR SAMPURAN SINGH SAHIB, CHAMBERLAIN, PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.



SARDAR SAMPURAN SINGH SAHIB, CHAMBERLAIN, PATIALA STATE, was born in 1858, and belongs to a respectable family whose ancestral seat of residence is traced to the village of Magar in the Tehsil of Ghanour in the Pinjour District of the Patiala State.

Sardar Sampuran Singh's grandfather, Chowdhri Chart Ram, came to Patiala with a view to employment, and, in the reign of His Highness the late Maharaja Karam Singh, he was appointed to a respectable post in the Deorhi Mubarik. By his simplicity of life and scrupulous honesty he won the respect



SARDAR SAMPURAN SINGH, PATIALA.



CHOWDHRI CHART RAM (LATE).

and appreciation of successive Rulers and rose higher and higher till, during the minority of His Highness the late Maharaja Rajinder Singh, father of the present Maharaja Sahib, he was appointed with the approval of the Imperial Government a Member of the Council of Regency.

During the fourteen years that he held this respectable office he performed his responsible duties with remarkable integrity and honesty which considerably increased the resources of the State then and for ever. The work he did in those days is known to all. The Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway and the Sirhind Canal stand as prominent among several gigantic schemes. After his death his grandson Sardar Sampuran Singh, the subject of the sketch, whose photograph is given here along with that of his grandfather, was appointed Nazim of Karmgarh District, which office corresponds to a Deputy Commissionership under the British Government. For his admirable work in this District, His Highness, on the recommendation of his responsible Ministers, authorised his appreciation to be conveyed to him, in order that it may serve as an example and incentive for good work to others. Thence he was transferred to the Districts of Narnaul and Barnala and the people of those three districts are to this day the admirers of his administration.

He was next raised to the position of the Revenue Officer, and when in 1901 Mr. Tomkins, Superintendent of Police, Ferozepore, was deputed by the Imperial Government to clear the tract in and around the State of dacoits, Sardar Sampuran Singh was selected to assist him in this work. The selection was soon justified by the excellent work he did, which led to the arrest of, and capital punishment to, Bishna, the chief dacoit. This was highly gratifying to the Government, and as a reward His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, on the recommendation of Mr. J. P. Warburton, C.I.E. (who highly eulogised his services in the capture of dacoits), by the Administrative Committee presided over by Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.I.E., granted him a Khillat of five hundred rupees and a Parwana, expressing his appreciation of his services with an increase of Rs. 200 a month in salary, and appointed him to the post of Dewan, whence he rose to the exalted post of Chief Justice.

In the course of time necessity was felt of a reliable and experienced officer belonging to a respectable family to control the Palace Department, Rakanjat and Tehvilats, and out of existing Ahalkars the choice fell upon Sardar Sampuran Singh, who was appointed Chamberlain. The Sardar Sahib has always been known as a highly virtuous and honest gentleman and is a most popular and respectable Rais in the State.

He has two sons, Kaka Tejinder Singh, the elder, is 14 years of age and a student in the Mohindra College, Patiala, and Kaka Gurcharan Singh, the younger, is still in his infancy.

SARDAR SUJAN SINGH, B.A., FOREIGN MINISTER, PATIALA STATE.

SARDAR SUJAN SINGH, B.A., RECEIVED HIS EDUCATION AT THE MOHINDRA COLLEGE, PATIALA, AND GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE. He took up his degree (B.A.) of the Punjab University in 1889. Entered the State service (Educational Department) in 1890 and worked as Headmaster, Inspector of Schools, and, subsequently, as Professor of Philosophy in the Mohindra College. In June 1910, he was appointed as Foreign Minister of the State, which office he now holds.

MIR TAFAZZUL HUSSAIN, EX-MEMBER OF THE LATE COUNCIL OF REGENCY, PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.



MIR TAFAZZUL HUSSAIN, PATIALA.



MIR TAFAZZUL HUSSAIN, Ex-member of the late Council of Regency, Patiala State, is a Naqwi Sayed. Migrating from Arabia to Persia and from Persia to India, his ancestors settled in Oudh where stands the tomb of one of them, Shah Raza, in a village called after him Shah Raja in the centre of an annual religious fair. Sayed Zulfiqar Ali, grandfather of Mir Tafazzul Hussain, found employment as an officer in the Oudh Artillery and his fame having spread to the Punjab, Maharaja Sahib Singh, second in succession of the Chiefs of Patiala, summoned him to his Capital and appointed him as Mir-i-Fauj, Commander-in-Chief. Mir Zulfiqar Ali proved himself a valuable asset in the Wars of Patiala with the neighbouring States and in the famous battle of Daloddi in which Ranjit Singh, the "Lion of the Punjab," was operating against Patiala. Mir Zulfiqar Ali secured a decisive advantage for Patiala by hitting off with his Artillery the *Kharwasi* of the *howdah* of the elephant carrying Ranjit Singh.

Mir Zulfiqar Ali's son, Mir Imdad Ali, after filling various Civil and Military posts, rose to the highest positions of the Financial and the Judicial Ministers of the State. He early distinguished himself by rendering valuable services to the State and the British Government

in the dark days of the Mutiny of 1855. It was through his exertion alone that hundreds of mutineers surrendered their arms at Amballa, a most perilous task rendered almost impossible by the determination of the mutineers on one hand to fight to the last and British Forces on the other hand to blow them off in case of non-surrender. Thus Mir Sahib's life was in great danger from both sides, the arms in question were afterwards made over to the Patiala State. Similarly, he rendered a great political service to the State in Ferozepur. He accompanied, at his own request, the Kabul Expedition of 1879-80 as Political Officer with the Patiala Army with Lord Roberts. His services were rewarded by grants of Jagirs from the State while he had the good sense of loyalty by renouncing honors from the British Government in favour of the State he represented.

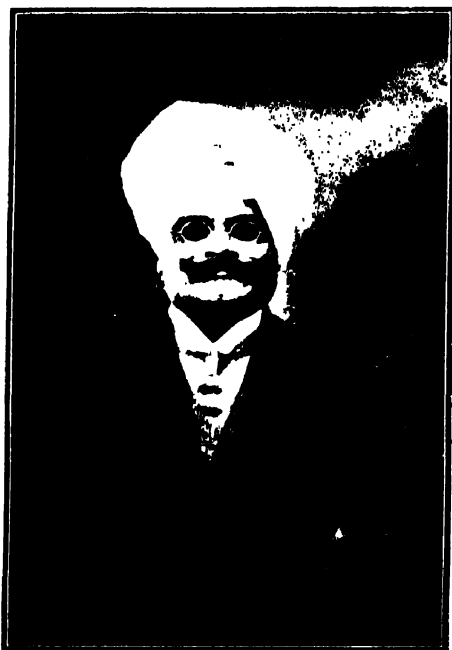
Mir Tafazzul Hussain succeeded his father Mir Imdad Ali as Judicial Minister. He was promoted to the post of Chief Justice of the Chief Court, whence he was nominated by the Government of India a Member of the Council of Regency during the minority of the present Maharaja. Now he enjoys the highest pension in the State. His elder son, Mir Tajammul Hussain, is a Superintendent of Police, while his younger son, Mir Jamil Hussain, has just finished his education in England and is coming to India as a Barrister-at-Law.

The family has been in the State service for more than a century during which Mir Tafazzul Hussain and his uncle Mir Aulad Ali and Major Sayed Hussain Ali and his cousin General Mir Inayat Ali and some others also rendered valuable Civil and Military services to the State, with great loyalty and integrity.

RAI TARA CHAND, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE AND PRISONS, PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.



RAI TARA CHAND, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE AND PRISONS, PATIALA STATE, is son of Lala Girdhari Lal Mathur, Kayastha of Delhi, who was taken from the Punjab Educational Department as Inspector of Schools, Patiala, when the State Department of Education was first organised by Maharaja Sir Mohindra Singh. He was educated in St



Stephen's High School, Delhi, and after completing a course of Law at St. John's College, Agra, was taken on in the Patiala Police by the late Maharaja Rajindra Singh Bahadur as Court Inspector in 1894. In the following year he was made Superintendent of Police, and later on an A.-D.-C. and Honorary Captain of Maharaja's Body Guard, and was also put in charge of the C. I. D. While Superintendent in Bassi District he was presented with a handsome reward by the Commissioner of the Jullunder Division in a Darbar for services in a joint investigation of dacoity cases. He next became Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Warburton, and was awarded a gold pencil as memento by His Excellency Lord Minto for services as Police Officer in charge of Viceregal Camp at Patiala.

On Mr. Warburton's retirement His Highness Maharaja Bhupendra Singh transferred Rai Tara Chand to the Judicial Department as a Sub-divisional Magistrate with head-quarters at Patiala and Superintendent, Central Jail, Patiala. He was also promoted to the rank of Major of Maharaja's Body Guard. His Highness was so pleased with his work as to appoint him Inspector-General of Police and Prisons permanently in July 1912, which post he still holds.

RAI TARA CHAND, INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF POLICE AND PRISONS, PATIALA STATE,
PATIALA.

SARDAR BACHITTAR SINGH, FOREST NAZIM, PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.



SARDAR BACHITTAR SINGH, FOREST NAZIM, PATIALA STATE, was born on the 9th November, 1868, and entered the State service on the 19th November, 1895.

He is a graduate of the Madras Government Agricultural College, Saidapet, and the Medallist in Chemistry at the Competitive Examination of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, held in 1894. He is also a life member of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, and a Licentiate in Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of Calcutta. He belongs to the well-known Raipuria family represented in the State from very old times. His father, Sardar Jwala Singh, was Magistrate in the Nabha State, and his grandfather, Sadar Gurdit Singh, was Commandant in the Army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His uncle, Colonel Gopal Singh, is at present Commanding Officer, 3rd Patiala Infantry. He held, during his past services in the State, various responsible posts, such as Nazim for Plague Operations, Sanitary Superintendent, Honorary Secretary, Local Fund Committee, etc.

At present, in addition to his substantial appointment as Forest Nazim, he holds charge of the responsible offices of Excise Commissioner, Registrar-General, and Census Superintendent. He is also Honorary Secretary, Rajindar Dev Orphanage, Patiala, and the Patiala State Representative on the Khalsa College Council, Amritsar.

SARDAR BACHITTAR SINGH, PATIALA.

**L. BASHESHAR SARUP, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS KANWAR
SAHIB, PATIALA.**



BASHESHAR SARUP ORIGINALLY A RESIDENT OF DELHI. His grandfather, M. Gopal Sarup, late of the Punjab Police, was entrusted with the most difficult duty of restoring peace amongst the fighting tribes of Minas in the Rewari District after the Mutiny. His other relatives were also given works of great responsibility of which they acquitted themselves creditably to the entire satisfaction of their officers, worth mentioning is the work done by L. Mokand Sarup, his



L. BASHESHAR SARUP,
PATIALA.

grandfather's younger brother, who was appointed Tehsildar of Bahadargarh in the most trying times after the Mutiny. His father in the Summat 1927, while quite a young man, was selected by Professor Y. Ramchandra, then Director of the Public Instruction, Patiala State, specially to open new schools in the State and he was so successful in his mission that after a very short time he succeeded in opening a good number of schools in the Narwana and other districts of the State where the people were so backward that it was no easy task to introduce principles of education amongst the people. After successfully working in the Educational Department for nearly twenty years his services were transferred to the Executive branch and was sent to Bhatinda to manage Octroi, where in three years he showed a marked profit to the State, afterwards he was transferred to the Judicial Department and with a similar success there was granted a special pension. A greater brilliancy was added to his official work by his writing a book in Urdu containing an account of Columbus' life in the form of History. His labours were well repaid by His late Highness Maharaja Rajinder Singh Sahib who awarded him Rs. 500 and a costly Khillat in a public Durbār. Being a Member of the Education Department he realised the worth

of education and gave his children a thorough training. His nephew, L. Raghunath Sarup, and his son, L. Basheshar Sarup, were educated at St. Stephen's High School at Delhi and afterwards at Mohinder College, Patiala. L. Basheshar Sarup attended a full course of law lectures at Meerut and was preparing for the law examination when he was at first appointed as a Head Clerk in His Highness the Kour Sahib's Private Secretary's Office, where, after fifteen years hard and faithful work and by gradual promotion, he now holds the most responsible duty of the Private Secretaryship to the Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh.

**SARDAR NAGINA SINGH, B.A., ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.**



SARDAR NAGINA SINGH, B.A.,
PATIALA.



SARDAR NAGINA SINGH, B.A., ADVOCATE-GENERAL, PATIALA STATE, graduated at the Punjab University in 1893 and studied Law for two years in the University Law College, Lahore. He then took up the business of a Tutor and showed remarkable results. His Highness Kunwar Gajindar Singh, father of the present minor Raja of Faridkote, was placed under his tuition. He joined the Patiala State service as a Court Inspector and was soon made a Superintendent of Police, being deputed at the same time to work as the State Advocate-General. In honor of the Coronation Durbār of His Majesty King-Emperor George V. he prepared five poems in English, Urdu, Persian, Hindi and Punjabi for which he obtained a medal from the Punjab Badshahi Mela Committee.

LALA CHIRANJI LAL, B.A., AUDIT OFFICER, PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.



LALA CHIRANJI LAL, B.A., Audit Officer, Patiala State, is descended from a very respectable family of Rahon, District Jullundher. His uncle, the late Munshi Amirchand, was a Tehsildar and Honorary Sub-Registrar under the British Government, and his brother, Lala Swami Dass, Sub-divisional Officer, P.W.D., is a Rai Sahib. Lala Chiranji Lal's own official position is next



LALA CHIRANJI LAL, B.A., AUDIT OFFICER,
PATIALA STATE, PATIALA.

to the Accountant-General, Patiala State, and he is well known for his honesty, ability and loyalty to the Government and the State. He is the author of several poems notably "The Capture of Pretoria," "Relief of Ladysmith," "The Demise of the late Queen Victoria" and "In Justification of the Government Plague Policy."

All these poems have received the approbation of both the Punjab Government and the Government of India, specially the last mentioned one, which had the effect of removing many misunderstandings from the public mind regarding the measures adopted by the Government to stamp out the plague. He was a Member of the Amballa Cantonment Health Committee, where his services were recognised by Colonel J. H. Christie in (among others) the following words:—

"It is due to the tact, the steady hard work and the generous devotion of your time that the severe visitation of plague here has been so satisfactorily controlled and localised and with an entire absence of any unpleasant friction and of any unnecessary hardship to the poorer residents.

"The public owe you a debt of gratitude, and I offer you this expression of thanks with the deepest sincerity and appreciation."

LALA KUNDAN LAL, KAPUR, RAIS OF PAYAL, PATIALA.



LALA KUNDAN LAL, RAIS OF PAYAL, and a well-known State official was noted throughout the State as a public-spirited man of great philanthropy whose innumerable charitable gifts rightly earned for him the title "the friend of the poor." He was born in 1898 in Payal (Patiala State) and first took himself to business, where he soon attained the position of a leading Banker. His public spirit having attracted the notice of the State authorities he was first appointed a Tehsildar, then a Magistrate, then Assistant Financial Minister and finally Member of the Charity Committee, the work of which post so happily harmonised with his own innate charitable tendencies. His official work was admired wherever he went and as a result of this and his private philanthropic deeds, Lala Kundan Lal got a large number of appreciatory and eulogistic letters which he printed in the form of a Book called "Reward of Duty."

The deceased was very popular and had intimate relation with the Raja Sahib of Bilaspore, Maharaja of Burdwan, etc.

The chief monuments of his large-hearted charity are a magnificent temple and gurdwara at Payal, built at the cost of Rs. 25,000 and a commodious building for public accommodation and a tank at Naina Devi costing about Rs. 15,000.

Lala Kundan Lal's generosity exhibited itself in many directions. To the Settlement Department he gave valuable assistance and provided accommodation for its branch at Payal—acts of voluntary co-operation for which Major F. Popham Young, C.I.E., the then Settlement Commissioner, presented him with a Khillat of Rs. 250. He encouraged education by distributing sweetmeats, books and offering medals on a number of occasions to students, and for these laudable acts he more than once received Khillats from the State.

Lala Kundan Lal died in 1965 Bikarmi leaving behind four sons—Durga Dass, Hari Chand, Babu Lal and Charan Dass. The eldest Lala Durga Dass succeeding him as Member of the Charity Committee.

LALA UMRAO BAHADUR, B.A., PATIALA.



LALA UMRAO BAHADUR, B.A., a distinguished Member of Dewan Nihalchand's family, represents the elder branch of it as the grandson of Rai, or as he was popularly called Raja Sant Lal, the elder son of the elder brother Rai Tunnulal. The "Raja" was, as has been mentioned above, the last representative of the family in the Imperial Court of Delhi. At the



LALA UMRAO BAHADUR, B.A., PATIALA.

outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny he found his younger brother Dewan Shuganchand and his uncle Diwan Nihalchand fighting for the British as Patiala State officers, and this naturally elicited his sympathies for the British. He gave up all concern with the Moghuls in consequence and came over to Patiala where his brother and uncle had already carved out a heritage for the family. His manly qualities and courtly grace took no time to attract the notice of that keen observer of men, "rare as the Koh-i-Noor" as Sir John Lawrence styled him, Maharaja Narindar Singh to wit. He was made special Mussahib or companion to the Maharaja, and was in this capacity the instrument of introduction, into the formalities of the Durbar, of the polish and refinement of the Moghul Court which characterizes it to this day.

Lala Umrao Bahadur has inherited from his grandfather all the qualities of head and heart which go to make a responsible officer in a Native State. He was Deputy Private Secretary to Maharaja Rajindar Singh,

G.C.S.I., the illustrious father of the present Maharaja. He accompanied the Maharaja as his Private Secretary to the Mohmand Expedition and he has given an account of it in the book called "The Maharaja of Patiala on the Frontier." His services in this connection were rewarded by the grant of a sword of honour and of a house in perpetuity, while a gift of gold bangles in a public Durbar, following the Maharaja's investiture by Lord Elgin with the insignia of G.C.S.I., marked the Maharaja's further appreciation of his abilities in matters of general administration.

He is the first graduate from the Patiala College and won twice the Lord Northbrook Gold Medal in his academical career.

He is Administration Reports Officer at present, while his younger brother, Lala Raja Bahadur, M.A., is the Inspector of Schools. The latter is also a Medallist like his brother and is the only M.A. among the State subjects.

Lala Umrao Bahadur has a literary bent of mind and is engaged in writing a history of ancient India. He contributed an article to the *Morning Post*, the *Pioneer* and other papers on "Hindu loyalty to the King." It was highly appreciated at the time of its appearance on the eve of the Coronation Durbar, and may be taken as an earnest of the work he is to produce. An extract of this article is given in the Appendix and will be found to furnish an interesting and instructive reading as well.



SARDAR BAHADUR SHAMSHER SINGH, C.I.E., CHIEF MINISTER, JIND STATE.

**SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR SHAMSHER SINGH, C.I.E., CHIEF MINISTER,
JIND STATE, SANGRUR, PUNJAB.**



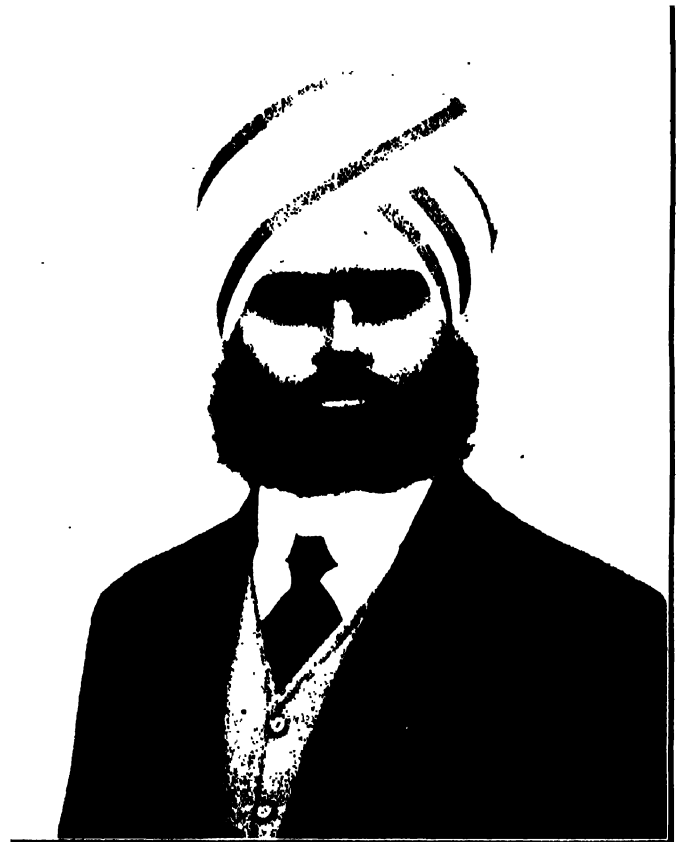
SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR SHAMSHER SINGH, C.I.E., CHIEF MINISTER, JIND STATE, IS JAT SIKH BY CASTE, AND SON OF SARDAR JAIMAL SINGH. He was invited by His late Highness Raja Sir Raghbir Singh Bahadur to the State, to whom he was distantly related, to become a Darbari and work as confidential English Secretary. Since then he has had a uniformly successful and distinguished official career. In 1887, during the minority of the present Chief, Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur, he was appointed Postmaster-General and Secretary to the Council of Regency. While in this capacity he attended the Durbar of Punjab Chiefs held by His Excellency Lord Elgin at Lahore in 1894. On the attainment of the majority by the present Ruler in 1899, he was promoted to the post of Chief Judge of the State High Court. While holding this post he rendered great assistance to Mr. L. L. Tomkins, Superintendent of Police (on special duty), in the suppression of the dacoits in the Phulkian States. This fact was officially acknowledged by Mr. Tomkins as follows in his report:—"I am deeply indebted to Sardar Shamsheer Singh, Chief Justice of Sangrur, for his very valuable and willing assistance. With His Highness the Raja's permission all my business was conducted with Sardar Shamsheer Singh throughout the operations, and I cannot speak too highly of the able and courteous co-operation I received."

In February 1903 he was appointed First Minister of the State, the official designation of which post was changed to Chief Minister in 1909 and this office he now holds. In this capacity among other appreciations of his work he received the thanks from the Punjab Government for the service rendered by him to the Railway Police.

Major C. Powney Thompson, the then Political Agent, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur, wrote of him to his Master on January 1909:—"I congratulate Your Highness on being well served by Sardar Bahadur Shamsheer Singh."



S. AJAIB SINGH.



S. BALDEV SINGH.

When leaving the charge of Political Agency, Major Thompson wrote to the Sardar Bahadur as follows on 1st November, 1909:—"I write to wish you good-bye and to express an appreciation of your work. In my dealing with you I have always found you looking to the interests of your noble master, the Raja, and the State which he rules, and always ready to assist and advise me. Your loyalty to

His Highness, and through him to the Government, is well known, and I sincerely hope that you may long remain at his right hand to help him to maintain the efficiency of the State administration and to increase it."

The Inspector of Schools, Delhi Division, wrote in the Log Book of Raj High School, Sangrur, in February 1910 :—

"I had the opportunity of a long talk over school matters with the Chief Minister Sardar Bahadur Shamsher Singh to whose keenness, wisdom, and foresight much of the present prosperity of the School is due, I thank him heartily as an Educationist for his unremitting exertions in this direction."

His Honour Sir Louis Dane, when opening the Rivaz-Ranbir Veterinary Hospital, said :—"His Highness has, if I may say so, one of the greatest gifts of a ruler. He knows how to select a good Minister, and when he has selected him to give him a free hand. Sardar Bahadur Shamsher Singh and Sardar Bahadur Gurnam Singh are such selections amongst others, and I have the greatest pleasure in recognising the able and quiet way in which, under His Highness' direction, the administration of this State has always been conducted."

His Honour Sir Louis Dane, in his Banquet Speech on the occasion of Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja of Jind on the 27th February, 1913, alluded to the services of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Shamsher Singh in the following terms :—

"Much of this success is due to the wisdom of His Highness in selecting a really good Chief Minister in Sardar Shamsher Singh and supporting him steadily throughout." He attended Coronation Durbars held at Delhi by Lord Curzon and His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor in 1903 and 1911, respectively.

Titles and Medals—Sardar Shamsher Singh was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur in June 1906, the Sanad being presented to him by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Minto) on his visit to Jind State in November 1906.

A Khillat was awarded to him by His Highness the Maharaja on account of his good services being thus recognised by the Government. A further honour of C. I. E. was conferred on him at the great Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911, and His Highness again showed his appreciation of the Sardar Bahadur's services on this occasion and on that of his Silver Jubilee by the grant of a valuable Khillat, a life allowance, a jagir for 3 generations and house property. The Sardar Bahadur holds six medals :—(1) for the C. I. E.; (2) for the Coronation Durbar of 1903; (3) for the Coronation Durbar of 1911; (4) for the Afghan War, 1879-80; (5) Bronze Star Medal for march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1888; (6) for the Badshahi Mela, 1911. A seventh one is expected for the Sardar Bahadurship. He owns three villages in Hissar District, some ancestral property in Ludhiana District and a house and a garden at Sangrur (Jind State).

His Highness the Maharaja of Jind, while bestowing upon him a valuable Khillat on the occasion of Delhi Durbar, 1911, was pleased to write to him :—

"I have already congratulated you personally on the conferment of the honour of C. I. E. upon you by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, but would like to add in writing how well you deserved this distinction.

"I have always appreciated your services to my State, not only during my reign but also in that of my dear grandfather, and during the tenure of the Council of Regency preceding my investment with ruling powers.

"As regards your work during my reign, first as Chief Justice and afterwards as Senior Ahalkar-i-Ala (which designation was changed into Chief Minister in 1909), I can say, without hesitation, that your work always showed tact, integrity and a high sense of justice, whereby you not only won my approbation but also gained the confidence of the people."

And in his speech in reply to the address presented by the officials and subjects of Jind State on the occasion of His Highness' Silver Jubilee on the 27th February, 1913, His Highness was kind enough to speak about the Sardar Bahadur in the following terms :—

"Before concluding, I should like to express my heartiest appreciation of the work done by my ministers and officials, especially by my Chief Minister, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Shamsher Singh, C.I.E., who has been discharging his arduous duties with the greatest devotion, zeal and tact."

He has two sons, S. Baldev Singh and S. Ajaib Singh, the photographs of whom are given above.



MUNSHI SYED NAJAF ALI, MINISTER, JIND STATE.

MUNSHI SYED NAJAF ALI, MINISTER, JIND STATE.

SYED NAJAF ALI, MINISTER, JIND STATE, is Syed by caste, and son of Syed Asghar Ali. He entered the State service in 1863 as a Muharrir, and after serving in the different capacities of Superintendent, Toshakhana, Superintendent of Purchases, Nazim (District Magistrate), Canal Agent, Settlement Officer, Officiating Financial Minister, and Officiating Adalti, was promoted to the office of a Judge in the State High Court, and in 1903 was appointed Ahalkar-i-Ala, and this official designation was changed into Minister, in 1909. Possesses landed property in Jind State.

SARDAR BAHADUR BAKHSHI GURNAM SINGH, BAHADUR, COM- MANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE JIND STATE FORCES.

SARDAR BAHADUR BAKHSHI GURNAM SINGH, BAHADUR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE JIND STATE FORCES, is Jat Sikh

by caste, and son of Sardar Prem Singh, Minister, Jind State. He received direct commission in the State Infantry and was gradually promoted to the post of the Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry. In 1897 was conferred upon the title of "Sardar Bahadur." In 1897-98 took part in Tirah Expeditions in command of his Regiment. In recognition of those services the Government of India were pleased to confer upon him the Second-class Order of British India. In July 1901 was appointed General of Local Troops in addition to being the Commandant of Imperial Service Infantry. Went to England with Coronation Contingent to join the Coronation Durbar in London. In January 1903 the Government of India conferred upon him the First-class Order of British India. Was promoted to the post of Commander-in-Chief, State Forces, on the 6th November, 1906. Is well connected, his aunt being married to His late Highness Raja Raghubir Singh Bahadur of Jind, and his daughter being married to His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhupinder Singh, Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Patiala. Possesses houses and culturable lands in Jind and Patiala territories.



SARDAR BAHADUR BAKHSHI GURNAM SINGH, BAHADUR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE JIND STATE FORCES.



SARDAR GOBINDAR SINGH, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JIND.

SARDAR GOBINDAR SINGH, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JIND IS JAT SIKH BY CASTE AND SON OF SARDAR RATAN SINGH, C. I. E., PRESIDENT OF THE LATE COUNCIL OF REGENCY OF JIND STATES. After officiating in several posts the Sardar was appointed Nazim (District Magistrate), on the 9th August, 1907, was transferred to the post of Private Secretary in 1909. Is a Kursi Nashin in Hissar District. Possesses landed property in Lyalpur and Hissar Districts.

S. GOBINDAR SINGH, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JIND.

GENERAL GHULAM BHIKH KHAN, COMMANDING JIND STATE LOCAL TROOPS.

GENERAL GHULAM BHIKH KHAN, COMMANDING JIND STATE LOCAL TROOPS, IS MOHAMMADAN RAJPUT BY CASTE AND SON OF HAKIM FAIZ MOHAMMED KHAN, THE LATE ADALTI OF STATE. He entered the State service as Squadron officer of the Local Cavalry on the 3rd January, 1887; was transferred to be a Darbari on the 5th, November 1899; was appointed Commandant of the Local Infantry on the 27th April, 1892, and was promoted to be the General Commanding of the Local Troops on the 6th November, 1906. Possesses villages Burj Hakim (Ludhiana District) Faiz Garh (Jind State), culturable land and a garden at Sangrur and some land in Patiala State. Owns houses in Sangrur, Jind and Sunam.



GENERAL GHULAM BHIKH KHAN, COMMANDING JIND STATE LOCAL TROOPS.

THAKUR SAWANT SINGH OF BAGRU, JAIPUR STATE, RAJPUTANA.



HE CHIEF (THAKUR) OF BAGRU IS THE FOREMOST NOBLE IN JAIPUR STATE AND OCCUPIES THE FIRST SEAT ON THE LEFT HAND OF THE MAHARAJA.

In the absence of the Durbar from Jaipur he has by custom charge of the city and palaces, and by hereditary right performs the Bhait and other ceremonies in place of His Highness. He is among the 12 (twelve) Kothris of Jaipur who claim descent from the great Maharaja Prithvi Raj,

the direct progenitor of the Jaipur Ruling House. The title of Adhiraj is hereditary in the family. Bagru is derived from Bagora, the name of an Island in a lake where the city was originally built, and is famous for its palm-fans and chintz. It is 18 miles to the east of Jaipur.

Thakur Sawant Singh, the last chief of Bagru, was one of the Members of the Jaipur State Council and attained a distinguished position in the State service. His forefathers boasted of having received two *Khillats*, one from the Emperor Mahomed Shah of Delhi, and the other from the Maharaja of Jaipur, together with a *Keranki-Pagh* or Durbar Pagri (turban). His forefathers discharged the duties of Panch Musahibat and fought for Jaipur against Scindhia, Jodhpur and Tonk, and on each occasion obtained success. Once his forefathers assisted Mr. Ouchterlony in arranging the affairs of Haroti, and in 1847 they rendered considerable aid to the Political Agent, Major Laidlaw. In the days of the Mutiny of 1857 Thakur Sawant Singh drove out the rebels from Jaipur territory and gained the thanks of the British Government. He also rendered special service in putting down the rebellion of the Khangarots and Nagas. He was appointed Judge of the Appellate Court of the State and a Member of Council and for his exertions in maintaining order in the State on the



THAKUR SAWANT SINGH OF BAGRU, JAIPUR STATE, RAJPUTANA.

death of the last Maharaja Ram Singh, he received the thanks of the Viceroy. In the last Afghan War he contributed fifty ponies for the use of the British forces and also gave fifty transport camels for the Chitral Expedition. He also subscribed a handsome amount to the Calcutta Charitable Fund for famine relief.

Thakur Sawant Singh's son, Kanwar Prithvi Singh, was a brilliant boy who was unfortunately cut off in the prime of life. He was born in May 1869 and was sent to the Mayo College, Ajmere, at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. There he stayed for over 8 years and conducted himself so well that he gained the Viceroy's prizes and the Viceroy's Gold Medal, while his character and bearing produced the most favourable impression on the minds of the Headmaster and the Principal, who regarded him as the pride of his family and State. Indeed he was one of the most distinguished pupils that the Mayo College has ever educated. On leaving College he was offered by Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, the then Agent to the Governor-General, the post of Attache, but the Maharaja of Jaipur did not wish to lose his services and he was appointed a Civil Judge in Jaipur, being at the same time awarded a Jagir of Kuarpada as a rule of the Thikana, of the annual value of rupees five thousand. But he did not live to fulfil the bright promises of his youth. He died at the age of 20 on 28th January, 1885. A marble tablet with the expressive inscription "Regret of All" was placed in his memory in the Jaipur Boarding House in January 1885 by his European admirers and friends. Thakur Sawant

Singh had two other sons, Partab Singh and Hari Singh, the former of whom passed the entrance examination of the Allahabad University.

Thakur Sawant Singh died in November 1906 and was succeeded on the *Gadi* by his grandson Kanwar Jaswant Singh, who is the present Chief of Bagru and has grown up as a very model of his father and grandfather. After getting a good education at the Mayo College he is now doing the work of Thikana in the Jaipur State with great zeal and credit, and is treated with considerable deference by both His Highness the Maharaja and the British Government. His son Kunwar Kirat Singh, who is now 8 years old, is getting a good education at home and seems to be the coming hope and pride of the house. The Bagru family has always been blessed with its own issue and has never had an occasion of adopting. The family has always remained loyal and faithful to the Maharajas of Jaipur and the Paramount Sovereign of the time.



RAO BAHADUR GOBIND SINGH, CHIEF OF
BARWARA.

RAO BAHADUR GOBIND SINGH, CHIEF OF BARWARA.

RAO BAHADUR GOBIND SINGH, CHIEF OF BARWARA, was born in Samvat 1944 (Bikrmi), and was simply a child of 5 years at the time he succeeded his Estate.

He is 12th in succession from Maharaja Jagat Singh, the founder of Jaipur State, from whom he traces his descent. His ancestors in 1191 A.H., were given the office of Panj Hazari, colours, and the title of Rao Bahadur by Shah Alamgir. The Subject of our sketch is broad-minded and well educated.

THAKUR UDAI SINGHJI, KURH, JAIPUR.



THAKUR UDAI SINGHJI,
KURH, JAIPUR.

THIKANA KURH ESTATE WAS FOUNDED BY THAKUR SHYAM SINGHJI, SON OF RAJA BEER SINGH DEVJI OF KHANDELA. He acquired by the sword Moonpura, Gauriyawas and Sanglia from the Gour Rajputs, Bandura, &c., from others. He had five sons, of whom the eldest Kishore Singhji was succeeded by Moken Singhji, and the latter by Roop Singhji; the next successor, Bhagat Singhji was sent by the Jaipur Raj to fight the Bharachas who had risen against the State, but although he gained victory he lost his life in the field of Khatu. Upon this the Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur sent condolences to his son Moti Singhji, visited him in his camp, and bestowed on him a robe of honour and the village Tehut containing 52,000 bighas of land.

After Moti Singhji came in succession Karan Singhji, Raj Singhji, Ram Pratab Singhji (who was distinguished for his charity), and Uday Singhji was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere, and since taking over charge of the estate he has evinced great interest for the education of his people. He has also inherited the charitable instincts of Ram Pratab Singhji and supports the old, blind, and otherwise infirm men and women of his villages.



THAKUR DEBI SINGH, JODHA, CHIEF
OF DANGARTHAL, JAIPUR.

THIS CHIEF BELONGS TO THE JODHA CLAN OF THE RATHOR RAJPUTS WHO FURNISH THE RULING HOUSE OF JODHPUR. Bhinay is the original estate of this clan. His Highness the present Maharaja of Jaipur, having reason to be highly pleased with his maternal grandfather, Thakur Kalyan Singh, elevated his rank with the grant of tazim and jagir in the State in 1889. Thakur Kalyan Singh took Thakur Debi Singh as his adopted son, and in 1895 the latter succeeded to the estate by royal orders. Thakur Debi Singh is a man of earnest disposition and manly spirit. He is fond of history, poetry and hunting. His Highness the Maharaja is very kind to him.

RAJA SAJJAN SINGH OF KHANDELA, CHHOTA PANA, JAIPUR.

RAISAL, THE FOUNDER OF THE KHANDELA FAMILY, WAS A FAVOURITE OF THE IMPERIAL COURT AT DELHI. As a reward for the distinguished services he rendered on different occasions, he received from his master, the Emperor Akbar, the honor of the Mansab of 5,000 and the grant of the estate of Khandela with several Parganas attached to it. The descendants of Raisal go by the patronymic of Raisalots and enjoy among others such big



Thikanas as Sikar, Khetri, etc. The estate of Khandela remained entire and intact down to the time of Raja Kesri Singh, 5th heir and successor of Raisal. He had two younger brothers Fateh Singh and Udey Singh. But selfish and mischievous fellows sowed the seeds of discord between Raja Kesri Singh and his next born younger brother Fateh Singh by poisoning the ears of the former against the latter; besides they went so far as to have him (Fateh Singh) assassinated at the village of Khatoo. He left two Ranis behind him, one of whom burnt herself on the funeral pyre with the dead body of her husband, while the other being with child fled to her father's house and was in due course delivered of son named Dhir Singh. Raja Kesri Singh while on the point of death in a certain campaign, breathed to his younger brother Udey Singh these testamentary words that Dhir Singh,

son of the deceased Fateh Singh, who had the right to succession should be installed as Raja of Khandela after him, that he should be taken care of during his minority and that *he* (Udey Singh) should, as customary, have for himself a village as an appanage. But the temptation of succession to the *Gadi* of Khandela was too strong for him to resist and contrary to the will of the deceased Raja usurped the estate of Khandela. But Thakur Deep Singh Shekhawat of Kasli, who belonged to a junior branch of the Khandela family, supported

the minor's right to succession and made an appeal to Maharaja Sawai Jey Singh. The Maharaja recognised Dhir Singh as rightful claimant and accordingly had him established at the estate of Khandela.

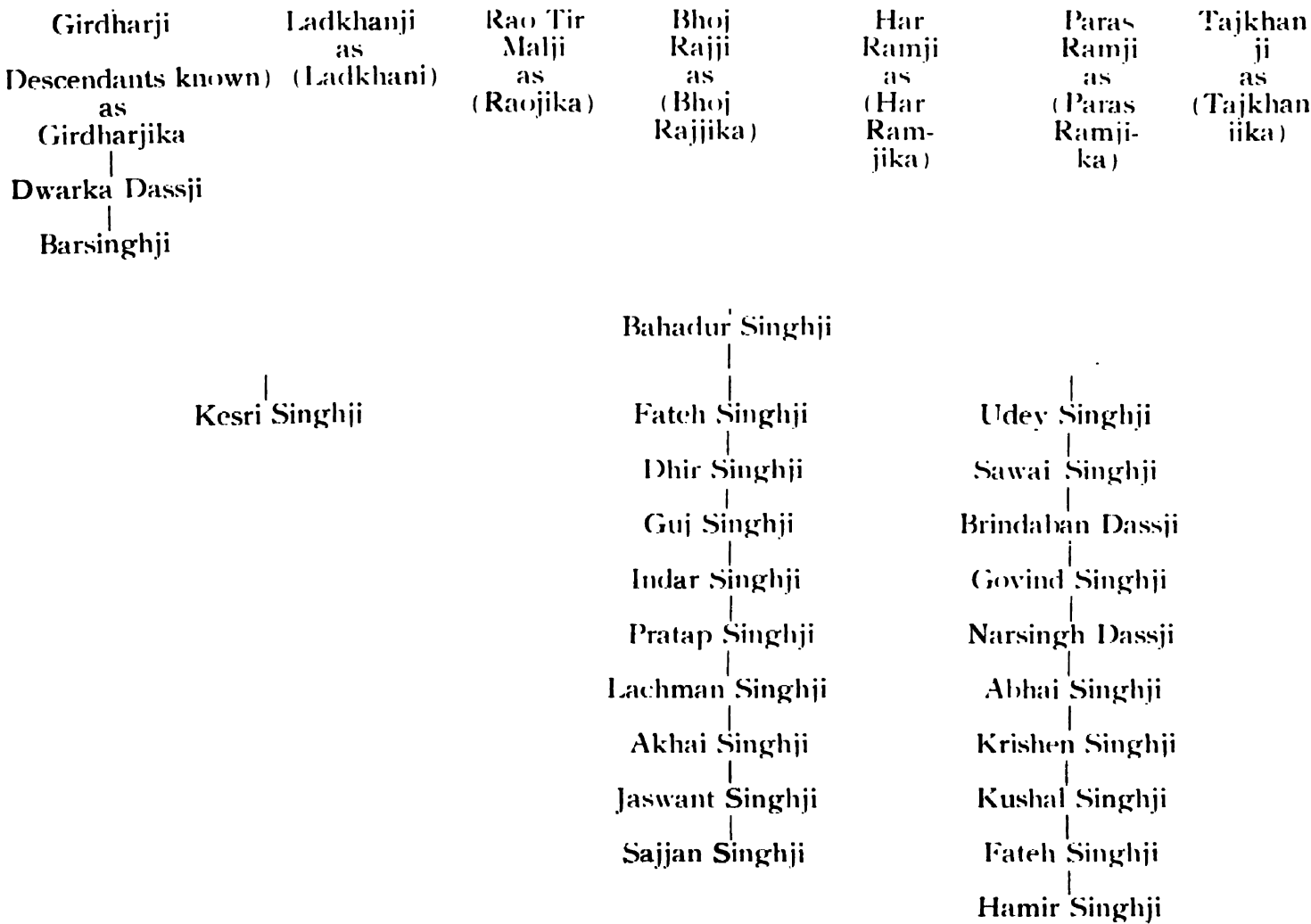
We have a current Hindi couplet in praise of Deep Singh, which may be thus translated—"Let a son like Deep Singh be born, who deposed the usurper and restored Dhir Singh, the rightful heir to the estate." The time when Khandela was usurped was not the time of the British rule in India, otherwise Udey Singh would not have ventured on the course he adopted.

The deposed Udey Singh, however, did not content himself with the disgraceful situation into which he had fallen. He raised a large force and snatched away a larger portion of the estate of Khandela which the heirs and successors of Dhir Singh have remained still deprived of. Raja Lachman Singh, the 4th successor of Raja Dhir Singh on the occasion of the military operation against Sikar, played a part worthy of an heir and successor of Raisal, the founder of the Khandela family. History bears testimony to this and to the fact that Sajjan Singh, present Raja of Khandela, is the representative of the senior branch of the Khandela family.

He has four sons, *viz.*, Jai Singh, Bhoor Singh, Jait Singh and Himmat Singh.

GENEOLOGICAL TREE OF THE FAMILY OF KHANDELA.

Raja Raisalji.



RAJA HAMIR SINGHJI, THE PRESENT CHIEF OF KHANDELA.



RAJA HAMIR SINGHJI, THE PRESENT CHIEF OF KHANDELA, IS A MEMBER OF THE GROUP KNOWN AS THE SEKHAWAT CHIEFTAINS OF RAJPUTANA. He was born in Sambat 1928 (A. D. 1871), and is now about forty years old. He has one son, named Pertab Singh, who is twelve years old. Raja Hamir Singhji is descended from Raja Girdharji, the eldest son of Raja Raisalji Darbari, Chief of Shekhawati. Raja Raisalji Darbari was descended from Rao Baloji, the third son of Raja Odaikaranji, who succeeded to the throne of Amber (Jaipur) in Sambat 1445 (A. D. 1389). Raja Raisalji Darbari had seven sons, whose descendants are now represented by different houses as follows:—



RAJA HAMIR SINGHJI,
CHIEF OF KHANDELA.

- (1) Girdharji ... Had two pergunnas, Khandela and Rawasa.
- (2) Ladkhanji ... Khachreawas.
- (3) Bhoj Rajji ... Udaipur. The Raja of Khetri is also from this branch.
- (4) Tirmul Raoji... Kassulli and 84 villages. The present Chief, Rao Rajaji of Seekar is from this branch.
- (5) Pars Ramji ... Bae.
- (6) Har Ramji ... Moondri.
- (7) Taj Khanji ... No Appanage.

Rao Baloji, son of Raja Odaikaranji, was the actual progenitor of the numerous families of Chieftains now designated after the more distinguished name of his grandson, Rao Shekhaji, from whom they are known throughout Rajputana by the generic name of his eminent descendant.

Raja Raisalji Darbari is found in the *Ain-i-Akhbari* amongst the Mansabdars of twelve hundred and fifty horse, a rank of high importance, being equivalent to that conferred on the sons of ruling Rajas. It is interesting to find that the family's own annals are corroborated by the historical records of the conquerors of the Rajputs, the Moghul Emperors of Delhi. The Shekhawat Chieftains are now under His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur. Full particulars of the clan will be found in Colonel Todd's *Annals and Antiquities of "Rajasthan,"* Volume II.

THAKUR KESRI SINGH, CHIEF OF ACHROL.



THAKUR KESRI SINGH,
CHIEF OF ACHROL.



THE HOUSE OF ACHROL IS ONE OF THE TWELVE KOTRIS OR PROMINENT FAMILIES OF THE JAIPUR STATE, descending from Maharaja Prithvi Raj of Amer, the progenitor of the present ruling house of Jaipur. The legend goes that the Maharaja pointed out to his twelve sons the land which each was to conquer for himself, with the words, "there is the land which I assign to you, go each of you and take possession." They did so and this was the origin of the twelve Kotris of Jaipur.

Balbhadra, the fourth son of the Maharaja, was the founder of the house of Achrol, and the present Chief, Thakur Kesri Singh, is the fifteenth in succession.

The representatives of Achrol have always been high up in the service of the State, whether with the weapons of war in the olden times or with the arts of peace in the new.

Their loyalty and bravery plainly appear from the fact that out of the fourteen Chiefs of Achrol, nine lost their lives in the service of the State and in that of the Paramount Power. This plainly shows that the Chiefs of the Achrol House have always been loyal to the State and the Government and cared not a bit for their lives in the performance of their duties.

Thakur Ranjit Singh, the grandfather of the present Chief, under orders of the late Maharaja, contributed to the formation of the army which in 1858 checked the advance of the mutineers on Delhi and saved the life of many European refugees, among them a future Commander-in-Chief of India, Sir Donald Stuart.

Major-General W. H. Beynon, who was once the Political Agent at Jaipur, wrote from London, in one of his letters to the present Chief: "I have a very pleasant recollection of your father and your grandfather also, the latter more especially, who was one of the Council of the late Maharaja Sewai Ram Singh. He was a most noble and highly respected Chief and had the confidence of His late Highness who held him in much esteem, as did the several Political Agents."

The same personage writes in another letter: "I know your father was a valuable and faithful servant of the Jaipur State and he worked well and diligently in that important post to which he was appointed while I was Political Agent at Jaipur. His Highness the Maharaja will, I am sure, help you to succeed to so important and loyal a house as that of Achrol. Your grandfather, too, was a great friend of mine, a very honest and true nobleman in fact."

The career of Thakur Raghunath Singh, father of the present Chief, was one of great promise, but was cut short at the early age of 38. He was a well-read scholar in English and Sanskrit and also acquired a high proficiency in Hindu and Muhamadan law. He was made a Judge of the Appellate Court at Jaipur. In the Commission appointing him to the Judgeship it was recorded that "Whatever Thakur Raghunath Singh has done up to this time has been done well and loyally and for his services he is appointed Judge of the Appellate Court." Thakur Kesri Singh succeeded his father in 1891, when he was hardly sixteen years old. On his death-bed Thakur Raghunath Singh entrusted his two sons Kesri Singh and Kishen Singh to the care of his two intimate friends, Thakur Govindsing of Chomu and the Rev. Dr. Macalister and looking back on the years that are gone one is able to say that Thakur Kesri Singh has proved worthy of his father and is trying his best to uphold the honor of the ancient and noble house he represents. A well-educated man like his father, he also was appointed a Judge of the Appellate Court in 1902. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib showed his appreciation of Thakur Kesri Singh's character, abilities and loyalty, when the latter was appointed a Member of Council to help in the management of the State affairs during His Highness' absence in England to attend the Coronation of His late revered Majesty King Edward VII.

On account of the Achrol House being one of the high families of the Jaipur State, connections of marriage took place with the other States. For instance, the eldest daughter of the present Thakur Sahib was lately married to the heir-apparent of Udaipur.

THAKUR SHER SINGH, PRIME MINISTER, JUBBUL STATE.



THAKUR SHER SINGH, PRIME
MINISTER, JUBBUL STATE.



THAKUR SHER SINGH, PRIME MINISTER, JUBBUL STATE, IS GOVERNMENT TAHSILDAR ON DEPUTATION. He attended the Durbār with the Chief. Belongs to a respectable Banyal Rajput family, and is a scion of Katoch family. His brother Thakur Ishar Dass is a landlord, Lambardar and Zaildar, of Bani, Hamirpur, Kangra District.

LATE DEWAN SRI RAM, M. A., OF ALWAR.



LATE DEWAN SRI RAM, M.A., OF ALWAR, born on 5th August, 1848, in a very respectable family of old Bankers at Delhi. He was adopted by his maternal uncle at the age of nearly two years. In 1860 he joined the Mission School, stood first in English in the whole Punjab in 1864, and took his B.A. and M.A. degrees with credit from the Government College, Delhi. The Principal says: "He was the only Punjab Candidate for the B.A. degree from Delhi and passed in the

second division, and it was by a very few marks that he missed being placed in the first division. He was one of the two first students from the Punjab who appeared in the M.A. examination of Calcutta University and he alone came out successful with great credit." He entered the Educational Department in 1869 and served for nearly ten years as Professor in the Delhi and Lahore Government Colleges.

Regarding his character the Director of Public Instruction reports: "In manner he is modest and unassuming, and I believe him to be thoroughly trustworthy. In the discharge of his duties he has given perfect satisfaction to his superior officers."

In 1879, when he had been selected for the post of Assistant Superintendent of the Central Training College Lahore, his services were lent to the Alwar State, where formerly in 1874 he was sent by the Government as Tutor to His Highness the late Maharaja Mangal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Alwar. Though he remained there

in this capacity for six months, yet he so endeared himself to the Chief that on his obtaining full powers he took him as his Private Secretary and Confidential Adviser and ultimately made him his Dewan and Prime Minister. He died in December 1886 at the early age of 38.

His administration of the State was so successful and pleased the Maharaja and the British Government that His Highness gave him a village in Jageer as a hereditary grant and also conferred upon him the Insignia of Tazim as a hereditary distinction which is highly coveted and esteemed in Rajputana.

He left four sons, Dewan Amir Singh, Sher Singh, Sham Singh and Ranbir Singh, the eldest of whom (Dewan Amir Singh) is now holding a respectable post in the State and enjoying the Jageer and Tazim granted by the late Durbar. The third son is adopted by his maternal aunt.

Dewan Amir Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmere, and matriculated from the same institution, being the first who passed from the College and won the gold medal.

PANDIT KASHINATH, DHAR STATE.



PANDIT KASHINATH, DHAR
STATE.



PANDIT KASHINATH was born in 1875 in Alwar of a high Brahmin family. His ancestor, Pandit Mohan Rai, was the Mir Munshi of the Emperor Shahjehan. His maternal grandfather, Pandit Lachu Singh, rendered services to the English during the Mutiny of 1857 and was granted 3 villages in Muafi in Delhi district and was created a "Rai Bahadur." Pandit Kashinath received his school education at Alwar and his University education at the Maharaja's College, Jaipur, up to the B.A. standard. In 1894 His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpore appointed him vakil in attendance on the Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, but he left that service soon and was appointed Head Clerk, Home Branch, Mehakma Aliya Hazari, Alwar, which office he held for about 10 years.

In 1910 he went to Nahan (Sirmur) State (Punjab) as Guardian and Tutor Companion to His Highness the Raja's cousin, and in 1911 he entered the service of the Dhar Durbar. The family has immovable property in Muttra and Bharatpore.



PIEROZSHAH MANEKJI,
GONDAL.



MR. PHEROZSHAH MANEKJI, SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, GONDAL, FIRST-CLASS STATE (KATHIAWAR), was born in 1859, of a respectable family of Government servants who have served the Kathiawar Political Agency for three generations. Joining the Agency service in the Accounts Department in 1881, he was transferred to the Police Department in 1886 where he rose to the rank of Deputy Superintendent. His services have been lent to Gondal for the post he now holds. During the years of dacoity in Kathiawar (1887—93) he rendered meritorious services in the Agency Police by capturing numbers of dangerous outlaws, and was similarly successful in killing and capturing numbers of desperate dacoits and outlaws while in the service of the Gondal State which won him high opinions from various British Officers as well as His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and earned the reputation of an efficient Police officer. He attended both the Coronation Durbars of 1903 and 1911 and received a silver medal at the latter.



PUNDIT BISHUMBER DASS has been serving the Sirmoor State, with credit for the last forty years. He has been Examiner of Accounts, Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge and Member of the Judicial Council, and for the last seven years has been filling the important and responsible post of Collector and District Magistrate, which was formerly held by the heir-apparent. As Finance Minister he effected a saving of Rs. 50,000 to the State in the purchase of the Annifield grant, for which service the Maharajah Sir Shamsheer Prakash gave him a very handsome Khillat and Sanad. He also received a Khillat from the British Government for the excellent arrangement made by him for the entertainment of Lord Ripon with his staff on the occasion of his visit to Sirmoor territory. He is the officer who introduced account system in the State on Government style or footings. His son, Pundit Paras Ram, is District Judge in the State, and his father, Pundit Jankidass, was a British Government Pensioner.



PUNDIT BISHUMBER DASS.



SETH NARAINDAS, BANKER AND RAIS,
BHOPAL STATE.



SETH NARAINDAS, BANKER AND RAIS, BHOPAL STATE, was born on Jaith Sudi Purnamasi Samvat 1930 corresponding to the Christian Era 11th June, 1873. He belongs to the well-known Maheshwari Marwari family of Merta in Jodhpore State. His grandfather Seth Nandram removed to Bhopal State about 80 years ago, and took up the business of Bankers which led up to his renown. His son Seth Karanmal continued his father's business with great credit and success and was counted as one of the Raies of the State being treated with great honor. Seth Naraindas, son of Seth Karanmal, followed up his ancestral business and extended it to an enormous scale by opening branches at all the important centres of the State and in some of the districts under British Government. By his merits and abilities he has risen to the rank of State Treasurer and is held in high esteem by Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal.

RAWATJI SAHEB ONAR SINGHJI OF SALUMBAR, MEWAR



RAWATJI SAHEB ONAR SINGHJI, THE CHIEF OF SALUMBAR, DESCENDED FROM CHONDA, THE ELDEST SON OF MAHARANA LAKHA OF UDAIPUR, MEWAR, who resigned the "rod" to wield and serve when he should have swayed to gratify his father's love for the fruit of his old age and gave the throne to his younger brother Mokulji, is the Umrao of the first-class in Mewar.



RAWATJI SAHEB ONAR SINGHJI, MEWAR



RAO BAHADUR GENERAL GOVINDRAO
GANGARAM MATKAR, INDORE.

RAO BAHADUR GENERAL GOVINDRAO GANGARAM MATKAR BAHADUR.



RAO BAHADUR GENERAL GOVINDRAO GANGARAM MATKAR BAHADUR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE HOLKAR STATE ARMY, was born in 1860. He entered the State service as a Cavalry Sowar in 1879 and rose quickly to the ranks of Lieutenant, Captain and Major. In 1897 he was deputed to London to represent his State at the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria, and was honoured with the second order of the British India and the title of "Bahadur." He has served the State in important capacities of the General Member, Inspector-General of Police, the Judicial Member of the Naib Diwan of Khangri branch of the State. From 1902 to 1911 he served as a Member of the Indore Council of Regency, and in 1905 was appointed Commander-in-Chief with the title of General. At the Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911 he received the title of Rao Bahadur.



GENERAL MATKAR, INDORE.



SHRIMANT BHAYA, SAHIB GAIKWAD, POONA.

RAO BAHADUR BALWANT RAO PANDURANG WAGLE, INDORE



RAO BAHADUR BALWANT RAO PANDURANG
WAGLE, INDORE.

RAO BAHADUR BALWANT RAO PANDURANG WAGLE was born at Sutwas in the Nemawar Zillah of the Central Provinces—which however now, owing to territorial exchanges, forms part of the Indore State—in the year 1857 and comes from a very respectable ancient family. One of his ancestors named Yeshwantra Shiwajee served Maharaja Mahadji Scindia with credit and received jaghir from that monarch, part of which the family is still enjoying. Another ancestor of his, named Balaji Shiwajee rose to distinction with the Bhonsle Rajas of Nagpur and got jagir from them which also continues in the family. The Rao Bahadur's father, Pandurang Narayan rendered conspicuous services to the British Government in the Mutiny of 1857 and was in the name of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria presented with a sword of honour which is still with the family and considered a valued heirloom by them.

The Rao Bahadur himself entered Indore State service in 1883. Since when, till his retirement on handsome pension in 1909, he rose from the bottom to the top filling such important offices as those of the Inspector-General of Police, Comptroller of Palace, Deputy Minister, &c. He was also uniformly a Member of the State and Regency Councils from 1895 to 1909.

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him on the New Year's Day in 1905.

After his installation in November 1911, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib has again taken him into active service, appointing him Naib Diwan Khasgi, which important office he is at present filling.



SETH HUKAM CHAND, BANKER AND RAIS, INDORE STATE.

SETH HUKAM CHAND, BANKER AND RAIS, INDORE STATE, was born in Asadh, Sambat 1931 (1874). He belongs to the Jain Community and is descended from Seth Manackchand Magniram, whose name is still well-known in Malwa and who was his grandfather. Seth Magniram had three sons—Seth Saroop Chand, Seth Onkarjee, and Seth Trilok Chand, each of whom spent thousands of rupees in erecting temples for Jain worship. Seth Hukam Chand is the son of Seth Saroop Chand and gave promise of his future greatness from his very boyhood. He has opened branches of firm at Ujjain, Bombay and Mandsour. The *Times of India*, in its issue of April 13th, 1910,

described him as the "Merchant Prince of Malwa" to whom a loss or gain of one lac was no consideration. He has spent Rs. 25,000 in putting up a canopy over a Marwari temple, and his own big temple between city and cantonment very near to Railway Station of Sansoi is worth seeing. It has cost him about two-and-a-half lacs of rupees, and has a Dharamsala with two wells attached to it, which can accommodate 500 travellers. It is further endowed with Rs. 23,500, from the interest of which the free use of cooking utensils is given to the travellers. Seth Hukam Chand has also got a canopy built over the Jain temple at Main Cantonment and made its Jirnodhar.

In 1903 Seth Hukam Chand was the President of the Digamber Jain Prantek Conference, Malwa, and erected a Jain Boarding House as a memento. In 1905 he erected huts at a cost of Rs. 1,000 outside Indore City when plague was raging in the town. In 1907 there was some disturbance in the feelings of the Jains in Madhoban about the temple of Shekharji, and Seth Hukam Chand approached the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, who on his advice had the matter compromised. He has built a number of rooms in the Indore Hospital at a cost of Rs. 20,000 for use of Jain patients. He maintains an alms house in the city where free food and other necessities are distributed to the needy, and travelling expenses are given to poor Jain way-farers. In 1909 he was the President of the Jain Conference and subscribed Rs. 10,000 to it. In honour of the installation of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar he subscribed Rs. 21,000 for a Dharamsala and for education, and he is now building a magnificent temple in the city of Indore at a cost of one lac

Now he is the permanent Director of Indore Malwa United Mills.

RAI BAHADUR SETH ONKARJI KASTOOR CHAND KASLIWAL, BANKER & RAIS, INDORE, CENTRAL INDIA.



RAI BAHADUR SETH ONKARJI KASTOOR CHAND
KASLIWAL, INDORE.

1893. The three Hable Kable brothers were living jointly at that time. The family was divided in



SETH KASTOOR CHAND

KASLIWAL was born of very poor parents in Marwar at Kaloo in 1884. When at

the age of eight he was most affectionately and filially assisting his old and blind mother in turning her loaves (chapatis) on the hearth, when his elder brother, Chunni Lalji, was carrying on some very humble business just to keep the body and soul together of the family, and when his father, Shri Hansrajji, was too old and feeble to do anything, Dame Fate was smiling, because the grand Havelies and Kothis, for the comfort of this dutiful boy were yet in the embryo, and the Lord of all Law—Moral and Equitable—was designing a handsome reward for this dutiful and loving son of a blind mother and a helpless father.

He was adopted by the late Shri Seth Onkarji of the well-known Jain, Digamber, Siravak, Khandelwal, Multi-millionaire family, generally known as the Hable Kable Family, of Indore, in

three equal shares after the death of Seth Onkarji in 1900. The Munims wanted to have some undue authority on the fatherless youth, which his young, though promising, blood could not tolerate, for he had himself been trained by his father in business, and had naturally acquired that self-reliance and self-respect, which is so absolutely essential for every would-be great man of business. He suspended them all at once, and did the entire work of his extensive and newly-established firm single handed unassisted by any one whatsoever, very admirably and successfully. After six months or so he entrusted the whole work in the hands of quite new men, under his own supervision of course.

When he came to Indore from Marwar he was healthy and good-looking. As a man also he developed into a very handsome and vigorous person. When only a boy and quite fresh from Marwar, he was the idol of the whole family and quite a large circle of friends on account of his charming manners and very amiable habits. As a man in power also, he is one of the best loved magnates of his community, quite above all petty party strifes and narrow-minded jealousies. He is also one of the most popular Rases of the town. One of the chief peculiarities of his nature in boyhood was, that, he felt generally a boyish pleasure in picking up quarrels with his mates and fellows; but, then, even at that age he would forget and forgive all injuries like a good boy and would be as friendly as ever again. It was a very good beginning indeed in a man who had to be the master of so many persons and concerns later on, when this very quality of his boyhood, developed into the golden quality of "Forget and Forgive," so absolutely necessary for every gentleman, truly so styled, and for which his name is cited proverbially throughout the city at the present day.

As a man of business he has always been very courageous and upright. It was in 1904, 1906, and 1910 that he quite honourably bore the heavy losses of Five, Four and Three lacs respectively, though in some cases there was no other obligation but the moral alone. In 1910 his losses in cotton amounted to no less than eight lacs, but he conducted the entire business so boldly and dexterously that his profits and losses came to zero in the end. His chief trade is opium, jewellery, cotton and corn; but, then, in addition to these he also owns sugar factories, gins, cloth shops, and *Kerana* concerns. Some of his concerns are maintained simply to be helpful to his friends or relatives without any profit to himself. Banking business is carried on on all his branches generally. He possesses handsome shares in several co-operative concerns. He is building a mill at Ujjain for spinning and weaving in partnership with Messrs. Binodi Ram Balchand of Jhalrapatan, related to him from his wife's side. The three brothers maintain a joint shop for the export of opium and for banking purposes in Bombay from 1878. Now that the opium business is coming to a standstill after this year, he is thinking of starting several trades and industries on modern lines of business his first instalment being the above mill at Ujjain in this direction. He is at present trying the experiment of working his multifarious concerns by the help of a council of his trusted servants and partners.

In addition to his brilliant business qualifications and capacities, he can read, write, and speak fluently Hindi, Mahratti, and Gujrati along with his mother tongue, Marwari, and a bit of English and Urdu which he is trying to pick up now. His chief pastimes are music and gardening, both of which he understands fairly well, so much so that a judge friend of his went so far as to pass verdict that all his accomplishments in business and his just and refined nature were in a way the result of his love of music. It is very difficult to say how far the learned judge was right. Let it be mentioned, not to do the judge injustice, that he himself was a great lover of music and always said that a bit of music was decidedly better than a life long study of Law and Equity, to make a really good judge.

He was married to the only and beautiful daughter of Shri Seth Balchandji of the firm of Messrs. Binodi Ram Balchand, the well-known multi-millionaires of Jhalawar in Rajputana, in 1900. The marriage was quite a magnificent one and cost the parties over three lacs.

His wealth increased largely in the great opium crisis of 1909.

Only lately he got hurt badly in his right hand by a table electric fan. During the long interval of over three months that he had to have it dressed daily at the Maharaja Hospital, he acquired a greater sympathy for the injured and the sick, and he is thinking of starting a small dispensary of his own in the city for the poor, which he will personally attend daily. He spends now three or four hours a week on three or four different days in the operation room with doctors, which sufficiently indicates the keen interest he has only recently developed, to its present degree at least, in the very noble profession of healing the sick. He has proposed to the Administrative Medical Officer in Central India to award two medals, one to the best student in Medicine, and the other to the best student in Midwifery at "The Edward Memorial School of Medicine, Indore."

He donated the munificent sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Nurses' Home, at the Indore Cantonment, to be recently founded by Lady Hardinge. It may be noted here to do credit to the generosity of the Seth, that he heads the list of the donors to the above institution. He has donated only Rs. 5,000 to the King Edward Memorial Hospital, but it is hoped that he will be pleased, sooner or later, to give to the Hospital a ward at a cost of thirty or forty thousand rupees. He is erecting a ward for European consumptives at the Rao Sanitarium at a cost of Rs. 5,000. He built three or four years back a Mahajan ward at the Maharaja Hospital, Indore, at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 with his brothers. He is erecting a Dharmshala at Kheri Ghat at a cost of Rs. 30,000 in memory of his father. He spends Rs. 2,000 a year in his father's name for Sadabarta (feeding the poor). He is building a grand Jain Temple at Indore at a cost of a lac and a half or more, out of which he will pay one-third along with his two brothers, who are bearing the costs equally. The work of the temple is in full swing now. He spends over Rs. 5,000 a year in another Sadabarta. He is giving a hall to the Kanniya Pathshala at the Indore Residency. He has been on a pilgrimage over two years ago with about 50 men of his community. The tour cost him about Rs. 50,000.

He was an invited guest at the last Durbar. He pitched his camp and spent at the happy occasion over Rs. 50,000. He is one of the most faithful and trusted citizens of the Holkar State. His Highness Shrimant Maharaja Takkaji Rao Holkar Bahadar, the present Ruler of Indore, is very kind to him, and very graciously accepted on his return from England from him a donation of Rs. 20,000 to be expended at His Highness' discretion for educational purposes.

The coveted title of Rai Bahadur has been conferred on him this New Year's Day by the British Government; he is below 30 yet and people have high hopes from him. Quite over and above the expectations of his friends and the public he has made most generously the grand donation of a lac of rupees for the erection of a ward in his name.

DR G. R. TAMBE, M. A., B. SC., L. M. & S., CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, INDORE STATE,
CENTRAL INDIA.



DR. TAMBE IS A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST. He was born on April 12th, 1868. He originally belongs to a respectable Maharasthra (Brahmin) family of Poona, but he was educated at Kolhapur, Poona and Bombay. He became a full fledged doctor in 1898. He was appointed as the State Surgeon, Indore State, in August 1902.

He is the founder of the Rao Sanitorium for Consumptives in Central India, between Indore and Mhow. He has made the Maharaja Tukaji Rao Hospital of Indore one of the best equipped hospitals in India. He is a specialist in Tuberculous diseases, and men flock to him for treatment from quite remote parts of India. He is very popular both among the rich and poor alike. The present Maharaja and the Maharani of Indore have great faith in his medical wisdom.

DR. G. R. TAMBE, M.A., B. SC., L.M. & S.,
CENTRAL INDIA.

SETH JHUNNA LAL, JEWELLER, OF INDORE.



SETH JHUNNA LAL OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. JAI CHAND CHUNNI LAL, THE WELL-KNOWN JEWELLERS OF INDORE, IS THE ADOPTED SON OF THE LATE FAMOUS SHRI SETH MUNNA LALJI. He was born at Panchwa in Marwar near Kuchawan Road in 1884. He was adopted in 1889.

His family is a very ancient family of jewellers in Malwa. His father earned a very high reputation both as a jeweller and gentleman. He was so cultured and honest that he was not only relied on by his numerous noble customers, most of whom were ruling Princes, in matters of business alone, but was also given the proud privilege of being admitted into the Zenankhanas of almost all of them to show his jewellery to the Ranees and the Princesses. The same privilege extends to his very well-behaved and exquisitely trained son, the object of this note, in several States even to this day.

He is a Jain, Degamber, Siravak, Khandelwal. His father was a thoroughly religious man and very charitable that way. He built a temple at Barwani; he thoroughly repaired and renewed old temples at Son Kutch (Gwalior State) at a cost of Rs. 20,000, at Ujjain at a cost of Rs. 2,000, at Banara at a cost of Rs. 15,000, and gave to the Banara Temple Rs. 3,051 for its maintenance. He was very fond of Gupta dances, secret charities.

His son is also charitable, but he is a bit modernised, though his father has been his leader in this direction as well, as it was he who first

SETH JHUNNA LAL, JEWELLER, INDORE.
made several donations, though comparatively small ones to the Cantonment Hospital, in spite of his inherited religious zeal, and sectarian enthusiasm, as he showed at Rutlam at the sacred Kesh Launch of Tyagi Manna Lalji and at Indore as well, by making several valuable offers to the Marwari Jain Temple. He has built a wing in the Mahajan ward of the Maharajah Hospital, at a cost of three thousand rupees. He is contemplating several other charities on modern lines, as his business is extending. He has got two firms at Indore, one styled after his forefathers, Jai Chand Chunni Lal, and the other, after his two sons Panna Lal Manik Chand. He has got two firms in Bombay as well. One of his firms in Bombay is in partnership with the famous Rai Bahadur Seth Kastoor Chand of Indore. At present he exchanges at least 20 lacs worth of jewels every year. He is thinking of extending his business and trading direct with Europe and America in Jewellery.

He is related by marriage to the well-known firm of Messrs. Kaloo Ram Hirralal, the millionaires of Son Kutch.

The present Ruler of Indore is as kind to him as his illustrious father was to him. On his return from England, His Highness was gracious enough to accept an educational donation of Rs. 4,000 from him to be expended at His Highness' benign discretion.

SETH KALLIYAN MAL KASLIWAL, BANKER, INDORE.



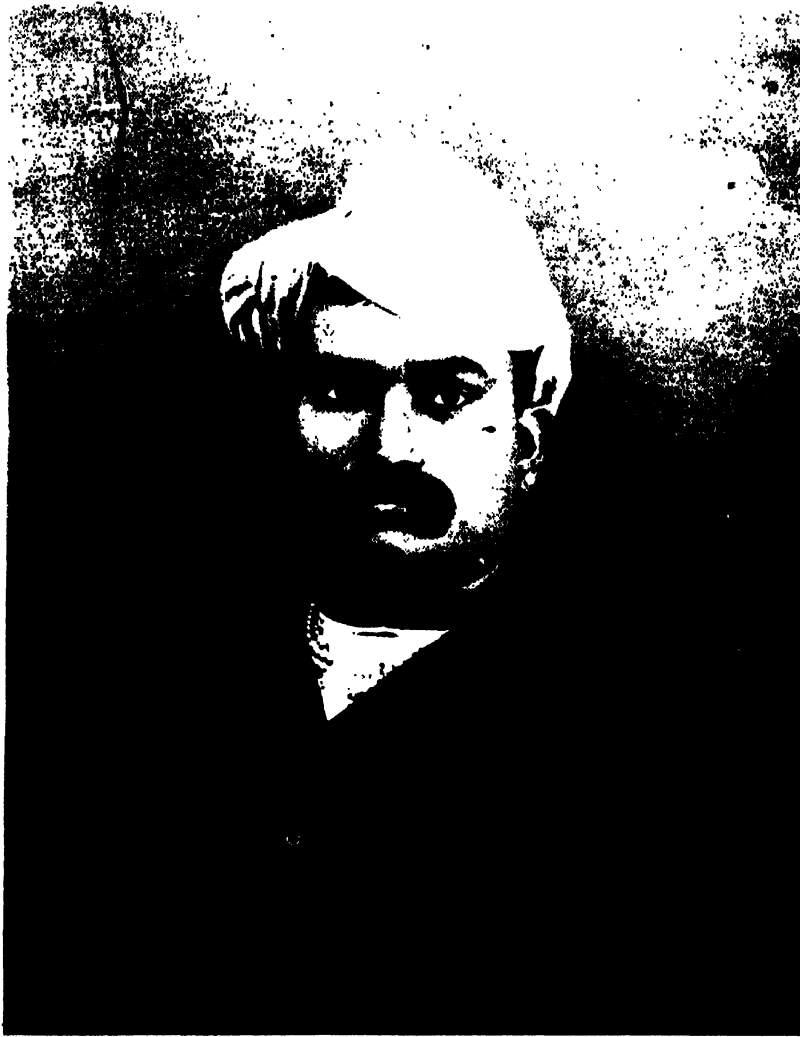
SETH KALLIYAN MAL, THE YOUNGEST OF THE THREE FAMOUS JAIN, DEGAMBER, SIRAVAK, KHANDELWAL, MULTI-MILLIONAIRE BROTHERS OF INDORE, IS A WELL-BUILT HANDSOME GENTLEMAN OF CHARMING MANNERS, MANLY QUALITIES, AND ROBUST HEALTH. He comes of a poor family in Marwar; he was born in Gagrane near Merta in 1885. He came to Indore in 1890 when adopted by Shri Seth Tilok Chandji.

The joint family was divided into three equal shares in 1900. He came in power in 1902, when his father passed away.

He has been conducting business independently with the assistance of his experienced Munim Thakur Lal for the last many years, and has been able to multiply his father's wealth six or seven times. His main profits were made in the years 1908--10 in opium which is his chief trade, in addition to cotton and banking proper. He is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Tilok Chand Hukum Chand at Bombay with his two brothers. His independent shops work extensively at Indore and Ujjain.

He knows Hindi and Gujrati along with a little of English, just sufficient for his business requirements. He is keenly interested in educational matters nevertheless. He maintains a free Pathshala for Primary Education in Hindi and English at Indore.

His pastimes are gardening, music and exercise. He has spent over two lacs upon buildings. He has built a magnificent bungalow in Takku Ganj, Indore, to which a very tastefully grown orchard is attached, which undoubtedly speaks the fine taste of the master.



SETH KALLIYAN MAL, INDORE.

He is very religiously disposed and charitable. He spends about Rs. 3,000 a year in Sadabarta, feeding the poor. He has been out on several pilgrimages with many persons of his community. All these several tours must have cost him at least Rs. 30,000. He spent about a lac on the Jain Temple at Ujjain. He built with his two brothers the Mahajan ward in the Maharaja Hospital of Indore. He built temples, also with his brothers, at Barwani and Siddhavar Koot at the total cost of Rs. 20,000 and 60,000, respectively. He is building now a Jain Temple at Indore which will cost him alone Rs. 50,000 along with his brothers, who are also spending equal amounts.

He was married to the daughter of Seth Amolak Chandji, a well-known banker of Indore cantonment, with usual pomp and grandeur so common to the marriages of his family.

He lives like his brothers in a perfectly rich style.

The present Maharaja of Indore Shrimant Savai Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, who has simply captivated and enslaved the hearts of his subjects perfectly, even during the few months of his reign only, is very kind to him, and he also is very much devoted to the noble person of the Maharaja, and is regarded as one of the most important and loyal citizens of the State.

SETH BALCHAND GANGWAL, CHOWDHURY, MARWARI SIRAVAK GOTE, INDORE.



SETH BALCHAND GANGWAL IS THE ADOPTED SON OF SHRI SETH HIRALALJI, AND REPRESENTATIVE OF MESSRS. FATEH CHAND KUSHLAJI, THE PREMIER JAIN, DEGAMBER, SIRAVAK FAMILY OF INDORE, MALWA ; THEY HAVE BEEN THE CHOWDHURIES FOR OVER A HUNDRED YEARS. Their family has once been the richest, most religiously devoted, and the greatest benefactor of its community. It is regarded as the

leading family even to this day in Malwa. The present Marwari Jain Temple of Indore is the result of their generosity and strenuous efforts. They started renewing it in 1849 and did the Per-tishtha in 1868. Almost all the Jain families of Indore are indebted to this family in some form or other. They have been in most cases encouraged to settle down at Indore, and were accordingly fostered by them later on as well, when they needed this fostering.

They gave sumptuous feasts to the 12½ sects (generally known as Chaurasi Mahajana) seven times, a feat of wealth and generosity, which is seldom attempted in these days even by the richest, even once. They distributed silver and other metal vessels to their whole community in Malwa, about 4,000 houses in all.

Seth Balchand was born in 1884 at Khera, near Harda, in Central Provinces. He was adopted in 1891. He has been very promising from the very beginning. His chief trade is opium, corn and banking. His family has the coveted privilege of *Adhkari* (halt duty) on all his imports, from

the Raj from time immemorial. He is very popular among his caste-fellows and with all his numerous friends and acquaintances. He was married to the daughter of the wealthiest merchants and bankers of Sone Kutch, in Gwalior, Messrs. Kalu Ram Hiralal. He has two sons, one ten years and the other seven years old.

Seth Hukam Chandji of Indore and his brothers placed golden *Kalases* on the Panchayati temple which has been always under the Chowdhuryship of Fateh Chand Kushlaji's family, and placed a stone of their names without the consent or permission of the Panchas, just to commemorate their paltry doing, quite against all ancient custom and tradition. This created two divisions in the community ; but the matter has been finally and quite justly decided by the enlightened Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Indore in favor of Seth Balchand. He is now the admitted head of the Marwari Sirawak community by the decree of the most equitable Maharaja. The Benara Temple Fair is also conducted under the supervision of this gentleman as an hereditary privilege of his.

SETH DEEP CHAND AND BROTHERS, JHALARPATAN.



SETH DEEP CHAND AND HIS YOUNGER BROTHERS SETHS MANIK CHAND, LAL CHAND, AND NEMI CHAND ARE THE SONS OF THE FAMOUS LATE LAMENTED SHRI SETH BAL CHANDJI AND PROPRIETORS OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. BINODI RAM BAL CHAND OF JHALARPATAN. Theirs is one of the richest firms of Central India and Rajputana. They have got branches at no less than 14 stations in all, at Bombay, Indore, Jhalarpatan City, Kotah, Sanawad, Gwalior, Ujjain, Agar, etc. They are the chief Seths and Bankers of the Jhalawar State. Every one of the four brothers got the special distinction of wearing



SETH DEEP CHAND AND BROTHERS, JHALARPATAN.

gold bangles on the foot last year from His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar. In response to this unique distinction so coveted in Rajputana, they offered to erect the building of the Hospital at Jhalarpatan City. Their father has been quite the most famous man in his community for his all-round goodness and charity in the cause of education and general weal of the masses. He was very fond of Sadhus of all sects and religious shades of views.

After his death his very praiseworthy Munim Loon Karanji has maintained the fame of the firm all along for the last 14 years or so, in general charities and in general expenses of the family, of marriages, and the like. Besides he has more than trebled the wealth of their father.



They have been several times on tours of pilgrimage with several men of their community and with their venerable mother, who is a very wise lady and very good manager. The very fact that she rewarded only recently the magnificent sum of one lac to her Chief Munim Loon Karanji is an ample proof of her strong commonsense. She is very charitable, she is forward in modern charities as well. She gave last year a ward to the Rao Sanitorium near Indore for the Hindu public. Her Jain charities have been too numerous to be enumerated here.

Seth Deep Chand, the eldest of the brothers, is a Raj-Rishi and takes little interest in matters of business. He simply signs his name on the Hundis, and that is all. His younger brothers Seth Manik Chand and Lal Chand are very keen on business, and give promise of great business, tact and capacity. Seth Deep Chand's son Bhanwar Lal and Seth Nemi Chand are yet students of considerable promise and are learning English on a footing much superior to that of the average men of their community. It may be said to the credit of Mr. Loon

Karan, Chief Munim of the firm, that he is a self-made man and has acquired wealth, amounting to a million of rupees, without in any way injuring the firm, he has been so faithfully serving for his whole life. He is now about 60 years and is regarded quite the best man of business in his line in Central India and Rajputana, and has not a mean fame for his business capacity even in Bombay, the Emporium of Indian trade.

MR. LOON KARAN, CHIEF MUNIM.

MR. CHIMANLAL MOTILAL SAMEL BECHER BANKER, INAMDAR, &c., BARODA.



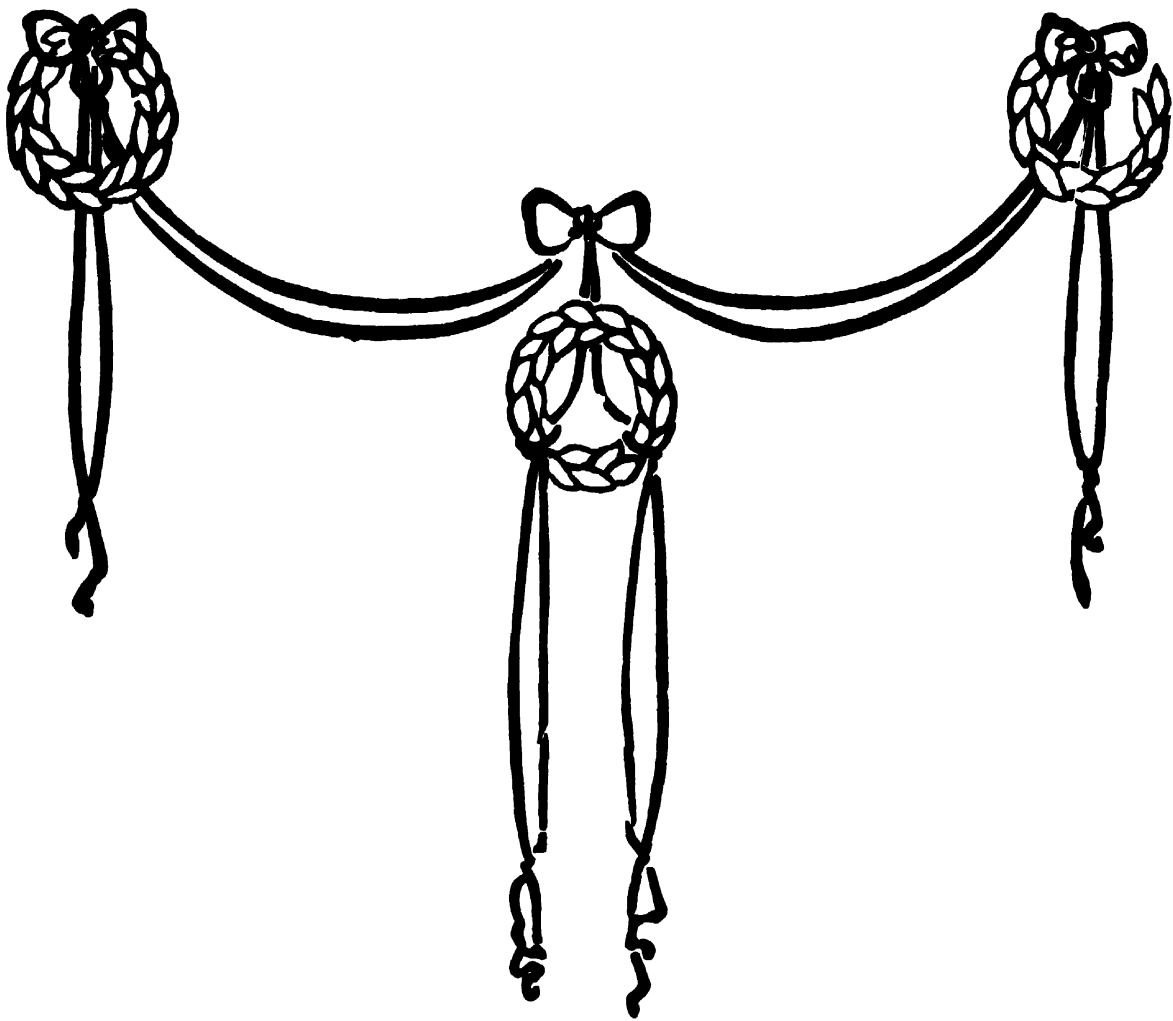
MR. CHIMANLAL MOTILAL SAMEL BECHER, BANKER, INAMDAR, AND SARDAR OF HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR'S STATE, IS THE OWNER OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF SAMEL BECHER & CO., OF BARODA, which is more than a century old and rendered valuable services to the British Government and the Gaekwar State in the early days of the 18th century. The firm acts as Secretaries and Treasurers, and Agents of the Shri Sayaji Mills of Baroda, which is noted for its manufacture of yarns and its honourable dealings, and also as Treasurers to the British Residency of Baroda. Mr. Samel Becher is also a large owner of landed estates in Baroda and Ahmedabad districts, and a Sirdar of the Baroda State and until lately was one of the Directors of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

MR. CHIMANLAL MOTILAL SAMEL BECHER, BARODA.





BENGAL.



**These pages contain the Photographs and
Biographies of the Maharajahs, Nawabs,
Rajas, Zamindars, Title-holders, Resi-
dents, etc., of Bengal Presidency.**



RAJA BHUVAN MOHAN ROY, CHIEF OF THE CHAKMA CIRCLE.

RAJA BHUVAN MOHAN ROY IS THE CHIEF OF THE CHAKMA CIRCLE IN THE DISTRICT OF THE CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS IN BENGAL. He is known as Chakma Rajah. His territory extends over 2,421 square miles. His ancestor Ranee Kalindee rendered the Government considerable amount of aid in the dark days of the Indian Mutiny. She secured and delivered up some of the sepoys of the Native Regiment that mutinied at Chittagong and had betaken themselves to the hills to avoid retribution. The present Chief's father, Rajah Harris Chander Ray Bahadur, rendered great assistance to the Government in the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72 for which



RAJA BHUVAN MOHAN ROY, CHIEF OF THE
CHAKMA CIRCLE.

he received the title of Rai Bahadur and a present of a Gold Watch and Chain. During the minority of the present Chief, his Dewan rendered great assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition of 1888-89 for which the Government thanked the minor Chief and his Dewan.

Mr. Harry Verelest, chief of the Chittagong Council, by a proclamation dated the 6th Sravan 1170 M.S. (1763 A.D.) declared the local jurisdiction of Raja Sher Must Khan (the ancestor of the present Chakma Rajah) to be "All the hills from the Pheni river to the Sangu and Nizampore Road to the hills of the Kuki Raja" (*vide* page 24 of the *District Gazette* of the Chittagong Hill Tracts by Mr. Hutchinson, published in 1909).

Raja Bhuvan Mohan Roy ascended the *Gadi* in 1897 and in recognition of the chiefship received the title of Raja. He has a reputation of being an excellent administrator. He attended the great Delhi Durbar of December 1911.

MAHARAJA RAM RANJAN CHACKRAVARTI BAHADUR OF HETAMPUR.



HE FOUNDER OF THE HETAMPUR RAJ FAMILY, IN DISTRICT BIRBHUM, BENGAL, WAS RADHA NATH CHACKRAVARTI, who, by dint of self-exertion from the age of ten years, rose from ordinary circumstances of life to the position of an influential Zamindar in the District within a space of twenty-seven years.

Maharaja Ram Ranjan Chackravarti Bahadur, the present owner of the Raj estate, is a great-

grandson of Radha Nath. Maharaja Bahadur was born on the 18th January, 1851, and was educated under the supervision of the Court of Wards in the Benares College, developing as he grew highly amiable qualities of head and heart. Genuinely loyal to the Sovereign of his land, he is a man of a deeply religious and charitable disposition, kind to his tenants and dependants, and leading a pious life in the old orthodox Hindu style. He has built and endowed temples both at Hetampur and Brindaban, in connection with which rich establishments are maintained for purposes of religious worship and charity. But while spending large sums of money on purely religious institutions, he is by no means any less alive to the claims of society and humanity. A well-equipped Arts College at Hetampur, styled after the name of his father Krishna Chandra, an English High School, and a Sanskrit Tol, bear testimony to his munificence in the cause of the educational advancement of his community. On the other hand, the Hetampur Raj Dispensary, an institution where large number of patients flock daily from the neighbouring



MAHARAJA RAM RANJAN CHACKRAVARTI BAHADUR,
HETAMPUR.

villages to receive free medical aid, shows that suffering humanity has not missed a share of his benefactions.

In 1875 Lord Northbrook conferred on young Ram Ranjan the title of Raja for the very material help rendered by him to the Government and the people during the famine of 1874 and subsequently in 1877, during the administration of Lord Lytton, he was invested with the title of Bahadur for his many acts of public benevolence.

To perpetuate the sacred memory of our late beloved Emperor, Edward VII, the Maharaja Bahadur contributed in different districts, where he holds estates, sums amounting to Rs. 11,200, and on the occasion of the Coronation celebration of their present Imperial Majesties at Delhi, in December 1911, he sumptuously fed all the poor people of Birbhum District who could come at the capital town of Suri. A characteristic act of charity on his part is the placing of a sum of rupees fifty thousand at the disposal of Her Most Gracious Majesty our beloved Queen-Empress for any scheme of benevolence in which Her Majesty may think fit to employ it.

Maharaja Ram Ranjan was invited to both the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911, and on the former occasion he was the only Raja Bahadur who was honoured with a seat on a Chair. Unhappily, however, by reason of ill-health he was not able to attend the Durbar of 1911.

Maharaja Ram Ranjan is invested with the title of Maharaja on the happy and auspicious occasion of the birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty in June 1912.

THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA GIRIJA NATH ROY BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA OF DINAJPUR.

DINAJPUR RAJ WAS FOUNDED IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY A.D. BY THE CELEBRATED RAJA GANESH, whose wars with the Pathan Kings of Gour and success in arms have furnished topics for many a tradition which brightens the history of Hindu power and civilization in mediæval times in Bengal. The pathan Kings were then rulers of the country which they had eventually to hand over to the Moghuls. After many vicissitudes, following upon the turns



THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA GIRIJA NATH ROY
BAHADUR, DINAJPUR.

in the fortunes of the Pathans and Moghuls, the Raj came to the Dutt family, and we find Srimanta Dutt Chowdhury occupying the *Gadi* in the sixteenth century under the Moghul Emperors of Delhi. Srimanta was succeeded by his son Harishchandra who died without issue. His nephew (sister's son) Raja Sookdeb Roy succeeded him in the year 1644 and thus the Raj passed into the 'daughter's line through Raja Srimanta's son-in-law, a scion of a highly respectable Kayastha family of District Burdwan.

At Raja Sookdeb's time the Raj consisted of 93 parganas. Sookdeb died in 1681, leaving three sons Ramdeb, Joydeb and Prannath, who succeeded him one after another. Maharaja Prannath Roy Bahadur succeeded in 1687. He was a powerful prince and added to the extent of the Raj. He was honoured with the hereditary title of Maharaja Bahadur by the Imperial Court of Delhi. He died in 1719, and was succeeded by his adopted son Maharaja Ramnath Roy Bahadur. It was in Maharaja Ramnath's time that the Raj attained its highest glory. He was the ruler of 126 parganas, and was the recipient of high honours from the Emperor of Delhi. He died in 1760, and was succeeded by his son Maharaja Baidyanath Roy Bahadur, who having died without issue in 1780, his widow, Maharani Saraswati, adopted Maharaja Radhanath. On the 17th July, 1780, on payment of a succession fee of seven hundred and thirty gold mohurs, Mr. Warren Hastings countersigned a *sanad* from the Emperor Shah Alam by which Maharaja Radhanath Bahadur was declared successor to Maharaja Baidyanath, Maharaja Radhanath Roy Bahadur died young and without issue in 1801, and was succeeded by Maharaja Govindnath Roy Bahadur, who was adopted by his widow. Maharaja Govindnath died in 1841, and was succeeded by his son Maharaja Tarak Nath Roy Bahadur. Maharaja Tarak Nath died in 1865, and his widow Maharani Syammohini adopted Maharaja Girija Nath Roy Bahadur, who now represents the historic house of Dinaipur.

Maharaja Girija Nath Roy Bahadur was born in 1860 and was only four years and ten months old at the time of his adoption. His early education was obtained at the Queen's College, Benares, under the direct supervision of Maharani Syammohini. He was subsequently educated at home under the guidance of distinguished teachers. While the Maharaja was still in his infancy, the estate came under the management of his adoptive mother Maharani Syammohini assisted by her son-in-law Khettra Mohan Sinha, whose services singled him out for the bestowal of the title of Raja by the Government of Lord Lytton. The title of Maharani conferred upon the Maharaja's mother, Syammohini, already locally called Maharani, was given for her great services during the severe famine of 1873-74, when her liberal assistance enabled the rayat of Dinaipur to tide over the crisis. Since attaining his majority, Maharaja Girija Nath Roy Bahadur has taken a very active part in the affairs of his District. He was the Chairman of the Dinaipur Municipality for six years, and is also a Member of the District Board and an Honorary Magistrate. As a Member of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, his services have been of value and have received the recognition of Government. His wide knowledge and ripe experience have enabled him to give useful aid to the authorities. He has always been foremost in forwarding public movements of the day, and has shown himself willing to assist in all measures for the welfare of the people with his purse, time and labour. His public gifts have been generous. He has founded the Diamond Jubilee School, a Weaving School, a Sanskrit Tol, and Charitable Dispensaries. At the expense of the Maharaja's estate the Ghagra Canal and the Thomson Canal (named after Sir Rivers Thomson, formerly Lieutenant-Governor) were built at Dinaipur, and greatly improved the sanitation of the town. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred by Sanad upon the Maharaja in 1907 at a public Durbar at Dacca, when the Lieutenant-Governor in presenting the sanad spoke as follows, after giving full recognition to the Maharaja's character and service:—"By your unswerving loyalty, high character, readiness to give your time and labour to promote all useful public objects, you have gained the high esteem of your countrymen and the grateful recognition of the Government. It is very gratifying to me to be able to express, by the ceremony of to-day, the satisfaction with which the Government has viewed your career."

HON'BLE NAWAB SYED HOSSAM HAIDER, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB OF COMILLA.

HON'BLE NAWAB SYED HOSSAM HAIDER, KHAN BAHADUR OF COMILLA, A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, CHAIRMAN, COMILLA MUNICIPALITY, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, VICE-PRESIDENT, PROVINCIAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION, DACCA, VICE-PRESIDENT, BENGAL PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE, Etc., RAIS-AZAM, COMILLA, DISTRICT TIPPERA. The Nawab is the Premier Nobleman in the Chittagong Division. His ancestors descended from the distinguished Syed family of Barhan



near Delhi. When Syed Hossain Shah conquered Bengal, the first member of the family who came here as Sipah-Salar, under the said Syed Hossain Shah, was Syed Jaffar, who afterwards settled in a village called Shahpur near the Hill Tippera. The high spiritual powers which the great Syed possessed at once drew the admiration of the people and also attracted the notice of the then Rulers of the Independent Hill Tippera who and whose successors held the great Syed and his descendants in high esteem and reverence, and, as a token of respect, extensive Jagirs were granted to them, portions of which are still held by the present Nawab and his other relations. (*Vide* "Rajmala"—a history of Tippera, by K. C. Singha).

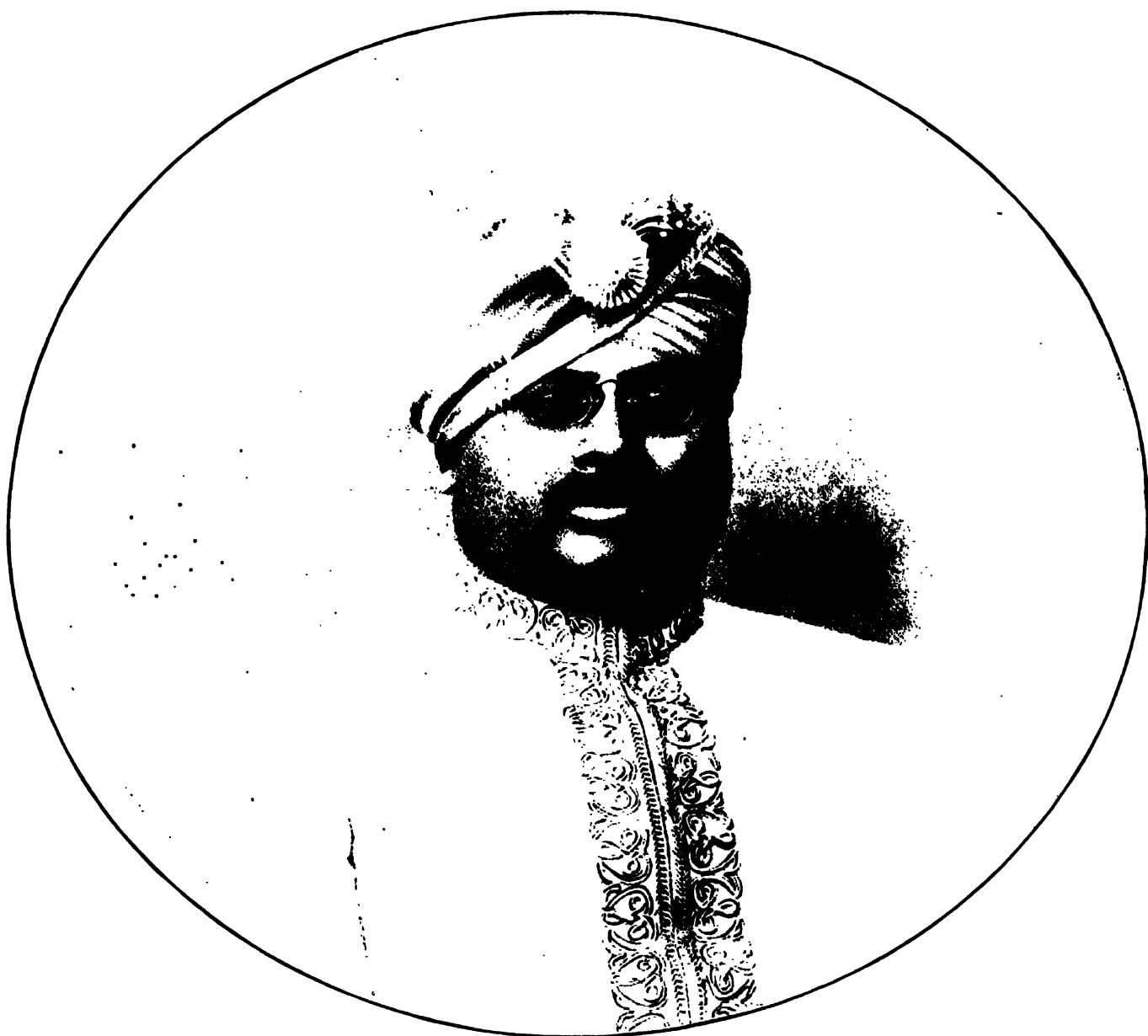
The Nawab is a great philanthropic gentleman, and the effects of the liberal education which he has received under European tutors produced in him a zealous promoter of education, and there is hardly any institution of charity in the entire Presidency of Bengal that has not shared a portion of his generosity and to him the Comilla Hossamia Madrasa, the Fuller Islamia Hostel, the Hossamia

HON'BLE NAWAB SYED HOSSAM HAIDER, KHAN BAHADUR,
NAWAB OF COMILLA.
Girls' School, the Female Ward in the local Charitable Hospital owe their very existence.

The Nawab had the high privilege of being selected to pay homage to Their Imperial Majesties in the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, as the representative of the community. He was born in 1867 A.D.

Recreation.—Shooting, Riding, Tennis, Polo, Billiards and other in-door exercises.

Address.—Comilla, Tippera.



HON'BLE RAJA PROMODA NATH ROY, DIGHAPATIYA.

A SHORT SKETCH
OF THE
LIFE OF THE HON'BLE RAJA
PROMODA NATH ROY, DIGHAPATIYA.

HON'BLE RAJA PROMODA NATH ROY READ UP TO THE FIRST ARTS STANDARD, HAVING BEEN EDUCATED IN THE RAJSHAHYE AND PRESIDENCY COLLEGES OF BENGAL. His educational merits should not be judged from his academical career which was abruptly closed when he was taken away by the Court of Wards for the purpose of initiating him into the management of Estates he was destined to take under his care. But he has subsequently, by his private studies, made up for the loss caused by these unavoidable circumstances. His present educational attainments can be very favourably compared with those of the average graduate of our Universities. Raja Promoda Nath attained majority in January 1894, and took over charge of the Dighapatiya Raj from the Court of Wards. By judicious management he has enhanced the rent rolls of his properties without causing any hardship to his tenants. He has liberally contributed for the improvement of the charitable and educational institutions of his own district, especially for that of the Rajshahye College. It may be remarked in passing that most of the important ones of these institutions owe their origin to the father and the grandfather of the present Raja. Raja Promoda Nath materially helped in the establishment and maintenance of many other charitable and useful public projects. He has also many private charities. Besides Dighapatiya Raj maintains several schools and dispensaries for the benefit of its tenants at different centres of its Estate. He was made Raja in 1897. The Raja is a man of unimpeachable loyalty, as, notwithstanding the fact that he was not a great admirer of the Partition Scheme of Lord Curzon, he was with the Government, and rendered all the help in his power to put down seditious propagandas in his own estate as well in his district during the dark days of Bengal.

He is quite up-to-date in his tastes and ideas. His houses at Dighapatiya, Calcutta and Darjeeling, supplied as they are with every modern appliance of comfort and means of elegance, bear ample testimony to his culture and refinement. In 1909, Sir Lancelot Hare, the then Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, paid a visit to the Dighapatiya Palace and lunched with him.

In 1909, Raja Promoda Nath was elected by the landholders of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam to represent their interests in the Imperial Legislative Council, when the privilege of election was first conferred on the landed aristocracy of this country. He has been performing the functions of this high office with diligence and independence, in spite of the fact that he never took any part in politics before his election. As a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council he, along with his colleagues, had the honour of paying homage to Their Imperial Majesties at the Delhi Durbar of 1911, and also the rare honour of dining at the Royal table.

RAI YATINDRA NATH CHOUDHURY M.A., B.L.



RAI YATINDRA NATH CHOUDHURY, M.A., B.L., THE DISTINGUISHED HEAD OF THE HISTORIC MUNSHI HOUSE OF TAKI AND BURNAGORE, was born in 1863. The family takes its name after Ramkanta, who was Munshi or Vernacular Secretary to Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India. Ram Kanta established his reputation in the service by his conspicuous ability and was rewarded by the Government with swords, jewels, Taluks. Rai



Kali Nath, a grandson of Ram Kanta, was one of the leaders of the Bengali Hindu Community in the days of Lord William Bentinck. Raja Ram Mohan Roy found in Rai Kalinath, an indispensable helper and coadjutor when he vigorously fought against *Sati*. In recognition of this and other numerous services to the country, the members of his family were allowed the honour of prefixing Rai before their names.

Rai Yatindra Nath is the youngest son of Rai Mathura Nath, youngest brother of Rai Kali Nath. His elder brother Rai Surendra Nath at an early age leaving Yatindra Nath alone to look after the vast estates. But despite these difficulties he proved a diligent student and completed his education at the Calcutta University, taking his B.A. in 1885, M.A. in 1886 and B.L. in 1888. He was elected a Fellow of the University in 1896.

Rai Yatindra Nath's sympathy with all movements which have the welfare of his countrymen as their object are too well-known to need any elaboration here. He is a great patron of Bengali literature. His first undertaking in this line was the establishment of the *Chikitsa Sammiani*, a Medical Journal in Bengali, with the object of reviving the ancient Hindu system of Medicine and of effecting a reconciliation between the different systems

of medical science. It was mainly through his suggestion that the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad (Bengal Literary Academy) undertook the publication of valuable ancient manuscripts in Bengali Literature. As a student of ancient Sanskrit Literature and Philosophy, there are perhaps few amongst English educated men who are equal to Rai Yatindra Nath. He has read Sanskrit Literature and Grammar and

studied all the Schools of Hindu Philosophy—Vedanta and Nyaya specially with renowned pandits. His charity is wide and liberal in its scope. He aids many poor students by paying school fees and boarding charges—has helped educational institutions at various places, and has founded new ones within his own zamindari, while he freely contributes to all deserving public movements. He aids many poor families with regular money grants and has made free gifts of land to many Kyasthas and Brahmins for building houses. As a landlord he is always accessible to his tenants and is ever ready to help them in any way required.



RAI DHIRENDRA NATH.



RAI HARENDRA NATH
CHOUDHURY, M.A.



LALA ABANI NATH MEHRA,
BURDWAN.

Rai Yatindra Nath has an only son, Rai Dhirenda Nath, aged nine years and reading in school. His nephew Rai Harendra Nath Choudhury, son of his deceased elder brother, is a brilliant young man of considerable promise. He has taken his M. A. degree at a comparatively early age, and like his uncle he is also a profound lover of philosophical studies and a devoted admirer of Bengali Literature.

LALA ABANI NATH MEHRA, BURDWAN.



LALA ABANI NATH MEHRA was born in the year 1879. He is the grandson (daughter's son) of His Highness the late Maharajadhiraj Mahatab Chand Bahadur of Burdwan. He is a Zemindar and an Honorary Magistrate.

SHAMSUL-ULAMA MOULVI MAHOMED YUSOOF KHAN BAHADUR, CALCUTTA.



SHAMSUL-ULAMA MOULVI MAHOMED YUSOOF KHAN BAHADUR, HOLDER OF KAISER-I-HIND, THE EMINENT VAKIL OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, was born in November 1844. The Shamsul-Ulama received his early education in Arabic and Persian at Gya, and his English education at Patna. In 1865 he got his B.A. degree from the Calcutta University and passed his B.L. in 1868, and on the 2nd March of the same year was enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court of Calcutta. Within a short space of time he established his name as a leading pleader of the High Court and now commands an extensive practice. His vast knowledge of Hindu Law and Mahomedan Law is now a special feature of his learning and attainment. He was the Justice of the Peace and



SHAMSUL-ULAMA MOULVI MAHOMED YUSOOF KHAN BAHADUR, CALCUTTA, AND HIS SEVEN SONS.

an Honorary Magistrate, and a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta for 12 years. Twice he acted as the Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. In 1882 he was elected a Fellow of the Calcutta University and has since continued to be elected every year. He was a Tagore Law Professor in 1882 and his lecture being a complete translation of the Fatawai Kazee Khan, are of great help to the lawyers and an important addition in the literature of the translated Mahomedan Law Books. Sir Rowland Wilson, while appreciating the merits of the Book in the introduction to the 3rd edition of his valuable Book on Mahomedan Law, has expressed himself in the following terms :—

“ The most important addition to the literature of the subject since the appearance of my 1st edition is that of the Tagore Lectures, 1891-92, by Mahomed Yusoof Khan Bahadur, of which the first two volumes were published in 1895, and the 3rd in 1898. It will be found that I have made considerable use of them, and I should have made more had not my primary concern been with the case-law rather than with the original sources. The promised continuation of the series will be looked for with much interest by all serious students of the domestic law of Islam. The three volumes already published reproduce with uncompromising fidelity, not what liberal Mahomedans may imagine that Mahomed would have enjoined had he been legislating for modern India, nor even what the modern Mahomedan believes and practices, but what is actually taught concerning marriage and divorce—(1) in the Koran as conventionally interpreted ; (2) in one of the standard collections of Sunni traditions ; and (3) in Kazi Khan's famous collection of decision (Fatwas), a Hanifite compilation of about the same date, and possessing about equal authority with the Hedaya.”

In 1898, the Shamsul-Ulama became the President of the Faculty of Law. He is now a Member of the Faculty of Law and the Board of Studies for Arabic, Persian and Urdu. In recognition of his labours and meritorious work for public good, the Government of India decorated him with the title of Khan Bahadur and later with the medal of Kaiser-i-Hind in the year 1902.

He has made a special study of the law of Waqf, and the public are thankful for his erudite articles and translations of buried Arabic literature.

On the 2nd October, 1910, the Hon'ble Mr. S. L. Maddox, I.C.S., in bestowing the Sanad of Shamsul-Ulama eulogized him in the following terms :—“ You have the distinction of being, I believe, the only one of us present here who has received double honors. It is not at all necessary that I should allude to the eminent services in recognition of which the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon you on a former occasion. The honor which you have now, you have earned as a profound Arabic Scholar and as a reward for your able work in connection with the elucidation of Arabic works on Mahomedan Law. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on the occasion of your receiving this honor from Government and to assure you of the admiration felt by all of us present here to-day for the qualities of erudition and the scholarship which you possess in so eminent a degree.”

The Shamsul-Ulama is one of the Trustees of the Indian Museum. He has been the President at the public meetings and of many associations of both Hindus and Mahomedans and he is a Vice-President of the Central National Association. Of all the good gifts which fall to the lot of men by the grace of God none is so rare and valuable as the gift of a large family. He has got seven sons of whom the eldest Mr. S. A. A. Asghur, Bar-at-law of the Middle Temple, is an Advocate of the Calcutta Bar, and is married in the family of His Highness the Nawab of Loharoo, K.C.I.E., an independent chief in the Punjab. His third son, Mr. S. Azharuddin Ahmed, is a pleader. His fifth son, Mr. S. Aneesuddin Ahmed, and his seventh son, Mr. S. Anwaruddin Ahmed, are in England studying for the Bar, while the other three sons, *viz.*, Mr. S. Amiruddin Ahmed, the second son, is assisting him in his literary work, and his fourth and sixth sons, Messrs. S. Afzaluddin Ahmed and S. Ahsunuddin Ahmed, are assisting him in managing his Zemindari at Gya. The Shamsul-Ulama is the author of many books, *viz.*, notably (1) The Tagore Lectures on Mahomedan Law of the years 1891-92 ; (2) A Review of the Mahomedan Law of Waqf, printed in Calcutta Law Journal, Volume 2, page 110 A ; (3) Waqf decisions of Civil Courts in 6 Calcutta Law Journal, page 1 A &c ; (4) Treatise on the Waqf of Moveables intended for publication in 4 Calcutta Law Journal, page 68 ; (5) A Treatise in Mota Marriage and many other Pamphlets ; and (6) Work on Mahomedan Jurisprudence being an Introduction to Durrul Mukhtar, which is being printed under the auspices of the Asiatic Society.

MR. S. A. A. ASGHUR, BAR.-AT-LAW, CALCUTTA.



R. S. A. A. ASGHUR, BAR. AT-LAW, WAS EDUCATED AT THE MADRASSAH AND THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE IN CALCUTTA, AND FINISHED HIS EDUCATION IN ENGLAND BY ATTENDING A SCHOOL AT MARKET BOSWORTH IN WILTSHIRE AND BY ENTERING THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. He studied at Wren and Gurnys for the Indian Civil Service, but had to abandon that course owing to ill-health. He belonged to the



MR. S. A. A. ASGHUR, BAR.-AT-LAW, CALCUTTA.

Honourable Society of Middle Temple and was called to the Bar in January 1900 and was enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court in April 1900. He served as a Law Reporter on the Law Report Staff of the Calcutta High Court for 2 years. Socially he has created for himself a wide sphere of usefulness. He was the Assistant Secretary of the Central National Mahomedan Association and Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Branch of the All-India Moslem League. He was one of the founders of the Mahomedan Sporting Club of which he is the Vice-President now, also one of the founders of the Orient Club, Royd Street, and of Anjuman Atibia, Calcutta. He is a keen Freemason and a Member of Lodge Stanley, Park Street, Calcutta, and is also a Member of the Calcutta Club, Russel Street. He is the author of the "Revenue and Patni Sale Law of Bengal" and of the "Guardian and Wards Act" which is being published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., the well-known publishers of Calcutta.



HAJI BUKHSH ELLAHIE, CALCUTTA.

[Photo by Elliot & Fry, London]

HAJI BUKHSH ELLAHIE, CALCUTTA.



HAJI BUKHSH ELLAHIE, OF THE WELL-KNOWN CALCUTTA FIRM BEARING HIS NAME, COMES OF AN OLD FAMILY OF MERCHANTS OF DELHI. About 1878 he went to Calcutta to learn business, and began as an assistant in a Mohamedan mercantile firm in that city. The promise of a sound business career which he seemed to give encouraged his elder brother, Haji Karam Ellahie, himself a business veteran of considerable repute at Delhi, to join hands with him and start a business of their own in Calcutta under the directorship of this enterprising young man. This was in 1885, and the newly-started firm bore the name of Haji Bukhsh Ellahie as it does to the present day.

Haji Bukhsh Ellahie, being of an original turn of mind and in quest of some line of business that had not hitherto been pursued by the trade as a beaten track, picked up imported tobacco as the special object of his attention. In course of time he established business connections with certain of the biggest manufacturers in America and with Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills of Bristol in England, and thus developed the tobacco trade in this country to large dimensions, until to-day his firm possesses the unique privilege of being almost the exclusive, at all events, the chief suppliers to the British Forces in India. The firm has branches at Delhi, Karachi, and many of the chief centres in the country.

In 1901, on the eve of what may be termed the tobacco-war between England and America, Haji Bukhsh Ellahie was persuaded by his principals in England to pay them a visit, and he proceeded, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. A. Azeez, to meet them in response to their invitation. The result was that he has, since that time, been dealing in tobacco imported from Bristol to the exclusion of that coming from anywhere else in the world. So that he is the biggest agent in India of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and through him certain well-known productions of British manufacture are distributed throughout the markets in the country.

As a citizen of Calcutta, Haji Bukhsh Ellahie has distinguished himself by his careful attention to the needs of his own community, besides attending to those of the public in general. The "Mosafirkhana" or Rest House situate in the Chitpore Road at Calcutta, and the Mahomedan Burial Association (for unclaimed bodies) are monuments to his intelligent public spirit. The Burial Association deserves more than a passing notice. It has supplied a real and longstanding want. Large numbers of dead bodies of poor Musalmans were subjected to unsightly, and sometimes shocking, desecration. The Burial Association, of which Haji Bukhsh Ellahie is the real founder, provides for the interment of unclaimed bodies with all the ceremonies prescribed by Islamic law in that behalf.

It would make a long list to notice all his public gifts and endowments; still, since the object of our volume is to chronicle the Durbar events, we might mention his gifts on the occasion of the King-Emperor's Coronation Durbar, *viz.*, the handsome present of 500,000 Cigarettes through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the British soldiers, together with a dozen Silver Challenge Cups to encourage Sport Competition amongst the various divisions of the Army in India. This was not the only occasion when Haji Bukhsh Ellahie made himself popular with the British soldier. Before this, for instance, during the Boer war, he made the British Army in South Africa free presents of large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes which are highly appreciated by the authorities.

Haji Bukhsh Ellahie is a Member of the Chambers of Commerce, both of Bengal and Punjab, of the Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage Committee, Calcutta District Charitable Society, Central National Mahomedan Association and the Calcutta Mahomedan Burial Board: in short he generally associates himself with all movements started for the benefit of the public at large, giving them his ready and unstinted support.

Haji Bukhsh Ellahie is the happy father of three sons, who by temper and education are eminently fitted to assist their father in his work and whose future may be expected to be full of hopes. In this volume we are enabled to produce the portrait of Mr. Abdur Raheem, the second son, who is now the Managing Partner of the head firm at Calcutta. He has received a first-rate business education, and for



MR. ABDUR RAHEEM.

Photo by De Pa

tact in business and broad-minded interest in public affairs, he keeps up the traditions of his ancient house. He organised a splendid entertainment for the Calcutta School-boys of all denominations on the occasion of the Coronation in England of the King-Emperor in June 1911. A short account of that function from the Calcutta "*Englishman*" is re-produced below : --

CORONATION CELEBRATION.

LOYAL OBSERVANCE THROUGHOUT INDIAN EMPIRE.

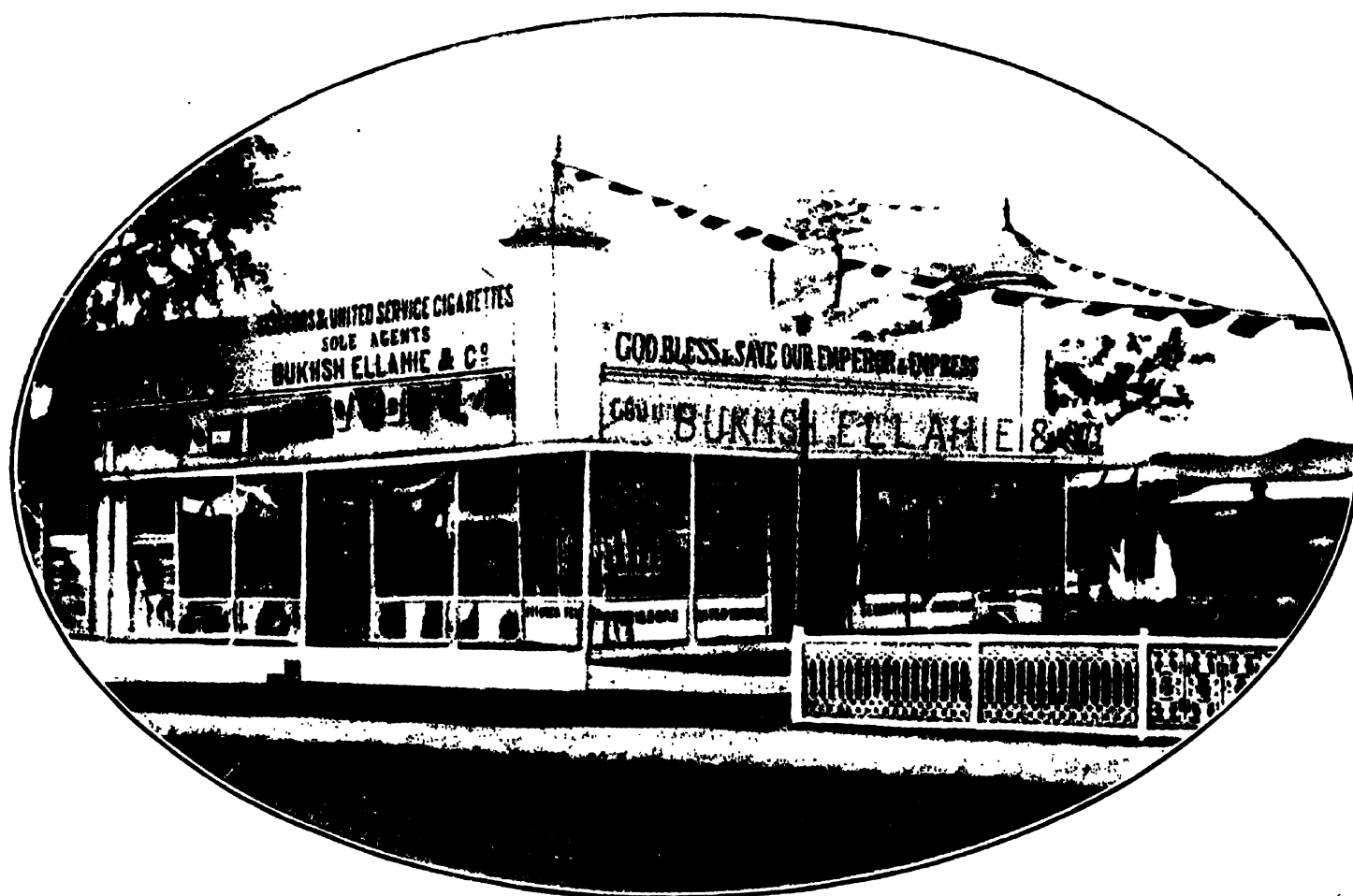
TREAT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN AT TOWN HALL.

Mr. Abdur Raheem Bukhsh Ellahie, son of Haji Bukhsh Ellahie, of the well-known firm of that name, organised a unique entertainment at the Town Hall on Coronation Day. The entertainment consisted of an Afternoon Party as well as a treat to School Children. A large number of guests assembled at the Town Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among those present were : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Stephen, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Holmwood, the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Oldham, Colonel Maynard, I.M.S., Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Swinhoe, Mr. and Mrs. Pugh, Mr. R. P. Ashton,

the Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Collin, I.C.S., Sir R. N. Mookerji, C. I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Shamsul Huda, the Hon'ble Dr. Kenrick, Raja Dinendra Nath Roy, Dr. Koilash Chunder Bose, C.I.E., Kaviraj Bejoy Ratna Sen, Hajee Noor Mohammad Zakaria, Mr. A. Chowdhury, Mr. Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Khan Bahadur Budruddin Haidar, Nawab Syed Mohammad and several other guests of all nationalities. The guests upon arrival were received by Mr. Bukhsh Ellahie (junior), and by Mr. Azeez, the manager of the firm. The ladies were each presented with a bouquet and the gentlemen were garlanded. Each guest, also, was given an artistic pair of photographs of the King and Queen. The Town Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the work being entrusted to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., while Bose & Co. were in charge of the floral decorations and supplied the plants. Over 500 guests were invited, of whom a large number were present. The Band of the Rifle Brigade was present and the Bina Pani Indian Amateur Musical Company kindly volunteered their services. There was further a magic entertainment by Professor Alexander, and a set of laughing mirrors.

The entertainment to the school children was a grand affair. Preparations were made for a thousand children, but owing to most of the Indian Institutions being in holiday there were only about 750 children present. These were composed of children from schools of all denominations, and comprised boys from the Catholic Male Orphanage, St. Joseph's Free School, the Calcutta Free School, the Mahomedan Orphanage, the Madrassah and the Martin Institution. Girls from the Calcutta Free School were also present. It gladdened the hearts of those present, to see the manner in which the children enjoyed themselves. The laughing mirrors afforded no end of amusement. Each child was presented with a packet of sweets by Peliti who catered, a photograph of Their Majesties in Coronation Robes, and with toys and books. Mrs. Holmwood, Mrs. Stephen, Mrs. Casperz, Mrs. Pearson and Miss Cornelia Sorabjee very kindly gave away the presents to the children. Neither pains nor money was spared to make the entire entertainment a gigantic success and great credit is due to Mr. Bukhsh Ellahie for organising the entertainment and to Mr. Azeez for managing the entire show (Calcutta "*Englishman*," dated the 24th June, 1911).

The Show-room that Bukhsh Ellahie & Co. had at the Durbar Camp in Delhi was one of the finest. It was very artistically designed, built and decorated. Its illumination with thousands of electric lights proved a great attraction on the Durbar grounds. A view of the Show-room is reproduced herein.



SHOW-ROOM OF BUKHSH ELLAHIE AND CO. AT DELHI DURBAR CAMP.

BABU CHANDRA KISHORE KAR ROY, BAJITPUR.



ABU CHANDRA KISHORE KAR ROY, SON OF LATE BABU NABAKISHORE KAR ROY, comes of a very respectable

Talukdar Family of Ramdy, within Bajitpur Thana, in Mymensingh District. He was born in Ashar 1262 B. S. He joined the Bar at Bajitpur in 1884 and soon rose to eminence. He is at present Chairman of the Bajitpur Municipality and Honorary Magistrate, Secretary to the English High School and Charitable Dispensary, President of the Local Bar and Edward Girl School Committee, and Bajitpur Peoples' Association. In short he is life and soul of all institutions of Bajitpur. He is serving as Chairman of Municipality for more than fifteen years, as Kishoreganj Local Board Member for eighteen years and Honorary Magistrate for twenty-two years. He was once Vice-President of the Kishoreganj Peoples' Association. In recognition of his various public

services he was honoured with a Durbar Medal and a Certificate of Honour on the auspicious occasion of the last Delhi Durbar. His public spirit, his zeal for all noble undertakings and his extraordinary devotion to public duty have achieved for him a fame almost provincial. He is a general arbitrator and is equally known for the qualities of his head and heart. Never did a man enjoy greater love and respect from his fellowmen. His ancestors were also very respectable and influential Talukdars of their days.

SYED FATEH ALI MEERZA.



SYED FATEH ALI MEERZA.



AFAR QUEDR SYED FATEH ALI MEERZA was born on 9th October, 1876. He took his courses in the Nawab's Madrassah, Murshidabad; St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Doveton College, Calcutta; completing his educational career in the St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. In 1888 he accompanied his late father, Khurshaid Quedr Syed Iskender Ali Meerza, to Europe, and during his short sojourn in England he was admitted in Lord Weymouth's Grammar School. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria he was deputed to Simla by his grandmother, Her Highness the late Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, C. I., to present an address to the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, with a request to forward it to Her late Majesty; Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mirza Shujaut Ali Beg Sebzwari, Acting Persian Consul-General, being in attendance. In 1898 he joined his grandmother in executing a *wakf* of which he is the *Mutawalli*. He was Commissioner of the Murshidabad Municipality for some time and has been acting as Honorary Magistrate since 1902. He is also appointed visitor to the Central Lunatic Asylum, Berhampore, 1908.

The prince attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911 with his cousin the Nawab of Murshidabad.



G. P. RAY, BAR.-AT-LAW,
CALCUTTA.

G. P. RAY, BAR.-AT-LAW, CALCUTTA.



R. G. P. RAY, BAR.-AT-LAW, comes of the well-known Zemindar family of Baliati in the Dacca District. He received his education in the Calcutta Presidency College up to the B.A. standard and left for England in 1908 to study for the Bar returning to India in 1911 after a successful career. He has joined the Calcutta High Court. His family has got mercantile and banking business in Hatkhola.

RAI SAHIB DEVENDRA NATH GHOSH, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S., DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA.



RAI SAHIB DEVENDRA NATH GHOSH, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.E.S., DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA, was born in Calcutta in 1868. He was a Middle Vernacular Scholar, 1880—85, and a first grade Junior Scholar, 1885—87.

The Rev. W. Hastie, Principal, General Assembly's Institution, where he pursued his collegiate studies, presented him with a silver medal for general proficiency. After taking the B.A. degree with honours in Philosophy in 1889, he joined the Government of India Financial Secretariat, where his advancement has been steady until he rose in 1906 to his present distinguished post. While yet a student, he displayed a taste for economic studies, which have received considerable stimulus from the nature of his official duties. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society and of the Royal Economic Society, London. In 1911 he was awarded the "Beereswar Mitra Gold Medal" by the Calcutta University on his thesis on the "Present Position and Prospects of the Manufacturing Industries of India."



RAI SAHIB DEVENDRA
NATH GHOSH, CALCUTTA.

Rai Sahib Devendra Nath has had long and varied experience of all sorts of statistical work, and several publications of the Commercial Intelligence Department, the most important being the "Annual Reviews of the Trade of India" and "Notes on Indian Price Levels since 1861," have passed through his hands. The opinions recorded of his work by successive Directors-General show how much his worth is appreciated there. Mr. J. E. O'Connor, C.I.E., whose annual Trade Reviews were specially noted for their brilliances paid to him the following compliment: "Repeatedly I had occasion to

express high commendation of your conduct and work. Everything that you were given to do you did with zeal and earnestness, directed by a very high measure of intelligence, and I take the opportunity of thanking you for all the valuable and ungrudging help I invariably received from you, the work assigned being always such as needed particular care and great intelligence for its adequate discharge."

In presenting the sanad of Rai Sahib, which was conferred on Babu Devendra Nath in 1911 for his excellent services, Mr. H. Noel-Paton addressed him as follows:—"You have been characterised throughout by singular constancy of efforts. You have instilled into all you did that live interest that enables a man to find pleasure in toil and to beget worthy results. Successive Chiefs have learned to respect you because in all things you have respected yourself and have borne in mind that a man's first title to respect in the world of affairs must be reliability and the capacity for sound and thorough work. That you have attained to these and earned the regard and respect of all those who are associated with you is shown by the sanad."

The Rai Sahib belongs to an ancient and well-known family of Calcutta, which has always been noted for its intelligence and loyalty to the British Government and furnished a number of distinguished members to the public service of Bengal, his elder brothers being Rai J. N. Ghosh Bahadur, retired District and Sessions Judge, and Rai Sahib W. N. Ghosh, Deputy Collector.



BABU JADU LAL MULLICK, CALCUTTA



BABU JADU LAL MULLICK, SON OF BABU GOBIN LAL MULLICK, born in 1885, belongs to the ancient Mullick family of Calcutta. He is the Proprietor of the well-known Pharmacy "Gobin Lal Mullick and Sons." His residence, 365, Upper Chitpur Road, is the "Clock Tower Palace" of Calcutta.

BABU JADU LAL MULLICK, CALCUTTA.



BABU KALI PADA NANDI CHAUDHRY, BAIDYAPUR.



BABU KALI PADA NANDI CHAUDHRY belongs to the well-known Zemindar Family of Baidyapur in Burdwan District, and is the son of Babu Nrisingha Charan Nandi Chaudhury, Zemindar of Baidyapur. He studied in the Presidency and Duff College in Calcutta. He is a Honorary Magistrate of Kalna, a Member of the Kalna Local Board, President of Panchayet, Baidyapur Union, Chairman of the Baidyapur Union Committee and a Zemindar, and is a Member of the Burdwan District Board.

He owns landed property in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, Malda, 24 Purganas, Dinajpur and Rungpur. He is now 31 years

BABU KALI PADA NANDI CHAUDHRY, of age.
BAIDYAPUR.

BABU KOOMUD LAL DEY, CHINSURAH.



BABU KOOMUD LAL DEY,
CHINSURAH.



BABU KOOMUD LAL DEY was born at Chinsurah in the district of Hooghly in 1851. His grandfather, Babu Keshab Chandra Dey, was the Talukdar of Satgachia in the District of Burdwan, and was also a senior partner of a large Banking business carried on in Calcutta and other places. Keshab Chandra removed to Chinsurah, where his eldest son Babu Bireswar, father of Babu Koomud Lal, was married to the youngest daughter of Babu Nabokissen Law, uncle of Maharaja Doorga Charan Law, C.I.E. Babu Koomud Lal received his education at a Chinsurah School and at the Hooghly College, after which in 1870 his uncle Maharaja Doorga Charan Law removed him to Calcutta to learn mercantile business in his well-known firm of Messrs. Prawn Kissen Law & Co. In 1890 Babu Koomud Lal became the Treasurer of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Calcutta, which post he still holds. In January 1890 Babu Koomud Lal was elected a Commissioner of the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality, in which capacity he worked for about seven years, and since 1898 he has been an Honorary Magistrate in the District of Hooghly. His elder brother Babu Nundo Lal is a Retired Subordinate Judge and also an Honorary Magistrate.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA KAMAL-UD-DIN AHMAD, M.A.



SHAMS-UL-ULAMA KAMAL-UD-DIN AHMAD, M.A., IS THE ELDEST SON OF SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI ZULFIQAR ALI, A DISTINGUISHED ARABIC SCHOLAR, WHO, LEAVING HIS FORMER HOME AT MURSHIDABAD, SETTLED IN CALCUTTA ABOUT 1892. No other instance of father and son both holding the great title for learning has yet existed. Maulvi Kamal-ud-Din first received Arabic education, and after completing



the course of the Bengal Madrassas began the study of English. He was educated at the Calcutta Madrasa and then at the Presidency College of Calcutta, where from he graduated with honours. He then took up service first as Head Master of Islamia School at Rangoon, and next as Cataloguer of Arabic manuscripts in the Khuda Bukhsh Library at Bankipur. In 1903 he took a double degree of M.A. in Arabic and in Persian. In January 1905 he was appointed a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and in July of the same year was posted to the responsible position of the Superintendent of the Government Madrasa at Chittagong. He was elected a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1909, and got the title of Shams-ul-ulama in 1910 for his good services and oriental scholarship at the early age of 28 only. In April 1911 he was appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and in July of the same year, on the invitation of the Government, he attended the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla, under the presidency of Sir Harcourt Butler, Educational Member of the Government of India. He has been awarded a Certificate of Honour for popularising Co-operative Credit Societies among Muhammedans, and has been a recipient of King-Emperor's Coronation

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA KAMAL-UD-DIN AHMAD, M.A.

Durbar Medal. He is a German and French Scholar as well, and a Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

LALA KUNDAN LAL KAPUR, BURDWAN.



LALA KUNDAN LAL KAPUR, a member of a very respectable family of the Punjab Khatri, settled at Burdwan, Bengal, to which the Raj family of Burdwan belongs. He was born in 1864 and is the son of the late Lala Manilal Kapur, maternal uncle of the late Maharajadhiraj Aftab Chand, predecessor of the present Maharajadhiraj. Lala Kundan Lal is a very respectable gentleman of high qualities, and is pious, generous and noble hearted. He is a sincere benefactor of the needy and the poor and his liberality in feeding the poor Brahmins and the beggars is noted abroad. He is the proprietor of a considerable estate in Bengal. His father Mani Lal, too, was a very high-minded and noble-hearted gentleman and was renowned for his pious nature and generosity. He was a big Zamindar and a zealous Hindu in affluent circumstances, who spent three lacs of rupees for a temple of his family god Gokul-nathji, where the poor Brahmins and beggars are daily fed to this day. Lala

Kundan Lal's grandfather, Lala Joala Nath, was the first member of the family who emigrated from the Punjab to Burdwan (Bengal).

BABU KARTIC CHANDRA DAS.



BABU KARTIC CHANDRA DAS, ZAMINDAR, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, was born at Sutragarh, Thana Santipur, District Nadia, on the 10th of February, 1859. His father, the late lamented Manik Chandra Das, was a remarkably self-made man. From very insufficient beginnings, he acquired quite a princely fortune by his untiring efforts, sustained energy and extraordinary perseverance. Belonging as he did to the Madak



BABU KARTIC CHANDRA DAS.

Community, he set himself up as a sugar merchant and manufactured indigenous sugar on a very large scale. Some fifty years back when native merchants had no keen competition with European manufacturers and when machine-made and County-fed sugar could find no sale in the Indian markets, sugar industry was a highly lucrative trade and by assiduously following that trade, Manik Chandra Das made himself one of the wealthiest men in the whole district. Babu Kartic Chandra Das was the only and of course the most darling child of his opulent father. He was not, however, spoilt in his boyhood by over-indulgence in any shape. Babu Kartic Chandra's education began at first in a village school, from which he got himself transferred into the well-known institution, the Santipur Municipal School. Kartic Babu appeared in the Entrance Examination more than once, but could not unfortunately come out successful. He, however, soon gave up his studies to attend to his numerous private concerns. Kartic Babu has always been distinguished for his mild disposition and simplicity of manners. For more than two decades he has been serving as a Municipal Commissioner and an Honorary Magistrate. In the year 1908, he was appointed Secretary to the Local High English School, designated the Sutragarh Maharaja of Nadia's English High School. On the death of his father, Babu Kartic Chandra founded a charitable dispensary, at a cost of more than Rs. 30,000, which institution has been duly recognised by the Government as the M. C. Das Charitable Dispensary. On the occasion of the late Coronation celebration the Local Government conferred upon Kartic Babu a Certificate of Honour for his many acts of liberality and public good. Kartic Babu is now a little above 53. By his three wives he has got two sons and one daughter. He has many philanthropic schemes in his mind, which if carried out will enable him to leave an abiding name. It is hoped that Kartic Babu will live long to see the fruition of his long cherished schemes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BABU NUNDO LAL DEY.



BABU NUNDO LAL DEY.



BABU NUNDO LAL DEY was born 29th September, 1849, at Chinsurah. His ancestors were Talukdars, merchants and bankers. His mother was daughter of Maharaja Durgachurn Law's uncle. First M. A. degree-holder among Subarnabaniks. He was appointed Munsif, 1881; Subordinate Judge, 1903; retired from service, 1907; Honorary Magistrate, 1909; Member of Imambarah Hospital, Chinsurah; Member, Asiatic Society, Bengal author of "*Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India*," "*Bikramasila-Monastery*," "*Hooghly District or Ancient Rara*," etc.

HAJEE MOULVI KHONDKAR SHAH MOHIUDDIN HOSSEIN, SIJGRAM.



HAJEE MOULVI KHONDKAR SHAH MOHIUDDIN HOSSEIN, GRANDSON OF MUFTI MALZUDDIN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AND SON OF KHAN BAHADUR MOULVI HAJEE MAZZAM HOSSAIN OF SIJGRAM, DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD, BENGAL, was born in 1838 and died in 1911. His family claims descent from Abu Baker Siddiq, first Kalif, father-in-law, and true friend of the Prophet Mahomed. His ancestors, being generally engaged in priestly

or other religious work, did not like to accept office under either the Mussalman or the British Government though a few of them have held high posts under both, while much landed property is owned by the family in Bengal and Behar as the result of grants by Emperors and Nawabs.

Moulvi Mohiuddin Hossein was a great scholar in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, and was the author of a number of works. He also knew Bengali well, and was a good Sportsman, Surveyor and Estate Manager. Pious, generous and charitable, he was one of the most venerated landlords in Western Bengal. He married the eldest daughter of Raja Fairulla, son of Dewan Enayet Ullah, a big landlord in Bengal, whose ancestors were rich since the days of the East India Company. He made a pilgrimage to Mecca with his family of about 50 members, visited all the sacred places and respectable people there and spent much money in alms and charities. He had buildings and rabats at Mecca.

He established a M. E. School and a Charitable Dispensary in his own village, Sijgram, and a number of *Maktabs* at different places in the district. He also caused tanks to be dug for the supply of good drinking water. He was an Honorary Magistrate and a Member

HAJEE MOULVI KHONDKAR SHAH MOHIUDDIN
HOSSEIN, SIJGRAM.

of the District Board since its creation. He was also a Mahomedan Marriage Registrar. He was held in high esteem by the local officials, and was granted Certificates of Honour by the Government in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria and of His late Revered Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII for his public charity, spirit, liberality and good services.

BABU MADAN MOHAN SINGHA CHOWDHURY, KANDI, BENGAL.



ABU MADAN MOHAN SINGHA CHOWDHURY, Honorary Magistrate, Kandi, District Murshidabad, Bengal, has founded an Anglo-Vernacular School in his native village, Rasara, at a considerable expense. As a Member of the Kandi Local Board he has constructed a pucca bridge in the Jogan Road at his own expense.

In 1900, when his part of the district was overtaken by floods he saved many lives at the risk of his own.

BABU MADAN MOHAN
SINGHA CHOWDHURY,
BENGAL.

DR. RAJANI KANTA DAS GUPTA, L. M. S. (CAL.), M. R. A. S. (LOND.),
CHITTAGONG.



DR. RAJANI KANTA DAS GUPTA, L.M.S. (CAL.),
M. R. A. S. (LOND.), CHITTAGONG.



R. RAJANI KANTA DAS GUPTA, L. M. S. (CAL.), M. R. A. S. (LOND.), IS A COUSIN OF RAI SARAT CHANDRA DAS BAHADUR, C.I.E., OF TIBETAN FAME. He belongs to village Alampur in Chittagong (Bengal). He is the youngest of three brothers, the eldest of whom Babu Romesh Chandra Das is the Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, whose sketch appears here on page 276 and the Second Babu Mahendra Lall Das, B.L., Vakil, is a prominent member of the Chittagong Bar. Dr. Rajani Kanta is a distinguished Member of the Provincial Medical Service, well-known as an expert physician and a most successful surgeon. For his valuable contributions to Medical Journals, both in England and India, he has been made a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London. He has been awarded a Durbar Medal by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. He is a first-class Senior Grade Civil Assistant Surgeon and is now in charge of the General Hospital in Chittagong and has acted as Civil Surgeon.

BABU RAM PRASAD BAGCHI, BENGAL.



ABU RAM PRASAD BAGCHI, ZAMINDAR, COLLIERY PROPRIETOR AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE IN DISTRICT NADIA, BENGAL, belongs to a highly respectable and cultured family. His grandfather Babu Ramganga Bagchi was Dewan of the Nashipur Raj in District Murshidabad, and his father, Babu Harimohan founded the Harimohan Charitable Dispensary at Jamsherpur and the Harimohan Bridge at Kechuadanga (Nadia). Babu Ram Prasad was born in October 1869 and got a good English education, besides acquiring proficiency in his mother tongue, in which he is the author of a book "Savitri." He is President of the Honorary Magistrate's Bench at Jamsherpur, Member of the Mehrpur Local Board and recipient of a Certificate of Honour on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911. He has three brothers and one sister named Suvabini. The second brother, Babu Kishori Mohan is a Colliery Proprietor besides being a Zamindar and Honorary Magistrate and a famous *shikari*, enjoying exemption from the Arms Act. The third, Babu Sudhandhu Mohan, is also Colliery Proprietor and Secretary of the Harimohan Charitable Dispensary. The fourth, Babu Jatindra Mohan, B.A., is colliery Proprietor, and a well-known Bengali poet, being author of two well-known books "Rekha" and "Lekha."



BABU RAM PRASAD BAGCHI,
BENGAL.

RAI BISWAMBHAR ROY BAHADUR, GOVERNMENT PLEADER, KRISHNAGAR,
NADIA.

RAI BISWAMBHAR ROY BAHADUR, GOVERNMENT PLEADER, KRISHNAGAR NADIA, is the only person in the Nadia District of Bengal who had the honour of being present at the Delhi Imperial Coronation Durbar, 1911, and had also the special privilege of being invited by Their Imperial Majesties to the Afternoon Party held in the Delhi Fort on the 13th December, 1911. The Rai Bahadur is a man of sterling worth, and although he is not blessed with an abundance of earthly riches, the Government has honoured him for his loyalty and public spirit, and in particular for his excellent services both as Government Pleader of the Nadia District and as Vice-Chairman of the Nadia District Board.

BABU RAS VIHARI BASU.



BABU RAS VIHARI BASU.

BABU RAS VIHARI BASU, SON OF LATE KEBALRAM BASU (A GREAT PERSIAN SCHOLAR OF HIS TIME) OF KENDUA, SUB-DIVISION MADARIPUR, DISTRICT FARIDPUR, was born in January 1850.

Having passed his Matriculation from the Barisal Government School, he prosecuted his studies in the Dacca College till he got his Law degree. He then entered the Bar and after a short practice entered the Government service as a Munsil. In the usual course he was made a Subordinate Judge and after 26 years' meritorious service retired in January 1906. After his retirement he was employed

by His Highness the Rajah of Hill Tipperah as the Sessions and

Civil Judge of his State and subsequently promoted to the Chief Judgeship. He is now residing at his family residence at Kendua, and the Government has been pleased to appoint him as an Honorary Magistrate and allowed him to sit singly at his own residence. He is a Zamindar in the districts of Faridpur and Dacca. He is a recipient of the Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal. He is also a Member of the Madaripur Local Board and Faridpur District Board. He has always been held in high esteem by the general public for his judicial acumen and for the many qualities of his head and heart.

BIOGRAPHY AND FAMILY HISTORY APPEARS ON PAGE 263, VOLUME I.

JANANABISH NAHU SHOULD BE JAMANABISH.



REBATY KANTA SARKAR.

REBATY KANTA SARKAR was born at Karandy, Magura. His ancestor Atosh Khan served the Nawab and received the title Khan, his ancestor held important post in Natore Estate and received free grants of lands. His family has set apart property Balarampur for charity (athithisheba). Received Certificate of Honour at the Coronation Durbar in recognition of services as an Honorary Magistrate, 2nd Class, and Vice-Chairman.

SRI ROMESHCHANDRA DAS, CHITTAGONG, BENGAL.



SRI ROMESHCHANDRA DAS was born of a respectable Hindu Baidya family of Chittagong, Bengal, in 1854. His father, late Nityananda Das, was a pleader. His younger brother, Babu Mohendralal Das, B.L., is a Vakil of the High Court, Calcutta, a leading and Senior Member of the Chittagong Bar. His youngest brother, Dr. Rajanikanta Das Gupta, L.M.S., M.R.A.S., is a Civil Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Service. Rai Saratchandra Das Bahadur, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble



SRI ROMESHCHANDRA DAS, CHITTAGONG,
BENGAL.

Babu Nobin Chandra Das, M.A., B.L., Kavigunnakar, are his first cousins. In 1875 he entered Government service and subsequently was promoted to the post of a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. He is compiling a Dictionary in the Ahom language of Assam and has commenced a history of Assam in Bengali from the informations obtained during his stay at Sibsagar, Assam, as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. While Sub-divisional Officer Araria, in Purnea, he established a High English School there. He constructed two Pancharatna temples, one of god Jagannath at Noakhali and another of goddess Annapurna in his own village, Alampur, Patiya, and constructed a Church of England for the Christian public of Rangpur and made it over to the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India. He provided the General Hospital, Chittagong, with a glass operating table, the best available in India, in memory of his father. For the encouragement of learning, he annually awards medals and prizes in various schools and colleges of Bengal. He has provided funds for awarding a silver medal (named after his father—"Nityananda Medal") annually to the student standing first in the B. Sc. Examination from the Chittagong College. He has served Government over 35 years and is known to be a very popular Magistrate. He has

been awarded a Durbar Medal by the Government of Bengal.



LIEUTENANT SURESH CHANDRA
BISWAS.

LIEUTENANT SURESH CHANDRA BISWAS.



LIEUTENANT SURESH CHANDRA BISWAS was born at Nathpur, in the District of Nadia, 1861. He was daring and plucky from boyhood. After a short trip to Burmah and Madras went to London, worked as pedlar and learnt Greek, Egyptian, Chemistry, Mathematics, Astrology, Astronomy and Medicine. He joined a Circus party, and worked at Hamburgh as animal tamer. As master tamer visited Mexico and Brazil where he joined Brazilian army. Rose from Corporal to Lieutenant. Married a Surgeon's daughter. Revolution broke out. Navy revolted against republican Government. At the battle of Nitheroy, by bravery and power of organization, won splendid victory in 1894.

NAWAB NASIRUL MAMALEK MIRZA SHUJAÂT ALI BEG KHAN BAHADUR, BENGAL



NAWAB NASIRUL MAMALEK MIRZA SHUJAÂT ALI BEG KHAN BAHADUR was born at Murshidabad, Bengal, in 1860. His mother was related to the Nawab family of Murshidabad, and the Mirza was to a great extent brought up by Her late Highness the Nawab Begum of Bengal, C. I. He matriculated from the local High School with a Government scholarship, and stood first in the district. He prosecuted his studies at the Hooghly College and St. Xavier's College,



NAWAB NASIRUL MAMALEK MIRZA SHUJAAT
ALI KHAN BAHADUR, BENGAL.

Calcutta, acquired a good knowledge of English, Persian, Arabic and Urdu. In 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the late Queen-Empress Victoria, the Nawab Begum sent him to England for study by way of commemorating the event, making him at the same time the bearer of a congratulatory letter to Her Most Gracious Majesty from Her Highness. The Mirza began to read for the Bar, but his health breaking down, he returned home, making the pilgrimage to Mecca on the way. Arriving in India he joined the Education Department and was later appointed Tutor-guardian to the Nawab Begum's grandsons. He soon became the most trusted advisor of Her Highness, and married her daughter, Nawab Shaher Bano Begum Saheba.

Removing to Calcutta the Mirza has done a good deal of useful public work. In 1909, in connection with election of a Mahomedan Member for Bengal to the Imperial Legislative Council, under the new Regulations, a circular letter was issued in his favour by a number of leading Mahomedans, giving a list of his public services.

We notice the following among others: (1) he was Secretary to the Reception Committee of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference at Calcutta in 1899, the success of which was due mainly to him; (2) the Bengal Provincial Mahomedan Conference was established chiefly through his efforts; (3) he was President-elect of the East Bengal Mahomedan Educational Conference at Tipperah in 1895; (4) he has been a Vice-President of the Bengal Landholders' Association, of the National Chamber of Commerce, and of the Association for Industrial and Scientific Education in Bengal; (5) he is besides the President of a number of Mahomedan Associations and a member of good many others; (6) he was one of the members of the All-India Mahomedan deputation to Lord Minto in 1903 in connection with Reform Scheme; (7) he is President of the Hooghli Imambara Mohsin Fund. He was Commissioner of Calcutta Municipal Corporation for six years, &c., &c.

The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1898 by Government. In March 1906 the late Shah of Persia gave him the title of Nawab Nasirul Mamalek in recognition of his services to the Persian Community in India. He is the Persian Consul in Calcutta, and has been acting as Consul-General for Persia from 1906 to 1911. Lastly, the Nawab is a literary man and author, having written the "Almadaniyat," and a treatise on politics, and "Travels in Arabia and Europe." The Nawab has extensive estates in the districts of Purnea and Birbhum.



LALA SHYAMAL DAS KHUNNAH,
HONORARY MAGISTRATE,
BURDWAN.



ALA SHYAMAL DAS KHUNNAH,
HONORARY MAGISTRATE, BURD-
WAN, is the eldest son-in-law of Raja-Bun-
Behari Kapur, C. S. I., and elder brother in-
law of the present Maharaja of Burdwan. His ances-
tors migrated from Muttra and settled in Calcutta
in the early thirties.

LALA SHYAMAL DAS KHUNNAH, BURDWAN.

KAVIRAJ SYAMDASS BACHASPATI, CALCUTTA.



AVIRAJ SYAMDASS BACHASPATI is now pre-eminently the most distinguished Ayurvedic Physician. He is a Native of Chupi in Burdwan, his family has produced several Ayurvedic Practitioners and Authors who distinguished themselves as Raj Physicians of Burdwan, Krishnagar, Sheorapuli and other places. After finishing his education in various branches of studies—Purbasthali, Benares, Navadwipa, etc., he settled down in practice at Calcutta and his success as a physician has been phenomenal. He is a man of vast erudition and profound culture and he is the only Ayurvedic Physician whose disciples from all quarters of India have obtained brilliant successes in Government examinations, and he is the only living Kaviraj who has obtained a Government scholarship.



KAVIRAJ SYAMDASS BACHASPATI,
CALCUTTA.

He is a thorough master of Sanskrit verses, and after appointed as Examiner of Lahore D. A. V. College and E. Bengal Saraswat Samaj and of Philosophy, Government Sanskrit Board, &c., Sir Gurudas and others describe him as a poet of uncommon power and brilliancy. His private charities are enormous. His practice now extends all over India and quite frequently he receives calls from several zemindars and feudatory States including Mayurbhanj and Jeypur.

He is the proud possessor of numerous titles including Bachaspati, Kaviraj-seromany, Sarbabhoum, Swaraswati and Kabibhusan.

He lives a very simple life and is courteous to a fault.

He is the author of many important Sanskrit Poems and Sastras, viz., "Chapalyang," "Daibabani," "Sivasantosh Stotram," "Rakshit Rahashya," "Nayaprobandha," &c.



**These pages contain Photographs and
Biographies of Title-holders, Nawabs,
Raies, Talukdars and other Respecta-
ble personages in Bombay Presidency.**

MOULVIE ABDULLAH AHMED, PROTECTOR OF PILGRIMS, BOMBAY.



MOULVIE ABDULLAH
AHMED, PROTECTOR OF
PILGRIMS, BOMBAY.



MOULVIE ABDULLAH AHMED is the scion of a very respectable family in the Deccan. He began his career as an Assistant Teacher in the Poona Government School and rose to the post of the Senior Arabic Translator with the Government of Bombay from whence on account of his great tact and ability he was appointed as the Protector of the Pilgrims and the Head of the Pilgrim Department, the duties of which office he discharged with great distinction. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace and a Durbar Medal given to him. Mr. Moulvie is a Member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam and Islam Club, and a Member of the All-India Educational Conference Committee, Aligarh. His zeal to help the poor pilgrims has endeared him to every heart and has won the love and respect of the Government and the people. For the amelioration of the condition of the masses Mr. Moulvie's services are unsurpassable. Mr. Moulvie took part in founding the Bombay Muslim Girls' Orphanage at Poona.

RAI SAHIB K. C. ADVANI OF HYDERABAD, SIND.



RAI SAHIB K. C. ADVANI,
HYDERABAD, SIND.



RAI SAHIB K. C. ADVANI OF HYDERABAD, SIND, a Member of the Public Works Department, Sind. The title was conferred on him on account of excellent work done in constructing Emergency River Embankments to hold up the floods of the River Indus above Sukkur in the summer of 1909, under the guidance of R. T. Harrison, Esq., Executive Engineer. Mr. Advani is, perhaps, the youngest Rai Sahib in Bombay Presidency, being only 28 years of age.

DR. SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA BHATAVADEKAR, BOMBAY.



DR. SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA
BHATAVADEKAR, BOMBAY.



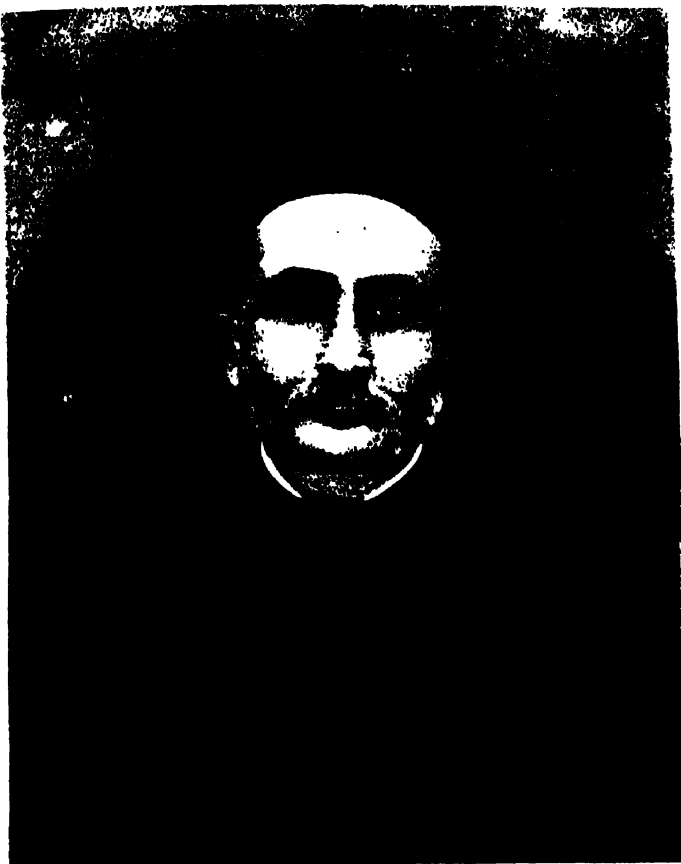
DR. SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA BHATAVADEKAR, THE EMINENT PHYSICIAN AND A LEADER OF BOMBAY, was born in 1852, of an old and respected family of Talegaum. After matriculating in the Bombay University he joined the Grant Medical College and graduated L.M. in 1873 as the first man of his year. Taking services he did brilliant work both in Government Hospitals and in the Native States of Palanpur and Baroda, becoming in the latter the Principal of the College of Science. In 1885 he settled in Bombay for private practice, in which his success has been most conspicuous. He has been no less prominent in civil life as a Municipal Councillor, President of the Bombay Corporation, Justice of the Peace, Fellow of the University, Member of the Provincial Legislative Council and a leader in all public movements.

He was knighted in 1900.

LATE KHAN SAHEB ADERJEE SORABJEE KHODANA, BOMBAY.



LATE KHAN SAHEB ADERJEE SORABJEE KHODANA, was born at Broach, Bombay Presidency, in September 1861. Mr. Aderjee was a descendant of one of the oldest respectable Parsi families. He joined the British service on 1st November, 1884, as Head Clerk in the Zaila (Africa) Customs Department, and was rapidly promoted to the high rank of Superintendent of Customs. He was afterwards further entrusted



KHAN SAHEB ADERJEE SORABJEE
KHODANA (LATE), BOMBAY.

with the post of Registrar and Postmaster. His many-sided abilities, his intimate acquaintance with the tribes on the Zaila Nile and their political history, his tact in dealing with the natives, his knowledge of Arabic and thorough grasp of his official duties, all combined to make him a most valuable officer in the position he occupied. This was the high opinion uniformly and cordially recorded by all his superior officers. Besides rewarding him from time to time with honorariums and the award of a Medal of African General Service with two Clasps for valuable services in the expedition in Abyssinia, Somaliland, 1902—04, the benign British Government was further pleased to confer on Mr. Aderjee the distinction of "Khan Saheb" in recognition of his long and meritorious services on the Somali Coast.

In private life Mr. Aderjee was simple, unostentatious and philanthropic, ever ready to help the poor, amiable, kind and benevolent, and naturally loved and respected by all. He had come to Bombay on leave with a view to retire on pension, but was not lucky enough to obtain his well-earned rest, for after a short illness, he expired on the 16th October, 1909, at the early age of 48, leaving behind a widow, a daughter and two sons to mourn their most sad and irreparable loss.



DR. CARL PERIN, PH. D.

DR. CARL PERIN, PH. D.



DR. CARL PERIN is considered to be the greatest exponent of Mental Science, Palmistry and Occult Sciences in the World. He

has been consulted by the majority of present reigning Kings and Emperors, and he read the hands of the late Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King-Emperor George V. The Doctor is President of the American Occult Society, a Scholar, Lecturer and Author of several Books. He was a guest to the Durbar and during his sojourn through India he has met almost every Prince of note earning the admiration and respect of thousands of prominent citizens of this country.

KHAN SAHIB DADABHAI RATANJI, BALSARWALLA.



KHAN SAHIB DADABHAI RATANJI,
BALSARWALLA.

public services he was presented with a Certificate on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi which was followed by the bestowal of the title of Khan Sahib on him.



MR. DADABHAI RATANJI was born in Balsar in 1856. After receiving some miscellaneous education and a little knowledge of mercantile business, he left home at the age of 16 in search of employment. He served as an Agent under several firms, and having saved sufficient money became abkari farmer of the Coast Talukas of the Kanara District and a timber merchant. As such he has continued these 14 years. He has spent large amounts on several charitable objects--(1) Girls' School building at Karwar; (2) Dispensary at Akola; (3) liberal grant for a Parsi Girls' School at Balsar in his mother's name; (4) handsome contribution towards Famine Relief Funds at Ahmedabad for several cattle; and (5) payment of several sums to the Lady Dufferin's funds. Besides, he has promised a large sum for constructing a bridge across the Alvikode ferry near Kumta to alleviate the hardships entailed on the poor in crossing the river. He occupies a seat on the District Local Board of Kanara and the Municipal Board of Karwar. In recognition of his

BALMUKUND RAY DESAI, BOMBAY.



BALMUKUND RAY DESAI, BOMBAY.



BALMUKUND RAY DESAI, youngest son of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, was born in 1883. He matriculated and received College education for two years, after which he joined the Commercial line. He became the Managing Agent of a Spinning and Weaving Mill at the age of 24, which position he held for three years. Now he is the Managing Partner of the firm of Messrs. Balmukund Ray & Co. which carries on its business very successfully in Bombay. He is a nominated Councillor of the Surat Municipality.

SIR CABANIS DE MELLO, *Kt.*, C.C., L.F.P. & S.G., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., &c.



SIR CABANIS DE MELLO, *Kt.*, C.C., L.F.P. & S.G., L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., &c., was born in Goa in 1857, of ancient aristocratic family, educated in Bombay and graduated in Medicine in Europe, returning to India established himself in Poona and ever since secured a large practice among Princes, Sirdars, &c., of Deccan, and won fresh laurels. He was the first to discover plague in Poona and warmly advocated Professor Haffkin's prophylactic treatment from the outset, and for this and other humanitarian services, the Portuguese Government, in 1905, appointed him Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of Conception. The universal satisfaction occasioned by the event was evidenced in the spontaneous demonstration given in his honour by his numerous admirers, the like of which was never witnessed before in Poona, and which was authorized by the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Senior Member Council; of Lieut-General Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G.; his staff; the Consul-General of Portugal and the Consuls of Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Italy and Holland; Princes, Chiefs and Sardars, and a large number of *élite* of Poona.

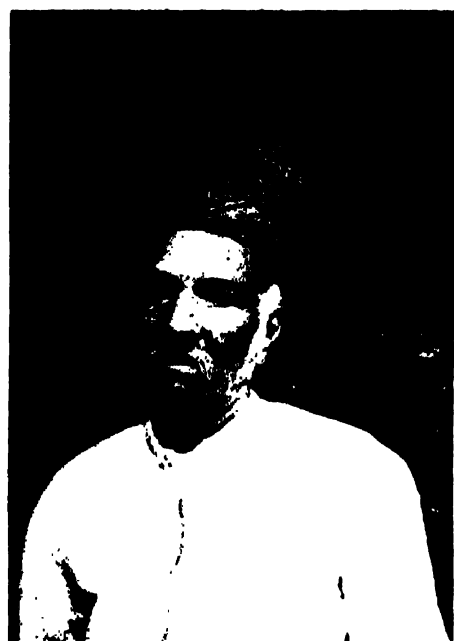
LATE KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJI SORABJI DALAL, BROACH.



KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJI
SORABJI DALAL (LATE), BROACH.



LATE KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJI SORABJI DALAL, THE WELL-KNOWN PHILANTHROPIST OF BROACH, was the first man to be honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur in the city of Broach, a distinction conferred on him for his excellent services to the British Government during the Mutiny. He contributed Rs. 7,850 to the erection of a High School at Broach, styled the Khan Bahadur Rustomji Sorabji Dalal High School and Rs. 1,750 towards the establishment of a gymnasium attached to the same school. He also constructed a metalled road from Broach city to the Towers of Silence at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and lastly he transferred his entire house property, worth at that time Rs. 10,000, to the Parsee Panchayat at Broach. He died at the ripe old age of 81.



MR. ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI
DALAL (LATE), BROACH.

LATE MR. ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI DALAL, BROACH.



LATE MR. ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI DALAL was the most respectable, greatest and leading merchant of the Town. He was the head Trustee of the Parsi Panchayat of Broach. He died at the ripe old age of 82, leaving behind him three sons, *viz.* Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Kharshedji Ardeshir Dalal, M.B., L.M.S. (now on pension), second son, Mr. Cooverji Ardeshir Dalal, a princely merchant of Calicut on the Malabar Coast, and the third son, Sirdar Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal, organiser of Rustompura estates in the Panch Mahals. For account see Part I.

RAO SAHEB GANPAT RAO RAMARAO MASUR, BOMBAY.



RAO SAHEB GANPAT RAO RAMA RAO MASUR, Land-owner, District North Canara, Bombay, was born in 1874. He is a prominent man of his district, well known as an assiduous and energetic worker for the public good. He has specially interested himself in the improvement of agriculture, and has started an Agricultural Association in his district. He was chiefly instrumental in holding an Agricultural show at Gokaru in 1911 and a District Agricultural and Industrial show at Kumta in 1912. The success of these elicited praise from high quarters and a Bombay Government Resolution, dated January 1912, commended Mr. Masur "for his enthusiasm." He has carefully studied the subjects of land tenure and agriculture and has successfully introduced new crops in his district. Sir George Clarke (later Lord Sydenham), Governor of Bombay, on one occasion publicly commended his efforts in this direction. The title of Rao Saheb was deservedly conferred on him at the Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911.

RAO BAHADUR DEWAN GOBINDRAM SALAMATRAI, I. S. O., SEHWAN, SIND.



A short biographical sketch of Dewan Gobindram has been given at page 295, Volume I. The following additional facts which have come to our knowledge since are worthy of record.

He has received special recognition for his services as under—

In 1893 he was presented with a watch by the Commissioner in Sind, in open Durbar.

In 1896 he received special promotion and Afrin-nama for good service rendered in suppressing crime and arresting notorious offenders.

In 1900 he was presented with a sword for service during the famine and cholera of 1899-1900 by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Mr. Lucas, the then Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar District (and now Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay), in recounting Rao Bahadur's services concluded by saying that "his services have been so conspicuously good that I venture to ask Your Excellency to reward this most deserving officer."

In 1903 he was presented with a Certificate by command of His Excellency the Viceroy in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII in recognition of long and meritorious service under Government.

RAO BAHADUR DEWAN GOBIND-
RAM SALAMATRAI, I. S. O.,
SEHWAN, SIND.

In 1908 he was created "Rao Bahadur" for rendering public service of "quite exceptional merit extending over a long series of years."

In 1911 he received the I. S. O (Imperial Service Order) at the Coronation Durbar of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V and was invested with the Badge of the Order by His Imperial Majesty at Delhi. He also received the Coronation Certificate.

In 1912 he was presented with the Delhi Durbar Medal by the Commissioner in Sind.



GOVINDRAO BALAKRISHNA GHANEKAR, ASSISTANT OPIUM AGENT, UJJAIN, is a man who has worked his way up from poverty to competence and respectability. He is a Konkani Mahratta Brahmin, and was born in 1865 at Indore, where his ancestors, having migrated from the Konkani District in the Bombay Presidency, had made their home. After studying in the Mahratti Vernacular School for a while and then in the Indore City English School up to the Entrance Standard, he had to give up his studies in 1882 on account of the poverty of his parents and joined the Government Opium Office at Indore. After working there as a candidate for appointment for about two years he secured a clerical post on Rs. 20 per month in the Rutlam Opium Sub-Agency in 1884. From that date to the present time he has been transferred from one Opium Office to another in Central India, always on promotion, until he is now Assistant Opium Agent at Ujjain, on Rs. 200, to which post he was appointed in October, 1911.

MESSRS. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO., BOMBAY.



HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE (LATE),
BOMBAY.

THE FIRM OF MESSRS. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO. IS ONE OF THE LEADING KHOJA FIRMS IN BOMBAY. ITS ENTERPRISING FOUNDER WAS THE LATE MR. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE, WHO IN HIS EARLY YOUTH LAUNCHED INTO TRADE 64 YEARS AGO, AND BY HIS SOUND COMMONSENSE AND UNDAUNTED SPIRIT DEVELOPED A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS WITH MANY LANDS. He opened branches in various places on the Red Sea Coasts of Africa and Arabia (Aden, Mukalla, &c.) and also carried on a considerable trade with Europe and America.

In 1905 the firm directed its attention to industrial enterprise and took over the agency and management of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co., Ltd., which is now owning several factories in Bombay and other parts of the country. The firm subsequently launched the Burhanpur Tapti Mill Co., Ltd., which is now working a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Burhanpur, Central Provinces.

Mr. Hajeebhoy Lalljee died in 1909, and the conduct of the business of the firm is now in the able hands of his worthy sons. Apart from the fame attained by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co., as pioneers in trade and large employers of labour, they are maintaining a lead in unobtrusive charities for the good of their fellowmen in general and their co-religionists in particular.

We reproduce a portrait of the founder, the late Mr. Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

SETH HIRACHUND NEMCHUND JAVERI, J.P., BOMBAY



SETH HIRACHUND NEMCHUND JAVERI, J.P., HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, JEWELLER, BANKER AND A LEADING MERCHANT OF BOMBAY, is the Proprietor of the Firm of Nemchund Khimchund and is President of Javery Mahajans; Founder of the Nemchund Melupchund Nursing Institute at Surat for which he gave a princely donation of Rs. 25,000. He is also Trustee and Manager of several charitable funds.

RAO BAHADUR HUCHRAO ACHUT HARIHAR, BELGAUM.



RAO BAHADUR HUCHRAO
ACHUT HARIHAR,
BELGAUM.



RAO BAHADUR HUCHRAO ACHUT HARIHAR, RETIRED PLEADER AND RESIDENT OF BELGAUM, was born in 1836 in Mysore State. With the help of his cousin, Rao Sahab Shrinivasrao, who was Government Pleader at Dharwar, he received English education at Belgaum and passed the Pleader's examination in 1861. Beginning practice at Chikodi, in Belgaum District, he moved to Dharwar and Kaladgi successively, acting at the latter place as Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor. In 1869 he finally settled at Belgaum when it became a Judicial District, and thrived as a leading Pleader till 1895, when he was induced by domestic calamities to retire. He was, till retirement from public life, connected with the Belgaum Municipality of which he had been elected a Member and became a Vice-President, vested with the full powers of the President. He was also appointed an Honorary Magistrate. In 1889 he received the title of Rao Bahadur for his valuable services to the Municipality. He has always been recognized as a person of ability and tact. He is now 75 years old, enjoying a healthy retired life with a handsome landed property.

SIR JUGMOHANDAS VIRJIVANDAS, Kt., BOMBAY.



SIR JUGMOHANDAS VIRJIVANDAS, Kt., BOMBAY.

SIR JUGMOHANDAS VIRJIVANDAS belongs to an ancient and wealthy family of Kapole Bania, settled in Bombay and highly respected for philanthropy and public spirit. As contractors to the Portuguese Government and the East India Company, and as Shroffs and Bankers, the family helped considerably the early development of Bombay. Socially, its leaders have always been among the foremost leaders of Bombay Hindu Society, counting such illustrious members as Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Sir Harkisondass, and lastly Mr. Virjivandas, father of Sir Jugmohandas, and founder of the famous Madhowbaug. Sir Jugmohandas was born in 1869. He was made a Justice of the Peace in 1896, and was an elected Member of the Bombay Corporation for six years. He is a Director of a Swadeshi Bank and Chairman of two Spinning and Weaving Mills. Has founded the Kapole Boarding House with his brother and donated Rs. 2,25,000 for a Professorial chair of commercial education. He was made a Knight in June 1912.

MR. KALLIANDAS VITHALDAS KAPADIA, BOMBAY.

MR. KAPADIA is a leading member of the Kapole Community in Bombay, a community amongst the Hindus known for its marked advancement in matters social, educational and others. Those who have come in contact with Mr. Kapadia cannot but admire his disposition which is all charitable and genial. In 1899-1900 when famine was furiously raging in Kathiawar and Gujerat, Mr. Kallindas rendered yeoman services by collecting a handsome sum for the relief of the famine-stricken, for which kindly act on his part Mr. Kallindas has had the satisfaction to receive addresses of thanks from different cities of these two districts. Mr. Kapadia is a thorough business-man.

Mr. Kapadia is appointed by the Bombay Government, Honorary Magistrate of Panchgani, which is chiefly resorted to all the year round by the European community, and holding such a position, he shares the confidence alike of the public and the Government.

He is also a Trustee of a number of charitable institutions, including the Kapole Bania Orphanage.

MESSRS. J. F. KARAKA AND COMPANY, COALING AND LANDING CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.



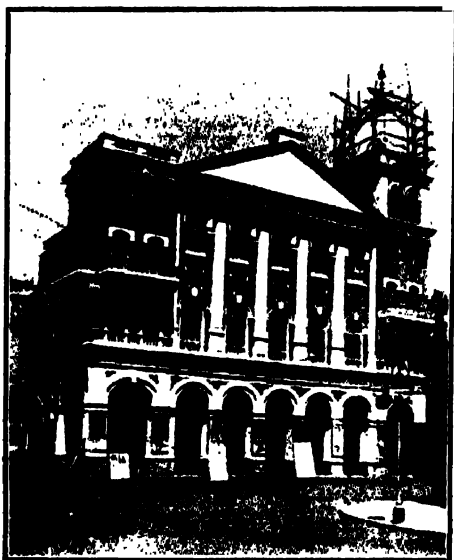
MESSRS. J. F. KARAKA AND B. F. KARAKA, PARTNERS OF MESSRS J. F. KARAKA & CO., SONS OF FARDUNJI FRAMJI KARAKA, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY, A PARSEE GENTLEMAN OF A VERY WELL-KNOWN FAMILY WHO STARTED THE BUSINESS IN THE YEAR 1876 AS A COAL BROKER.

The importation of Bengal Coal from Calcutta having replaced English Coal, speculation in coal soon disappeared and naturally caused a great reduction in the earnings of Brokers. Mr. J. F. Karaka was not slow to grasp the situation and about ten years ago in connection with his brother, in addition to continuing the work of coal brokers, they began to work as Coaling and Landing Contractors, when Bengal Coal was first brought to the Bombay market the firm was foremost in introducing it with great success to consumers as they had the advantage of having well established connections in this line. The result is that various descriptions of Coal from the Bengal Collieries are at present reaping the fruit of the early and strenuous efforts of this firm.



MESSRS. J. F. KARAKA AND B. F. KARAKA,
BOMBAY.

They handle coal for various steamships connected with the Mercantile, Marine and Government services and the Bombay Port Trust, and hold contracts from the Municipality of Bombay and the Royal Navy. They hold all the Coal imported in Bombay by Cory Bros, Ltd., who are the richest and the largest Coal Contractors in the world. As Naval Contractors they had the honour to coal the ships of the fleet which conveyed His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales in India during the Royal Tour and they found an opportunity to prove their mettle by coaling these ships in the fastest time ever established and in connection with the recent tour of Their Imperial Majesties. The firm gained distinction in coaling H.M.S. "*Medina*" for which they received the thanks of Commander Woolcombe.



ROYAL OPERA HOUSE THEATRE.

Messrs. Karaka are also the owners of the Royal Opera House, Bombay, which ranks as one of the Premier Theatres in the East. The theatre is built in the classic style on thoroughly up-to-date principle

and has the great advantage of having free ventilation throughout which is one of the most essential point in the construction of theatres in the East. There is an arrangement by which fresh air is blown through the Auditorium from the beautiful garden outside which is most refreshing and fragrant.

The owners have spared no expense in making this theatre on par with any theatre to be found in any European city, and the attractiveness of the whole structure, both from an outside and inside point of view, makes it inducive for one to enter. It is situated on the New Queen's Road, the most fashionable part of Bombay and within easy distance of all the principle residential quarters.

KHAN SAHEB JAN MAHOMED H. SHAIKH, EDUCATIONAL OFFICER,
AHMEDABAD.



KHAN SAHEB JAN
MAHOMED
H. SHAIKH,
AHMEDABAD.



HAN SAHEB JAN MAHOMED is the grandson of the late Jagirdars of Patus under the Peshwas. His father, Mr. Shaikh Husein, took refuge under the Baroda Residency. After receiving training in the Ahmedabad College Mr. Jan Mahomed joined the Educational service from whence he was taken on account of his rare genius and high intellectual attainments as an Administrator of the Pethapur State with magisterial powers, but the British Officers did not want one of their best men to go over to the Political Department, so he was offered a lucrative appointment and reverted. His painstaking habits, his honest and straightforward character won for him the esteem and regard of his superiors and he was gazetted as the Head Educational Officer for the districts of Broach, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad. He is a trusted officer of the Government and is always consulted as a specialist in Primary and female education. He is considered as a pioneer of female education in Gujarat and his services to the cause of Muslim education deserve special mention. Mr. Jan Mahomed's work in the Educational Conference of the Presidency is memorable and it was through his untiring zeal and untoward devotion that the condition of the Musalmans has been ameliorated in these parts. Almost all

the Anjumans in Gujarat claim Mr. Jan Mahomed as either their organizer or staunch supporter. Since 1908 Mr. Jan Mahomed has been placed in charge of the onerous duties of the Head of the Educational Department in the Ahmedabad District.

DR. KHUBCHAND MENGHRAJ MANGHIRMALANI, KARACHI.



DR. KHUBCHAND MENGHRAJ
MANGHIRMALANI, KARACHI.



R. KHUBCHAND MENGHRAJ MANGHIRMALANI, OF KARACHI, graduated at Edinburgh, 1902, at the age of 24. He is one of the leading members of the medical profession in Sind. His professional skill and amiable nature have won him the hearts of the Sindhis. He treats the poor free, feeds and clothes them and delights walking in the footsteps of his uncle Dewan Dayaram Gidumal, who gave twenty lacs in charity and refused the High Court Judgeship of Bombay recently.

MAGANLAL HARGOVINDAS, SHROFF, BOMBAY.



MAGANLAL HARGOVINDAS, SHROFF, IS A WELL-KNOWN MERCHANT OF BOMBAY, CARRYING ON EXTENSIVE TRADE IN COTTON AND GRAIN. He belongs to the enlightened Kapole Bania community of which he is Vice-President and is one of the Trustees of numerous charitable institutions founded for the benefit of the community. He is one of the wealthiest merchant of Bombay and has always generously supported to all charitable institutions without distinction of caste or creed. He is the founder of Jamnadas Lallubhai Kapole Orphanage and Ladkorebai Jamnadas Lallubhai Widows Fund. Being of genial disposition he has made many friends not only among his own circle but among many of the Native Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency, with some of whom he has been intimately connected.

**KHAN SAHEB MAHOMED FAIZULLAH TAKI, INSPECTOR, CRIMINAL
INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.**



MR. TAKI began his career from the ranks in the Excise Department, but on account of his rare gifts and keen power of perception soon made himself conspicuous. He was appointed to the Criminal Investigation Department where he has risen to fair eminence on account of his great talents. He was specially deputed to Delhi and other places at the time of the visits of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. He showed marked ability and was at the time of the departure of His Majesty from India decorated with the medal of the Royal Victorian Order in appreciation of his distinguished services. He is a detective of the first water and in all the important cases in Bombay during recent years Mr Taki has played very important part. He also holds the Coronation Medal and was granted the title of Khan Saheb as a personal distinction in 1913.

RAO BAHADUR NAGARDAS NAROTTAMDAS NANAVATI, B.A., LL. B., J.P., BOMBAY.



HE PASSED THE B.A. IN 1867 AND LL.B. IN 1870. He was Second Assistant and then first Assistant Teacher, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, 1868 to 1871, and was Headmaster, Nadiad High School, in 1872. He practised as a Pleader in Bombay for some months in 1873, was a Second-class Sub-Judge, 1874 to 1890, and from 1890 to 1902 was a First-class Sub-Judge with Appellate Powers in Khandesh, Poona, Ahmedabad and Thana Districts. While in Khandesh and Thana he was at times in charge of the whole Judicial District during the absence of the District Judge. He was Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Surat and Broach, 1902 to 1904. He is a Dasa Jharola Bania by caste. He was Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, from May 1904 to May 1912.

(This history removes certain inaccuracies in biography at page 313 of Volume I).



NARAYAN VISHVANATH MANDLIK, B.A., LL.B., J.P., BOMBAY.



NARAYAN VISHVANATH MANDLIK, SON OF THE LATE DISTINGUISHED HON'BLE RAO SAHIB VISHVANATH MANDLIK, C.S.I., was born in 1870. He graduated B.A. at the Bombay University with Medal in Political Economy and subsequently LL.B. He is a pleader of the Bombay High Court, a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Standing Committee, and a Justice of the Peace. He holds valuable landed properties.

N. V. MANDLIK, BOMBAY.



MR. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, BOMBAY.

MR. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, BOMBAY.



MR. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, the eldest son of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, *Baronet*, and a leading Khoja citizen of Bombay, is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., and is a well-known figure in the commercial circles of Bombay. He is a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate, and represents the Parel Ward on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. He is also a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, being nominated by the Government on the retirement of his father Sir Currimbhoy.

SETH NATHUBHAI KIRPARAM, JUNAGADHVALA.



SETH NATHUBHAI KIRPARAM was born on the 5th of Kartak Vad in the year 1924 Samvat (A.D. 1867) at Sorathprant, the Chief City of Junagadh State. He is of a noble family. His revered uncle, Muljibhai Jutha, was a Vahivatdar in the Junagadh State. By his ability he had won the good graces of His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the high officers of



the State. His strong point was his loyalty to his master and his considerate regard for the subjects. He did good service to the State as Vahivatdar and accomplished the task of safe-guarding the interests both of the State and the subjects. As a reward of his loyalty to His Highness, his younger brother Kirparam Juthabhai was admitted into the State service. Muljibhai died in the year 1938 Samvat. He was very religious and charitable in his private life.

After his death his brother Kirparam tried to win the good opinion of His Highness Nawab Saheb and was successful in his efforts. By following in the wake of his revered brother he was fortunate enough to get the respect and regard of both the Nawab Saheb and the people.

Seth Kirparam Jutha was a very simple man, of kind and amiable disposition, and very thoughtful. His judicious mode of working is still praised and referred to in a Mahomedan State like Junagadh. Seth Kirparam has set an example as to how one can secure the good graces of a master of a different nationality. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, in recognition of the fidelity of Kirparam Seth, has given good certificates of the same, which will serve as an encouragement to all the members

SETH NATHUBHAI KIRPARAM, JUNAGADHVALA.

of his family and as a light for their guidance in their relations with the State. Seth Kirparam, after doing his duty by his master departed from this world in the year 1946 Samvat (1889) on 15th of Chaitar Sud.

During his life-time Seth Kirparam had exerted to make his sons Dharamsey and Nathubhai work to secure the kind regards of the Nawab Saheb. Unfortunately in Samvat 1926 Dharamsey died in his youth. He was kind and charitable like his father. Out of all Seth Kirparam's children, his son Nathubhai alone survives. After Seth Kirparam's death Nathubhai did not shirk at all from serving with all his heart and soul the Nawab Saheb and the Vazir Saheb, and he was fortunate enough to secure the full confidence of the Nawab Saheb and the Vazir Saheb. Seth Nathubhai Kirparam is very discreet in all his actions and of a charitable disposition and he has added lustre to his career by his loyalty to the State. Several instances could be cited by way of illustration, and many of them are preserved in the various written acknowledgments from the Nawab Saheb and the Vazir Saheb.

In one word, Seth Nathubhai is able to draw the love of his countrymen, the Vazir Saheb and the Nawab Saheb. In the affairs of the State he takes active interest with all his heart and soul, placing both

his person and purse at its disposal, and thus gives satisfaction to the public. He also aids all religious movements by taking a forward part in them. He is obliging, religious and kind. He is of a quiet temperament and mixes with all and is very straight-forward and benevolent.

Seth Nathubhai married four wives, out of whom three are still living. He had one son and two daughters, but as Fate would have it no issue is at present living.

NARAYAN YESHWANT PRADHAN, RAO BAHADUR, BOMBAY.



NARAYAN YESHWANT PRADHAN,
RAO BAHADUR, BOMBAY.

NARAYAN YESHWANT PRADHAN, RAO BAHADUR, of the Political Department, Bombay, belongs to the Kayasth Prabhu caste, Chandraseni sect of Hindus, and was born in 1859, at Dapoli, in the District of Ratnagiri. He is in the third generation of his family that has served the Government and the personal distinction of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him as an acknowledgment of his services. He has landed property in Dapoli, District of Ratnagiri. The Rao Bahadur joined the office of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay as a clerk and rose to the rank of Dastardar to the Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country States.

NILKANTHRAO BHAOO SAHEB KHALATKAR DESHMUKH, NAGPORE.

NILKANTHRAO BHAOO SAHEB KHALATKAR DESHMUKH, OF DIGRAS, NAGPORE DISTRICT, was born in 1877, and was educated in English and Marathi. He is a landlord and money-lender, and Sardar (Reis) and Khas-Mulakhati and Durbari, old zamindar of Hinganghat of old highest family, and Honorary Magistrate, a Member of the District Council and the Local Board. He is a son of Trimbak Rao Nana Saheb and belongs to the Maratha caste of Hindus.

KHAN BAHADUR SAIYED SHAMSUDDIN SAIYED MIAN KADRI, AHMEDABAD.



KHAN BAHADUR SAIYED
SHAMSUDDIN SAIYED MIAN
KADRI, AHMEDABAD.

KHAN BAHADUR SAIYED SHAMSUDDIN SAIYED MIAN KADRI, OF AHMEDABAD, I. S. O., B. A., J. P., F. B. U., is descended from Sultan Saiyed Haji Hud Sultan of Samarcand, who emigrated to Piran Patan from Medina and was the Pioneer of Islam in Gujarat, highly revered for profound learning and piety by numerous disciples. First graduate of the Gujerat Arts College, Ahmedabad, joined the Educational Department in 1886. Nominated to the Provincial Civil Service in 1896. Served as District Deputy Collector, Surat and Ahmedabad, and Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D. Has been Member of the Text-book Committee for 25 years and Oriental Translator to Bombay Government since 1906.- Is Registrar of Native Publications, Reporter on Native Press and Secretary to Civil and Military Examination Committee and Fellow of the Bombay University. He takes a keen interest in Mahomedan education and has established a Mahomedan Orphanage in Ahmedabad. Author of Taleem-un-Niswan, a book on female education. In recognition of his long and meritorious public services he was appointed Companion of the Imperial Service Order by His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty in June 1912.



R. RANACHHODABHAI UDAYARAM, THE PREMIER SCHOLAR AND DRAMATIST, was born at Mahudha (Kaira District) on the 10th August, 1837. He received his early education at his native town and subsequently at the High and Law Schools at Ahmedabad. He displayed such an aptitude for literature, poetry and history while at school, that Mr. T.B. Curtis



MR. RANACHHODABHAI UDAYARAM, BOMBAY.

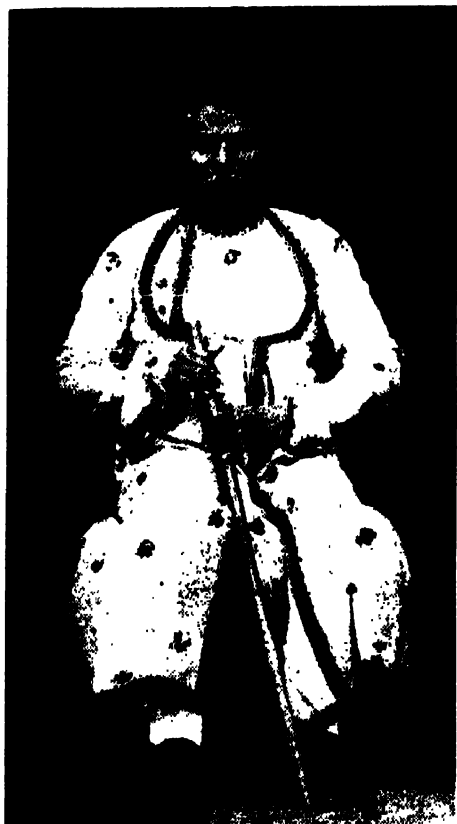
rightly marked him as the coming literary savant of Gujarat. The Gujarat Vernacular Society appointed him editor of the "Budhi Prakash" Monthly Journal, in absence of Kavi Dalpatram Dahyabhai, C.I.E. After accepting positions in the Commissioner's and Educational Inspector's offices at Ahmedabad, he removed to Bombay where he worked in the firm of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., as the Agent of Mr. Becharadas Ambaidas, C.S.I., of Ahmedabad. Here he displayed great tact, shrewdness and business aptitude and successfully steered the affairs of the firm during the disastrous period of the Share Mania in 1865. Thereafter he preferred to return to his literary activities and at the same time worked as Agent of the States of Gondal, Palanpur and Idar till 1884, when he was invited by His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maha Rao of Kutch, to become his Huzur Assistant, which post he occupied for nearly seventeen years to the benefit of the State and its subjects. In 1901 Mr. Ranachhodabhai was appointed Diwan of the Kutch State, retired from there on pension in 1903, after long and meritorious services of twenty years, which His Highness was much pleased to appreciate. He all along administered the affairs of the State with sympathy, com-

combined with firmness, and his marvellous industry, political sagacity and tact, coupled with a wide insight into the human affairs, made him a much esteemed and successful officer among the ruler and the ruled alike. All throughout his career he never ignored the claims of literature, and his life long love and labour in the development of the Gujarati literature, were duly recognised by the fourth "Gujarati Sahitya Parishad," by inviting him to preside over its deliberations at Baroda in April 1912. His essays and dramas pleaded for a wider diffusion of education of boys and girls, and protested against the evils of early marriages and disastrous social customs. They have silently but substantially contributed to social reform. The works on prosody are thorough and unrivalled. His works which are over 35 in number are of a lasting value. They are noted for their chaste and simple style and are widely read and esteemed. Mr. Ranachhodabhai's literary activities, wide and varied as they are, are still marked by the ardour of youth and a student, even though he is 75 years old. In short there is no living author and a statesman, who is more widely known than the subject of this sketch.

HON'BLE RAJA SHAMBHUSINGH, MALEGAON, POONA.



THE HON'BLE RAJA SHAMBHUSINGH has the honour of being a descendant of the once illustrious Maratha Family named Yadav (Jadhav) of Deogiri. It is a family, members of which overthrew the yoke of Chalukyas and founded a kingdom of which Deogiri or Daulatabad was the capital. The last king from the family was named Ramdeorao. Though by the wheel



HON'BLE RAJA SHAMBHUSINGH,
MALEGAON.

of time, which is ever running the family, lost their kingdom, the descendants of the family have yet kept up the reputation of possessing the kingly merits and virtues of their ancestors. The brave and illustrious Maharaja Shivaji was a descendant of the same family. Several members of it, like Dhanaji Jadhav, were excellent statesmen and soldiers and above all they were the persons of strict morals. The present Raja Shambhusingh was born at Chaphal on Margashirsha wadya 13 shake 1789 (1867 A.D.) of very respectable though comparatively poor parents. When Raja Shambhusingh was 7 years old he was sent to a school at Nagthan in Satara District for education. The very next year he lost his mother. A regular course of education was not imparted to him till his eleventh year. At this juncture took place the sad demise of Amarsingh Jadhavrao. As he was without an issue his wife Parwatibai took him along with her to Poona where particular attention was paid to his education. In the year 1881, at his 14th year, Parwatibai adopted him in conformity with the rituals and he was named Shambhusingh. This adoption was recognised by the British Government who declared him the rightful heir to the State of Malegaon. He was then sent to Poona High School to receive English education. In the year 1882, a year darkened on account of the most deplorable death of his mother Parwatibai, his marriage was settled and celebrated. The bride belonged to the famous family of the Gaekwar is the most noble scion. In the year 1889, on the report of Mr. Kunte, the then Headmaster of the Poona High School, to the effect that Rajasahab completed his education, he left the school. He is a first-class Sirdar in the Deccan and is a loyal British subject. He took prominent part in the block system of Mr. Visheshwar Ayya of Bombay and aided the special officer (Mr. B. B. Sahasrabudhye of the Nira Canal Tagai scheme) for these and many other noteworthy public services. The Bombay Government have chosen him to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In the recent Delhi Durbar Rajasahab was decorated by His Majesty with Kesar-i-Hind, the first-class golden medal.

SHRIMAT SHRIDHARRAO VIHAL NATU.



SHRIMAT SHRIDHARRAO VIHAL NATU born in 1878, is the head of the 3rd Branch of the Natu family and is the great grandson of Sirdar Balajeeput Natu, first-class Sirdar of the Deccan, who was connected with the Residency during Sir Barry Close's *regime* in 1803, and in high favour with the late Hon'ble Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm and the Government officials in general. He was created a first-class Sirdar and given "Inam" villages. The Maharaja of Satara, whose Dewan he was for a long time, added a few more villages, while some of the Chiefs of the Deccan remunerated him with incomes aggregating to over Rs. 40,000 annually. Shrimat Natu of the accompanying photograph is an Inamdar and Honorary Magistrate, loyal, liberal, high-minded, and inasmuch as favour with the British officials as was his great-grandfather Sirdar Balajeeput.



SHRIMAT SHRIDHARRAO VIHAL NATU.

SHETH TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI, J.P., BOMBAY.



SHETH TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI, J.P., Honorary Magistrate and Fellow of the University of Bombay. Sheth or head of the Kapol Banya Community, Political Representative of Bombay Hindus for the Coronation of King George V. He was born on 28th October, 1856; he is son of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, KZ., C.S.I. (the first Hindu in India to

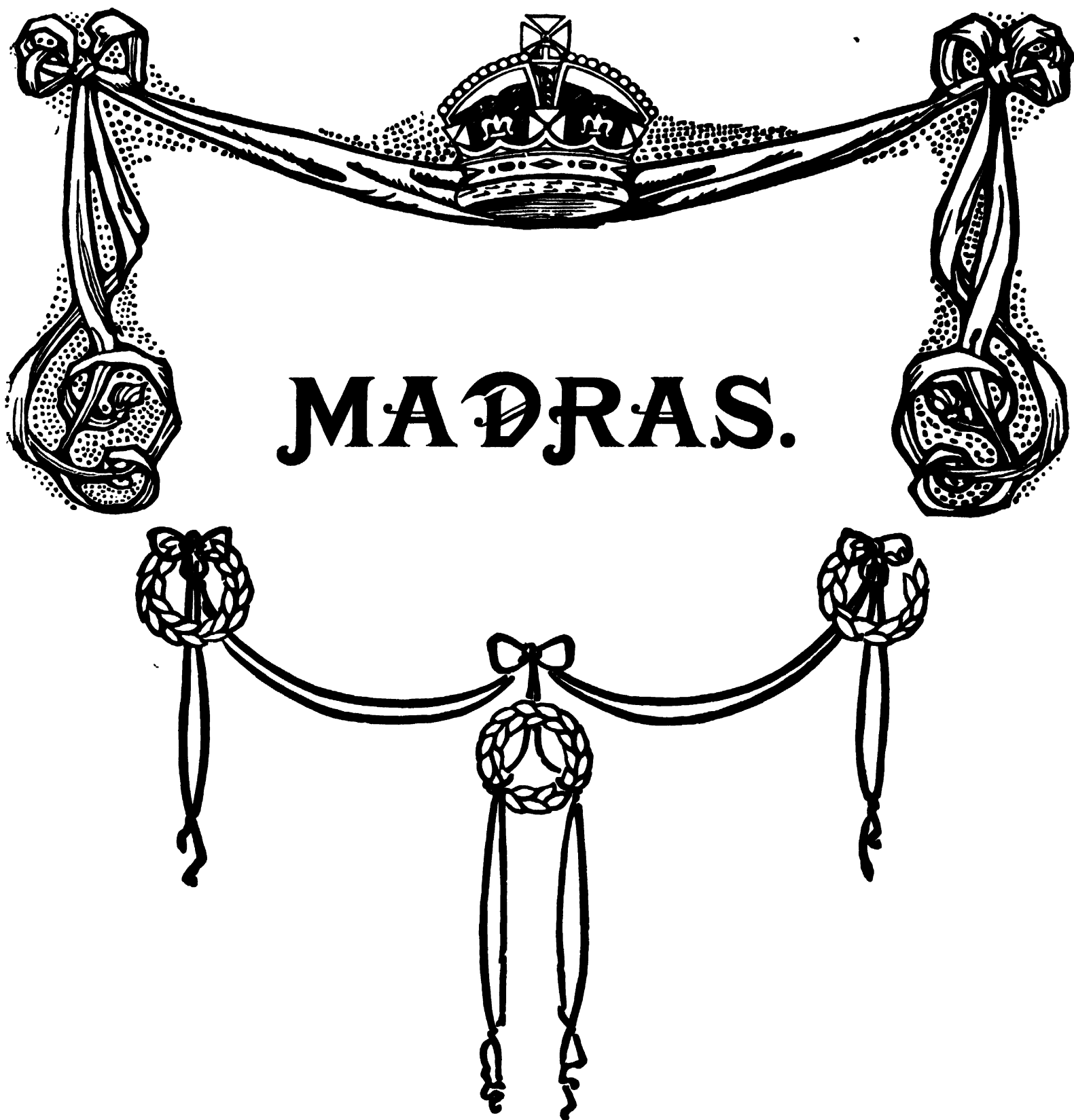
get the honour of Knighthood); his first marriage was in the year 1875 and his second in the year 1883; he has two sons and three daughters, he was educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. He was for twenty years an elected Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; has been an Honorary Magistrate ever since the establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay; has been nominated by Government a Member of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for students proceeding to Europe; is President, Trustee, or Member of the Committees of several Hindu Public Charity Funds in Bombay; President of the Hindu Mahajan Committee; Patron of the Teachers' Association, Bombay, Sanitary Association, Bombay, and Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay; rendered eminent services during the first outbreak of plague in Bombay which were recognised both by Government and the public; much interested in the question of Moral Education, Publications, Moral Education and the four Cardinal Truths; Hindu Castes and Customs; Search after Truth; A Discourse on the Depressed Classes. *Address:* Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, Bombay. *Telegraphic Address:* Estate, Bombay. *Telephone:* 1457, Bombay. *Clubs:* Orient, Bombay. Western India Turf.



SHETH TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI, J. P.,
BOMBAY.



HON'BLE HARCHAND RAI VISHINDAS, B.A., LL.B.,
KARACHI.



**These pages contain Photographs and
Biographies of Chiefs, Title-holders,
Merchants, Residents etc., in the
Madras Presidency. ✖ ✖ ✖**

AKAVOOR CHIEF.



AKAVOOR CHIEF AND HIS SON.

PURUSHOTTAMURU NEELACONTARU NAMPOORIPAD OF AKAVOOR is one of the 8 Brahmin Leaders of Kerala owning extensive estates, wholly freehold, chiefly in Travancore, and partly in Cochin and Malabar, bringing an annual rent of one lac of rupees; the family besides owns 50 endowed temples with similar income. He was born in 1848 and educated in orthodox style; he is a master of Sanskrit and a poet, is an object of sincere devotion to his numerous tenants of all creeds—Hindus, Christians, Mahomedans and Jews, for whose spiritual welfare he has granted lands free on which to build churches and mosques. Revered by the Maharajahs and Chiefs of Kerala. He feeds every day hundreds of Brahmins and the real poor of all classes. In his Zamindari he celebrated, with usual *clat*, the Coronation Durbar. British Political Agents at Travancore and Cochin have high regards for him. He is a rare combination of Western culture and Eastern orthodoxy. The one standing in the photo is his most beloved son.

THE PANDALAM CHIEF.



RAGHAVA VARMA AND KERALA VARMA, PANDALAM CHIEFS. old principality from Travancore. The Junior member, whose likeness is found on the side of that of the Chief, is Kerala Varma—the virtual life of the house.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF PANDALAM was a branch of the Pandaya Raja's family and once owned independent sovereign authority over Pandalam Rajyam, comprising over 750 square miles of the present eastern middle Travancore and adjacent Sivagiri Zemindari. When, after the war with Tippu Sultan, Travancore Raja apportioned his war expenses among the various principalities, a sum of two lakhs of rupees fell to Pandalam's share. Being unable to discharge this debt in the near future, since the revenues were in heavy arrears, the then Pandalam Raja voluntarily entered into an agreement with the Travancore Darbar in 1812 to have the whole principality managed by that Darbar towards the clearance of this debt, Travancore Raja, in his turn, agreeing to maintain, then and for all times to come, every member of Pandalam Royal family as well as their descendants befitting their status without suffering them to undergo any hardship. But the pension then settled was hardly sufficient for a bare subsistence. Its members have been ever distinguished Sanskrit Scholars. Raghava Varma, aged 66, is the present Chief of this historical house whose members now number over 120. They are now endeavouring to claim their rights to redeem their



THE VANJIPUZHA CHIEF.

THE VANJIPUZHA CHIEF.



HE VANJIPUZHA CHIEF IS A BRAHMIN ZAMINDAR OF TRAVANCORE, owning estates extending to 100 square miles, the whole entirely freehold. His family is allied by marriage *de jure* to the Royal House of Travancore. The present Chief was born in April 1887. Having been called upon early to manage his estates, he could not receive English education much as he wished it. He is well versed in Sanskrit and has a fair knowledge of English. He manages his estates in genuine sympathy with his tenants, a good many of whom are Christians. He supports numerous Hindu temples and bears a tolerant spirit towards Christianity. The estates being mostly forests, his annual income is comparatively small, amounting to Rs. 15,000. He was the first to include European planters to introduce rubber cultivation in Travancore by granting to them large tracts of land at nominal rates for that purpose. The European planters hold him in high esteem.

MESSRS. D. ADEPPA & SONS, CLOTH MERCHANTS, BANGALORE.



R. D. ADEPPA was born on the 10th December, 1858, of humble parents in the Devanga (Weaver) community. From small beginnings, he built up an enormous trade by dint of honest exertion and is now one of the richest merchants of Bangalore. He is the Proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. D. Adeppa & Sons, which was constituted on the 11th May, 1910.



Their principal dealing is in locally-prepared cloths; but, being Contractors to Mysore Government, Military and other departments, they have dealings also with firms in Europe for various other articles.

Though without Western culture, Mr. Adeppa is a man of sound commonsense and takes an active part in public affairs, being a Municipal Councillor, an Honorary Magistrate, a Member of the Commercial and other Associations and a Director of a Light Railway Company in Bangalore. His gentlemanly behaviour and amiable disposition have won him many friends and

MESSRS. D. ADEPPA AND SONS, CLOTH MERCHANTS, BANGALORE.

admirers. His public spirit and charitable disposition are well known. He is striving hard to elevate the members of his community, a most recent instance of his exertions in this direction being the establishment of a Weavers' Co-operative Society in Bangalore at considerable self-sacrifice. It was mainly through his generous help that Mr. D. C. Subbarayappa, B.A., B.L., (now on the Personal Staff of the Dewan of Mysore) and his brother Mr. D. S. Puttanna, B.A., (now in England specialising in Tropical Medicine Genito-urinary Surgery, Advanced Pathology, &c., after finishing the M. B. & C. M. course in Madras and taking diplomas in Medicine and Surgery at Edinburgh and Glasgow and in Midwifery at Dublin) were enabled to distinguish themselves as pioneers in the field of higher education among the Devanga Weavers, of the Mysore State. His elder son, D. A. Adinarayana, is pursuing the Arts course in the Central College so as to have a good grounding for the commercial career that is in store for him and the younger son, A. Chik Adinarayana, is studying in the Hindu A. V. School, Bangalore.



**RAO BAHADUR S APPU SASTRI, B.A.,
KUMBAKONUM**

RAO BAHADUR S. APPU SASTRI, B.A., PROPRIETOR, MANAGER AND HEADMASTER OF THE FAMOUS NATIVE HIGH SCHOOL, KUMBAKONUM. He was born in 1855 of a family which boasts of a long line of distinguished Sanskrit authors and scholars. Taking his B.A. degree in 1876 he almost immediately started the school with which he has linked the prospects of his life, declining tempting offers of Government service and winning unique success. He is the only Headmaster of a High School to have been honoured with the distinction of Rao Bahadur (in 1889, for success in private enterprise in education) and to have been made a University Fellow (1899), a Member of Government Educational Committees and Conferences.

RAO BAHADUR S. APPU SASTRI,
B.A., KUMBAKONUM.

M. RY. R. RAI SAHIB ANTHUR CHANDU NAMBIAR, RETIRED TAHSILDAR.



MR. RY. RAI SAHIB ANTHUR CHANDU NAMBIAR AVERGAL was born in 1854 in District Malabar. He was educated at the A. V. School, Cannanore; he entered Government service in 1874 as Taluk Clerk, and finally rose to the rank of Tahsildar, first-grade, holding in the meantime the post of an Assistant to the Settlement Officer, Malabar. He received the title of Rai Sahib in 1907 for good service.

In 1910 the Valia Raja of Punnathur, then a minor under the Court of Wards, having applied for his services, Government appointed him Manager to the Raja's estates from 1st January, 1911, on which date he retired from Government service on pension. He still continues to hold the post of Diwan (Manager) of the Raja's estates both in British and Cochin territories. He is a nominated Member of the Taluk Board, Palghat, and an elected Member of the District Board, Malabar. He holds lands in the District.

M. R. RY. RAI SAHIB
ANTHUR CHANDU
NAMBIAR, RETIRED
TAHSILDAR.

T. GOPINATH TAWKER, CHIEF PARTNER IN THE FIRM OF MESSRS.

T. R. TAWKER & SONS, JEWELLERS, &c., MADRAS.



R. T. GOPINATHA TAWKER WAS THE CHIEF PARTNER IN THE FIRM OF MESSRS. T. R. TAWKER & SONS OF MADRAS, JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES OF INDIAN AND EUROPEAN FAME. The Tawkers of Madras who are the descendants of the State Jewellers to the famous Mahratta Ruler Sivaji and his successors, went to Southern India at their Royal Patron's command, and settled at Tanjore when Sivaji's

supremacy was established over that kingdom in the 17th century. Of a noble family, the Tawkers would appear to have been originally jewellers to the Royal house alone, in the spirit of exclusion which usually characterised families of distinction. Just before and after the decline and fall of the Royal Family of Tanjore, the Tawkers extended the scope of their transactions to others less highly placed in the social scale, and their business expanded so rapidly that they established their reputation as dealers in precious stones in Madras (whither they had turned their attention) even as far back as fifty years ago.



MR. T. GOPINATH TAWKER (LATE), MADRAS.

The family business was being carried on in an unostentatious manner by Mr. Ranganatha Tawker, Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's father, at his residence in Sowcarpet.

The demand for increased efficiency to cope with the increasing business relations led to a change of career in Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's life. He was born in 1862, and with a brilliant scholastic career before him, Mr. Gopinatha Tawker was called upon to determine, whether he would prosecute his studies in the College Department, having matriculated with distinction at an early age, or join his ancestral profession of jewellers and diamond merchants. It was then that the prejudices of the time which held that trade in any form could not command respect, battled within Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's young mind for mastery over the accumulated experience of ages in his family. The natural pliability of mind at that early age, coupled with the habit of implicit obedience to his father at all times, decided the issue in favour of his father's calling. Early in his career as a jeweller he came under the influence of His Highness the late Maharajah of Vizianagaram, popularly known as "the charming prince of India." The Maharajah's patronage gave an impetus to Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's business talents, and at His Highness' suggestion he undertook the arduous task of touring through India in search of precious stones of historical antiquity. So successful was he that a collection of these, which for rarity, antiquarian worth, and historical associations is really unique, now adorns the Show Room at his palatial business premises at Mount Road, Madras; a collection that attracts universal attention and draws unstinted praise from European princes and nobility. Mr. Gopinatha Tawker gave special impetus to the Art Department, and developed and improved upon the old methods and models to suit modern taste to such an extent, that when his collection was exhibited at the Delhi Durbar, Sir George Watt described the exhibits as a "superb display." When, at His Majesty's Coronation his artistic wares and priceless stones of unusual size and brilliance were on view, the Royal Family and nobility gave unsolicited testimonials in glowing terms. A special feature of Mr. Gopinatha Tawker's method of business was bold speculations tempered by prudence and based on a calculation of chances. Lakhs of rupees worth of jewellery have been sent at considerable risk to Kabul, for the inspection of His Majesty the Amir, with highly gratifying results. European merchants import his wares and precious stones in large quantities, an unfailing sign of their intrinsic worth and of the appreciation that they command.

Mr. Gopinatha Tawker encouraged his brother traders with substantial help and sometimes with valuable advice. Among his patrons were :—His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, His Highness the Shah of Persia, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Mysore, Baroda, Travancore, Patiala, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Dholpur, Benares and Vizianagaram. In architecture, of which he had made a special study, Mr. Tawker had given ample proof of his ability in design and scientific execution, in his three palatial buildings, two on the Mount Road, occupied by his firm and that of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., respectively, and one at Royapettah, all of which have considerably added to the beauty of the city. Another subject to which Mr. Gopinatha Tawker had also successfully turned his attention was agriculture. He had been, at considerable cost, experimenting in his valuable landed estates with a view to discover the advantages of the employment of modern implements of agriculture, and to give his experience to the cultivating classes. His scientifically cultivated farm near Red Hills, which was visited by His Excellency the Governor and other high Government Officials, bears ample evidence of the labour and thought bestowed on all concerns undertaken by him. Mr. Gopinatha Tawker was able to devote some of his time to industries other than the jewellers' business, as he was assisted by his two brothers Messrs. T. Sadasiva Tawker and Kripashankar Tawker, both of whom are well-known in Southern India as expert connoisseurs of gems. Mr. Gopinatha Tawker became rich by his untiring industry, patient application and careful system, and has advanced the indigenous jewellery trade in its artistic branch to a high degree.

Such a useful and splendid life came to a premature close on the 21st September, 1912, after an illness of four months. The business continues under the able management of his two brothers, who have had efficient training under him.



KARIDI GOVINDAPPA,
SAHUKAR.

KARIDI GOVINDAPPA, SAHUKAR.



KARIDI GOVINDAPPA, SAHUKAR, was born in 1854 at Birur. According to the desire of his son Mr. Nagesha Chetty, a choultry has been built in the name as "Sri Manjunath Anathalaya" to provide 12 orphans annually, and 20,000 rupees have been deposited in Government as capital and the building is almost completed. The future management would be of the grandson Ramanatha Chetty.



KARIDI LINGAPPA
CHETTY.

KARIDI LINGAPPA CHETTY.



KARIDI LINGAPPA CHETTY, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, was born in 1870 at Birur. His father Yallappa Chetty has built a choultry and it is under his management.

He has been distributing prizes, books to the Boys and Girls every year in memory of his son and feeding to the candidates who appear for L. S. Examination annually at Kadur in memory of his wife. He is a kind-hearted man.



HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L., KUMBAKONAM.

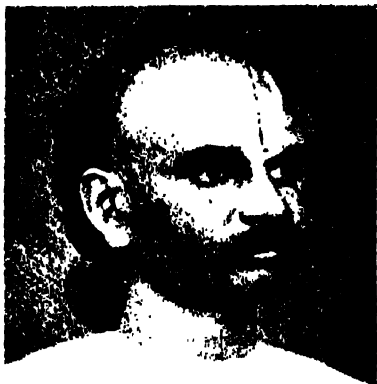
THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, KUMBAKONAM (MADRAS), was born on the 25th March, 1863, of a family of respectable landholders in the Tanjore District. Taking degree in Law in 1885 he served as an apprentice under Sir V. Bashyam Aiyangar, the eminent Madras Vakil; was appointed a District Munsiff in 1892; but resigned the place in 1893 and resumed practice at the Bar. Has been connected with all the public movements in the District; been the Manager of the Town High School, Kumbakonam, the oldest indigenous institution in Southern India, with a strength of over 1,000 pupils for about 12 years; a Member of the District and Taluk Boards and a Municipal Councillor; Chairman of the Municipal Council; Vice-President of the Taluk Board; President of a Co-operative Credit Society and of a Benefit Fund; Chairman of the Local Bank; Member of the Victoria Hostel Committee; and a non-official visitor of the Government Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him in January, 1910, in recognition of meritorious public services. He was a guest of the Government of Madras at the Durbar.



RAO SAHIB S. KRISHNAMA CHARIYAR, B.C.E., NEGAPATAM.

RAO SAHIB S. KRISHNAMA CHARIYAR, B.C.E.,
RETIRED EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

RAO SAHIB S. KRISHNAMA CHARIYAR, B.C.E., RETIRED EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS, born June 30th, 1855, educated at the Provincial College, Kumbakonam, and Engineering College, Madras, was for thirty-three years in the P. W. D. rising from Overseer Third Grade, to Executive Engineer, Second Grade, was granted extra service towards pension for good work done in the famine of 1877. Services lent for three years to the Sivaganga Zamindari at end of which was granted bonus of three months' pay, owns land in the Tanjore District and house in Madras. Title conferred in 1900 after execution of Tirupati water-works. Since retirement appointed by Government as temporary Engineer for execution of Negapatam water-works. Address: Negapatam and Kumbakonam.



MR. S. P. NARASIMMALU NAIDU, COIMBATORE.

MR. S. P. NARASIMMALU NAIDU, COIMBATORE.

MR. S. P. NARASIMMALU NAIDU IS A PATRIOT OF COIMBATORE (MADRAS). He is an Honorary Magistrate, Member of District Board, Secretary, Brahmo-Samaj, Director and Promoter of Mercantile Bank and Mill Factory. He obtained Certificates of Honour at the late Queen-Empress Victoria's Jubilee (1887) and at the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911, and Coronation Medal at the latter. He has been an Editor of "The Crescent" and Author of "The Great Religions of the World," and many other books.



B. KRISHNA CHETTIAR, F. T. S., is the Chairman, Palakod Union, Member, Taluk Board Dharmapuri, Member, District Board, Salem, Inamdar, Gangoji Kothur, Landholder, Banker and Proprietor of Dharmasala (where Hindus are fed free) at Palakod. He is also a Member of the Madras Mahajana Sabah and a Member of the Suguna Vilasa Sabah, Victoria Public Hall, Madras. These above honours are being held by him even to-day. At the time of opening the Government



M. B. KRISHNA CHETTIAR, F. T. S., PALAKOD,
DISTRICT SALEM.

Co-operative Credit Society at Palakod, he was appointed as President of the Society. He was born of Vysia caste (Komati) on Friday, the 28th September, 1877 A.D. His family migrated from Masti Village, Kolar District, Mysore Province, about 60 years ago. He has attended the National Congresses at Madras and Calcutta, and the Provincial Conferences at Ranipet and Bellary, as a delegate from Salem District. He has made a tour throughout India, and has visited important places like Calcutta, Allahabad, Agra, Dehra-Dun, Benares, Gya, Delhi, Bombay, Baroda, Hyderabad, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg, Tanjore, Nilgiris, Chidambaram, Rameswaram, Cape Comorin, etc. etc. He attended THE IMPERIAL CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI in 1911 as the only privileged spectator from Salem District. He had the honour of witnessing all the different functions at the Durbar, including the Review, Polo, Military Tournament, &c., besides he had an invitation and had the honour of being present at the State Garden Party and Peoples' 'Fete' given to Their Most Imperial Majesties at Delhi, Moghul Emperor's Fort, on 13th December, 1911. Soon after the Coronation Durbar, he went on pilgrimage to many of the sacred

shrines in India, such as Hardwar, Indra Prastha, Kutubminar Kurushetra, Brindabhan, Muttra, Agra, Fatehpur, Sikri, &c. While at Bombay, he availed of the opportunity of an ascent in the Balloon, and took a trip in the Himalaya Mountain Railway at Old Bombay Exhibition made in honour of Their Most Imperial Majesties. Friendship in high circles and sympathy with fellow subjects have taken deep root in him. He is a loyal devoted subject of the British Government. The Government has been pleased to present him with a certificate of honour which runs as follows : --

"By command of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL THIS CERTIFICATE is presented in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, on the occasion of HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI to M. R. Ry. Masti Bhoopalam Krishna Chetty Garu, son of Munivira Chetty, Landholder, in recognition of his services on Local Boards and his Public Charities."

The Government have also been pleased to award him a Coronation Durbar Medal on the 12th July, 1912, in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1911.

KHAN BAHADUR P. M. MUTHU KOYA THANGAL, CALICUT.



KHAN BAHADUR P. M. MUTHU KOYA THANGAL,
CALICUT.

KHAN BAHADUR P. M. MUTHU KOYA THANGAL OF CALICUT, the rightful incumbent by succession in the holy and famous mosque at Mampuram, was born in 1856. For his many charities he received a Certificate of Honour from the Government of India in 1897. Another Certificate was presented to him in 1903, in the name of King Emperor Edward VII for his loyalty and efforts to spread education. During an outbreak of plague in Calicut he rendered substantial help to encourage inoculation amongst Mohamedans, and the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1910 as a personal distinction.

Some time ago when a rebellion took place of the hill-men near Manjeri, the Thangal, at the request of the Collector, Mr. Dance, successfully ordered the rebels to surrender to Government. In 1910 the Himayathul Islam Sabha was established by him for the education of the Moplahs. At the Coronation Durbar of 1911 he received another Certificate of Honour.

M. K. RAMAN UNNI MUPIL NAIR,
MANNARGHAT.



M. K. RAMAN UNNI MUPIL NAIR,
MANNARGHAT.

MR. K. RAMAN UNNI MUPIL NAIR, LANDED PROPRIETOR OF MANNARGHAT, SOUTH INDIA, was born in 1866. He is a prominent member of the old Malabar aristocracy, chieftain of 5,000 men. He is, however, not a somnolent feudal lord living yet in mediæval dreams, but is fully wide-awake and impressed with the spirit of the times. He is the President of the Palghat Bank, Limited, founder of the Malabar Landlords' Association, and founder and Editor of the *Journal* of that Association. He is a noted Sanskrit scholar, has some knowledge of English, and is a popular man in his district. He was an elected Malabar representative for the Indian National Congress held at Bombay.

C. PADMANABHA PILLAY, OF PRAKKULAM, TRAVANCORE.



MR. C. PADMANABHA PILLAY was born at Prakkulam, Quilon, in August 1848, in a Nayar martial family. For generations the member of his house had been the honoured Asans (military teachers) to Royalty. After the usual education and training of the time, entered the Travancore Government service, and passed several service examinations, with unusual honours. During early service, he wrote and published in the vernacular of his country, certain approved books on Law

and Procedure, which for several years remained the only help and guidance for the Malayalam knowing Police and Revenue officers of the State. One of these was a metrical rendering of the Indian Penal Code of 1860. During a meritorious service of 31 years, he distinguished himself in several departments of the State Registration, Magisterial and Revenue. Held various positions of trust and honour in most parts of the country—being the terror of evil-doers, and the darling of the law-abiding. Won the approbation of several Maharajas, Dewans, and received certificates of merit. A Government circular once commended him as a model Revenue Officer. In 1898, retired on pension, and has since devoted himself to the larger work of the country—social, industrial and commercial uplift. In 1898, he was Commissioner to some local chieftains, whose estates and affairs, he soon rescued from bankruptcy and put again in stable financial condition. Was for seven years an elected Member of the Popular Assembly, of whose sessions his strong speeches were conspicuous feature. Takes interest in all healthy public activities, and is thoroughly loyal, and a distinguished exponent of the popular voice. Is now the chief abkari contractor in the State, maintaining offices in most



MR. C. PADMANABHA PILLAY.

Taluks, and a large employer of labour. Is the foremost Nayar gentleman of culture and opulence in all Malabar, who maintains a graduate son and a graduate nephew in England, one—engaged in studying Law and Forestry; the other, studying for the Indian Civil Service Examination. Is a typical Nayar, of the fine military race—a happy blend of old conservations and modern culture—seasoned in years, in wisdom, in charity and sane loyalty. Lives now in a magnificent pile of buildings, built on a lovely site, amidst the lakes—known as Padma Mansions, the Promintory, Quilon.

PATHRE C. VEERAPPA, BIRUR.



PATHRE C. VEERAPPA, NUT MERCHANT, BIRUR, has promised to pay Rs. 30,000 for the Lingayath Sanskrit College at Bangalore City. A Town Hall has been built at Chickmagalur and a Choultry is in foundation at Birur Station. He is the richest man in Lingayath Community in Mysore State. He is a generous man.

PATHRE
C. VEERAPPA, BIRUR.



PROFESSOR RAMAMURTI NAIDU.

PROFESSOR RAMAMURTI NAIDU.

PROFESSOR RAMAMURTI, THE "INDIAN HERCULES" AND APOSTLE OF HINDU PHYSICAL CULTURE, was born in 1883, at village Viraghetam, District Vizianagram, Madras Presidency. He is a Kshatrya by caste and the son of a Police Inspector. Both his parents were physically commonplace and short-lived. Having a taste for physical culture from boyhood, he joined the Saidapet Physical Training College, Madras, where he passed the examination with high honour, topping the list. He, however, soon discovered that exercises on Western patterns not only required expensive apparatus, but led to abnormal muscular development without really increasing strength. He therefore took up Indian Gymnastics, joined with breathing exercises (Pranayam) and practices for concentrating the mind believing in the old Hindu doctrine that Will-power is the root of all developments. His secrets of strength is to concentrate the mind on the particular part of the body which is to bear the brunt of any performance whether the weight of an Elephant or the pull of a Motor Car.

In 1902 he began his professional athletic career by joining a Circus Company. His feats interested the public, but the Circus Company did not last long. In 1905 he challenged Eugene Sandow, who was then at Madras, but the latter disdainfully rejected the challenge.

In Christmas week of 1905 he had the opportunity of giving his first great exhibition under the patronage of Lord Amptill, Governor of Madras, and his success was instantaneous. In January following he had the privilege of performing before the present King and Queen, then Prince and Princess of Wales, who showed their appreciation by awarding him a Gold Medal. He then organised a regular Company and his tour of triumphs began, though at first he had often to struggle with financial difficulties. Now-a-days, however, his success is everywhere assured and brings him fair returns, a portion of which, as a lover of his country, he is laying aside for establishing a College of Physical Culture on Hindu principles in some central spot of India.

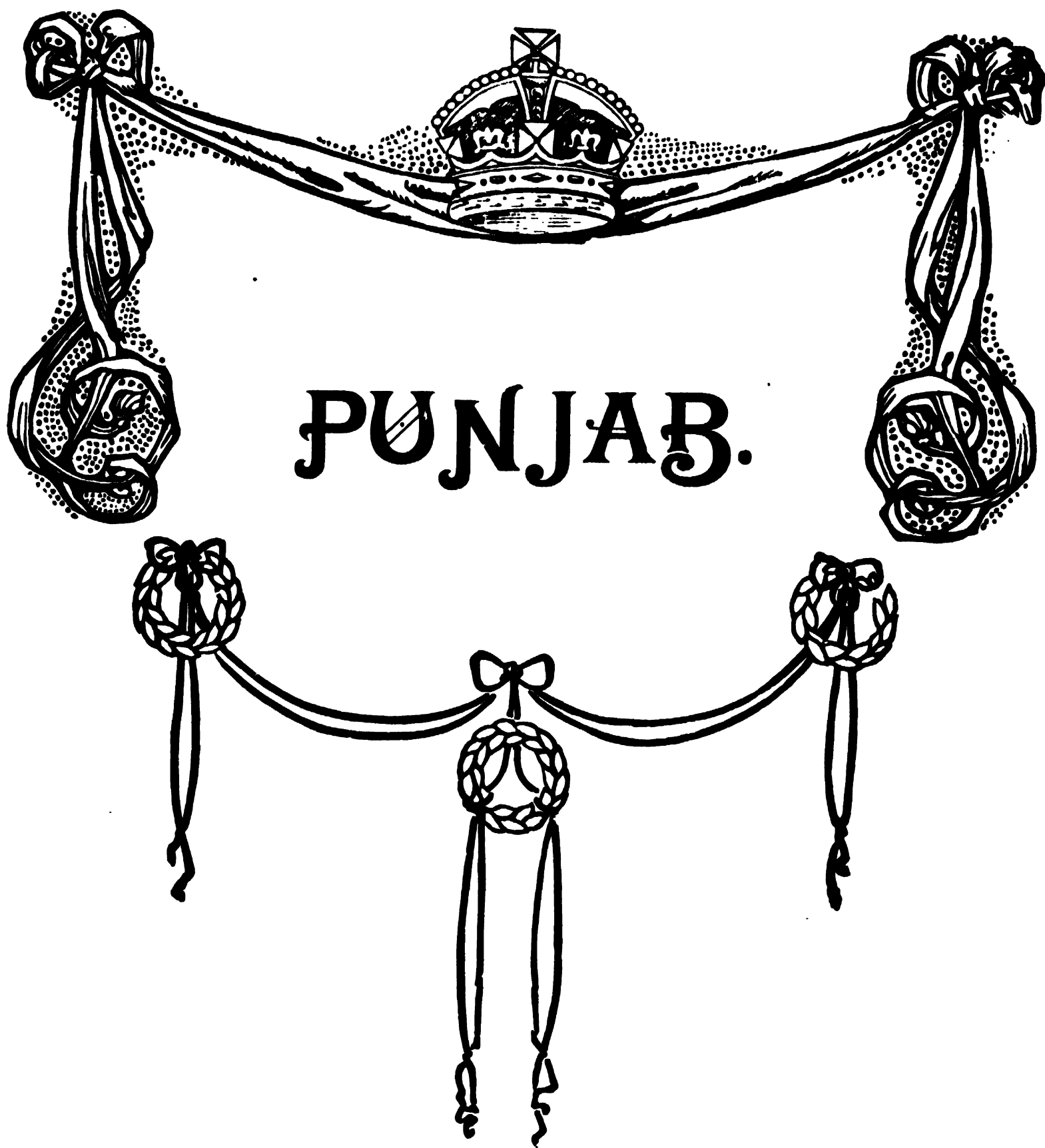
Professor Ramamurti performs his wonderful feats of strength on the simplest and most temperate diet, plain living and high thinking is his motto. He takes only two meals a day, consisting of rice, pulse and vegetables weighing not more than half a pound in all. His favourite drink is a preparation made from almonds, cummin seed and black pepper which he takes twice a day. He believes in Brahma-charya and himself still a celibate.



SRI RAJA DAMERA VENKATA SITARAMIAH
GARU, GODAVARI.

SRI RAJA DAMERA VENKATA SITARAMIAH GARU, GODAVARI.

SRI RAJA DAMERA VENKATA SITARAMIAH GARU, ZAMINDAR OF JAGGAMPETTA "B" ESTATE, was born on 20th June, 1886, at Lingalavalasa, District Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency. In 1902 he was married to the only daughter of the present Zemindarni of Jaggampeta, who created him a Zemindar by granting him some villages out of her own estate. There being no male issue in the Jaggampeta family, Sri Raja D.V. Sitaramiah Garu has been appointed to look after the estate of his mother-in-law, also with the assistance of a Manager, Mr. D. Srinivasa Row. He personally looks to the grievances of the ryots and helps them. He has made many good reforms since he has undertaken the management of the estates. He, like his father, late Sri Damera Chinna Venkataroyanagar, who was noted as one of the well-known scholars in Sanskrit, is fond of learned scholars and pious men.



**These pages contain Photographs and
Biographies of Title-holders, Govern-
ment Officials, Raikes and other dis-
tinguished personages of the Province.**

MIRZA ABDUL KARIM TAHIR-KAI, LAHORE.



MIRZA ABDUL KARIM TAHIR-KAI,
LAHORE.

MIRZA ABDUL KARIM TAHIR-KAI, B.A., BAR.-AT-LAW, COMES OF THE ANCIENT ROYAL HOUSE OF KAI IN PERSIA. His ancestor Mirza Mohamed Tahir, son of the Chief of Kaian, was sent by Shah Tehmasip Safvi in the campaign to restore the Emperor Humayun on the throne of Delhi.

During the reign of Shah Jahan the family grants were transferred to the Punjab along the Northern Banks of the Sutlej.

Till the last days of Sikh rule the family held, as the Sanads show, a vast extent of various tenures, rent free, Ijaras and Jagirs. At present the family is headed by the eldest brother, M. Rahim Bux Tahirkai, a leading Banker of Kasur, District Lahore.

Mirza Abdul Karim Tahir-Kai, while a student in London, attended King George's Levee. He travelled all through Europe and took active part as a member in the work of the Managing Committees of the London All-India Moslem League and the Aligarh College Association under the Leadership of the Right Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali.

BACHAN SINGH, B.A., PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, LUDHIANA.

BACHAN SINGH, B.A., PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, LUDHIANA, was born in 1873 of poor parents in the well-known Grewal family of the Ludhiana Sikhs; he was married in 1898; was educated at the Government High School, Ludhiana, and the Foreman Christian College, Lahore; he graduated in 1896. He stood first in both the Law Examination of the Punjab University and secured Jaishi Ram's silver and gold medals; he was admitted Second-grade Pleader in 1897 and First-grade in 1903; he was Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Rupar, 1901-03. He was appointed Public Prosecutor in 1910; he is Manager, Khalsa High School, Ludhiana, and Secretary, Khalsa Diwan, Ludhiana (registered), and has also been elected Secretary, Central Khalsa Diwan. Has had no chance to render any active and direct service to the Government.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR BHAGWANT SINGH, BHURELI.



SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR
BHAGWANT SINGH, BHURELI.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR BHAGWANT SINGH OF BHURELI belongs to the Singhpuria family, and was born in 1883. He received education in the Chiefs' College, Lahore, up to the Entrance Standard, and on the death of his father succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1904. Since 1905 he has been discharging the duties of an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge satisfactorily, and received the title of Sardar Bahadur at the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1911. Both the Patiala State and the British Government hold him in high regard. He has three sons.

RAI GOPIMAL BADHWAR'S FAMILY, FEROZEPORE.

THIS family, which is adorned by the names of the late Rai Nagar Mull Rai Gopi Mull and Lala Harbhagwandas, and is now represented by their worthy successors Lalas Shanker Das, Banka Mull, Kirpa Ram and Brij Lall, has not only made its mark for liberality in the construction of works of public utility at Ferozepore, but has also earned a special reputation for the generous support given to the cause of education at large. The Harbhagwan High School at Ferozepur, upon which a lakh of rupees has been spent, and the splendid donations of Rs 60,000 (sixty thousand) for a block of building in the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, in memory of the late Rai Gopimal, bear conspicuous testimony to the munificence of the family in this direction



L. HARBHAGWANDAS.
LALA KIRPARAM.

LALA SHANKER DASS.
RAI GOPI MULL.

L. BANKA MULL.
L. BRIJ LALL.

BADHWAR FAMILY, FEROZEPORE.

The tradition of liberality was started by Rai Nagar Mull Badhwar, who was born in 1815 and died in 1871. He built a masonry tank at Khem Karn, in the District of Lahore, at a cost of Rs. 11,000 and did laudable service in the cause of education and the execution of schemes of public improvement at Ferozepore, in recognition of which the title of "Rai" was conferred on

him by Government on the 24th February, 1870. On his death in 1871, the title was continued as a personal distinction on his son Rai Gopi Mull, who jointly with his brothers built a very handsome Serai at Ferozepore at a cost of Rs. 22,000. For this he was granted a *Khillat* worth Rs. 1,090 in 1872, and in 1877 was presented with a Certificate in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria in recognition of his services as a Member of the Municipal Committee of Ferozepore; again in 1887 he was presented with a Certificate in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria for his loyal services.

Rai Gopi Mull's eldest son Lala Harbhagwandas, entered Government service and rose to the rank of E. A. C., his services being uniformly spoken of highly by his superiors. Unfortunately he died prematurely in 1896 at the age of 42, and to commemorate his name his father Rai Gopi Mull founded the Harbhagwan High School at Ferozepore at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Rai Gopi Mull died in 1900 at the age of 63 leaving four heirs, two sons and two grandsons, the present representatives of the family, whose names have been given above. These worthy descendants of worthy sires have spent Rs. 50,000 in addition to its original cost to improve the Harbhagwan High School, besides donating the sum of Rs. 60,000 to the D. A. V. College, Lahore, mentioned above. Besides this Lala Banka Mull Badhwar and the two brothers Kirparam and Brijlal Badhwar, sons of Lala Harbhagwan Das, have also subscribed several thousands of rupees to various other charitable institutions in the Punjab.

The members of this family are the foremost cotton merchants in the Punjab and own some 15 ginning and pressing and two big ice factories in the Punjab and the United Provinces, while a large flour mill is being started at Moradabad. Besides there are firms at Bombay in the names of Rai Nagar Mull, Rai Gopi Mull, and Lalas Kirpa Ram Brij Lal. The last mentioned gentlemen, Lala Brij Lal Badhwar, having taken active interest in public affairs and movements at Ujhani, in the district of Budaon, United Provinces, where he and his brother Lala Kirpa Ram Badhwar own cotton ginning and pressing factories, has been rewarded with singular marks of appreciation for his services. He was presented with a Certificate for public benevolence in the name of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V. on the occasion of the recent Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911, and he has since been elected a Member of the Ujhani Municipal Committee by the rate-payers, while the Government has further honoured him by appointing him an Honorary Magistrate for the town. It is without doubt a rare distinction that a man belonging to one Province should have been honoured in another Province, where he is a mere sojourner, with such permanent marks of general approbation and confidence as are implied by election to the office of a Municipal Commissioner and appointment to the rank of Honorary Magistrate. The facts go to show that Lala Brij Lal Badhwar enjoys the regard of both the Ujhani public and the Government. Lala Brij Lal is still quite a young man, and his career is full of promise; so that he may be expected to rise higher and higher in the estimation of the general public and prove an ornament of the distinguished family to which he belongs.

HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SETH ADAMJI MAMOOJI, RAWALPINDI.



HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SETH ADAMJI MAMOOJI was born in 1869. He belongs to the Borah community of Jamnagar in Kathiawar. He was educated in the Mission College, Lahore. After passing the F.A. Examination in 1890, he joined his father's business at Rawalpindi, and has since been rising to more and more eminence in life.

He has always taken the foremost and active part in all public affairs. In 1893 he was nominated a Member of the Cantonment Committee of Rawalpindi, and is still discharging his onerous duties in that capacity with the greatest credit. He is President of the Anjuman Islamia, Rawalpindi, and Vice-President of the Provincial Muslim League. He is the founder of the Mamooji Islamia High School of Rawalpindi.

For his public spirit and charity he was presented with a certificate in the name of King-Emperor Edward VII on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar in 1903. He was made Khan Bahadur in 1907.

The head priest of his great community has conferred on him the much coveted title of Shuja-ud-Din. On his visit to Jamnagar and Bombay in 1911, he was presented with addresses by the Hindus, Mahomedans and Borahs, and he was most cordially received by the Jamsahib, whose State guest he was during his stay there. His Highness the Jamsahib was his guest at Rawalpindi on his way to and back from Srinagar in 1911.

He holds the responsible post of a first-class Honorary Magistrate. He is a Member of the District Board, Rawalpindi, and a Municipal Commissioner. In 1909, he entered the Punjab Legislative Council as an elected member under the new Regulation, and worked in that capacity till 1912 to the greatest satisfaction of both the public and the officials.

He is liked by both the Hindus and the Mahomedans, as he deals most impartially with both the communities, and in 1911 he, with his usual calmness and sagacity, averted an imminent disturbance in Rawalpindi between them, and reconciled them to each other.

He is held in great respect and taken into confidence by both the officials and the general public, Hindus and Mahomedans alike.

He was invited to the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 as a guest of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and was one of the few Indians from the Punjab who were presented to His Imperial Majesty. He was also invited to Delhi in December 1912 on the occasion of the State Entry of the Viceroy to the new Imperial Capital of India.

KANWAR PANDIT BAL KISHAN KAUL, LAHORE.



KANWAR PANDIT BAL KISHAN
KAUL, LAHORE.



KANWAR PANDIT BAL KISHAN KAUL IS THE HEAD OF ONE OF THE OLDEST BRAHMIN FAMILIES OF KASHMIR; he was born in 1886. His grandfather, Pandit Lal Kaul, was confirmed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in a jagir of Rs. 17,000 in Kashmir, which had been conferred on his ancestors by the Moghal Emperors, and by the Kabul Amirs. He acted as Diwan at the Kabul Court when his father-in-law, Pandit Prakash Kakru was Civil Governor of Kashmir. On the death of the latter, he fell out with the local authorities, and came to the Punjab where he was employed under Maharaja Ranjit Singh as Governor of Multan, and was subsequently appointed to the command of a Cavalry Regiment, which he led in many engagements.

Pandit Bal Kishan Kaul's father, Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, R.B., C.I.E., was in the Punjab Provincial Service. He distinguished himself on the Frontier, particularly as Political Assistant in Baluchistan, and was sent to Kashmir on deputation as Financial Minister. On retirement he was nominated as an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and two years later, of the Punjab Legislative Council. Pandit Bal Kishan Kaul qualified from the Medical College, Lahore, in 1889. He worked as Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy for 7 years. In 1896 he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica and Medicine, and in 1903 also became the Superintendent of the Lahore Medical School, and Lecturer on Hygiene. He was elected a Member of the Royal Society of Medicine in about the same year, and in

1904 his services were lent to the Maharaja of Kashmir for a period of two years. He has written text books on Materia Medica and Medicine in Urdu, for use in the Lahore Medical School. He was granted the title of Rai Sahib by Government in 1911.

HAZIQ-UL-MULK HAKIM AJMAL KHAN SAHIB RAIS-IAZAM, DELHI.



HAZIQ-UL-MULK HAKIM AJMAL KHAN SAHIB, RAIS-IAZAM, DELHI, traces his descent from a very old and most respectable family, which has had uninterrupted prestige, position and respectability for centuries together in spite of numerous changes in the times. Special mention must be made of the founder of the family who was brought in India by Emperor Babar from Kashgar. The great influence that the family carried in Central Asia, tempted Emperor Babar to request

the head of the family to migrate and to help to establish his firm rule in India. For a very long time the piety of the family was remarkable, and it produced such personages, the dust of whose feet was considered to be most blessing and which touched the eye of thousands and millions as antimony. Amongst them may be mentioned the names of Hazrat Haji Mohamed Kasim and Hazrat Mohamed Hashim whose shrines are to be found at Aurangabad, Deccan, and they commanded high respect and reverence not only during their life-time but the names are worshipped even now. Hazrat Khawaja Abdulla, son of Ihrar, whose name is still worshipped by millions of people belonged to this family.

During the reign of Akbar the Great, this family established itself at Akbarabad (Agra) and at that time it produced brilliant persons like Mulla Ali Tari, who shined like sun in the sky of the Mahomedan law, and who was highly respected by Akbar on account of his being highly learned, pious Faqir and Shaikh, and was considered as one of the leading nobles of his Durbar. Mulla Ali Daud, his son, was also highly respected at Moghal Durbar. His son Hakim Mahomed Fazil Khan put in a new life in the family by learning the most respectful art of medicine. The connection with the Royalty still continued, and during the rule of Emperor Alamgir, Hakim Wasil Khan, the head of the family, moved to Delhi. His sons Hakim Akmal Khan and Hakim Ajmal Khan, the well-known Hakims of the rule, were granted a Jagir of 2 lakhs in Azimabad (Patna) besides the honor of 'Seh Hazari,' and Hakim Mahomed Akmal Khan was given the title of "Akmal-ul Moha-qaqin Mulk."



HAZIQ-UL-MULK HAKIM AJMAL KHAN SAHIB, DELHI.

Hakim Mahomed Sharif Kharif Khan, Son of Hakim Akmal Khan, was very brilliant in Unani system of medicine and left his impression of this system. After the death of his father he was given 8 villages in Panipat and Sonapat besides the title of Ashraful Hukma. Out of these 3 villages, Mussoorie Dasna, etc., were free of revenue till Hakim Sadiq Ali Khan Sahib, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch.

Hakim Mahmud Khan, father of the subject of this sketch, was an expert Hakim in India in the last century, some of his treatments are considered as miracles. Haziq-ul-Mulk Abdul Majid Khan and Hakim Wasil Khan were his celebrated sons. The Government bestowed on Hakim Abdul Majid Khan his hereditary title of Haziq-ul-Mulk, who became so very popular that he became famous throughout the world. He established the first School of Unani in 1882 in Delhi. Hakim Haziq-ul-Mulk Ajmal Khan, is 3rd son of Hakim Mahmud Khan. He is a worthy son of a worthy father, head of the highly respected family and successor of famous ancestors. He has widened the scope of the Unani system remarkably. He is a popular public leader and famous Medical authority throughout the world in Unani system of medicine. He was born in 1284 A. H., and had high education. Since he was born with gifted brain power, he has won the hearts of all, and he feels it a pride to serve the country and his people. The British Government conferred on him the hereditary title of Haziq-ul-Mulk on May 1908. He is supporter of Sir Syed Ahmed's Mission and in the capacity of a Trustee he has rendered very valuable services to the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He is a great benefactor and supporter of the Unani system of medicine and for the last 25 years he has been untiringly trying to elevate the Madras-i-Tibbia, which was established by his elder brother in 1882, to the standard of a College of Unani and Vedic system. He intends equipping it with all the modern requirements. The scheme chalked out by him for this College shows a laudable effort for reviving the dead or dying Oriental systems of medicines. On 13th January, 1909, he established a Midwifery School and a female hospital, and its aims are to produce able Nurses and Lady Doctors, so that Indian Ladies may also become experts, and with Oriental knowledge, may use modern instruments. The necessity is keenly felt and it is intended that trained Lady Nurses may serve ladies even at critical moments and thus may save thousands of unfortunate lives. In 1903, he established a Pharmacy to enable Indian Hakims and Vaid, in getting reliable and genuine Unani and Vedic medicines and herbs besides in the Pharmacy. Indian herbs are standardised by the use of modern Chemistry. All the profits of this Pharmacy go towards the upkeep of the above mentioned institutions.

In 1910, the Haziq-ul-Mulk established "All-India Unani and Vedic Conference" and its aims are to protect the rights of Hakims and Vaid, and to better and improve their status and methods of treatment. In 1911 Haziq-ul-Mulk spent 4 months and travelled through London, Berlin, Vienna, etc., in order to get a good insight of the modern improvements in medical service and to introduce these in India. He was invited by the Government of His Majesty The King Emperor George V at the Coronation at Westminster Abbey on 22nd June, 1911. He achieved a great success in his aims at Europe. On his landing in India he was enthusiastically received by his friends and admirers, and his arrival at Delhi was marked by such deep enthusiasm giving him as is seldom seen any where in India, the annals of busy life. His life is a fine model of incessant heavy work, thousands of patients receive free advice daily and hundreds of Mofussil patients receive prescriptions and advice by post. He supervises personally all his institutions besides looking after the duties entrusted to him, he keeps a regular study of the literature. He leads a very simple life.

L. BALMUKAND, AMBALLA.



L. BALMUKAND, AMBALLA.



BALMUKAND, PROPRIETOR OF THE IMPERIAL IRON WORKS, GINNING FACTORY AND STEAM ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, AMBALLA CITY, was born on 11th October, 1882.

He is a scion of the Agarwal Vaishyas and is hereditary banker. His brother, who is Vice-President of the Municipality, also carried the same business.

The subject of our sketch has from his early age, been fond of machinery and his bent of mind led him to start his first Ginning Factory in 1902 at a heavy expense of Rs. 1,25,000, under the name and style of the Imperial Ginning Factory, and it gins about 1,500 maunds of Kupas a day. In 1909 he started the Imperial Iron works which is not only an up-to-date foundry, but it also manufactures Brass and Iron parts of all kinds of machinery, Flour Mill, pillars, Presses, Shaftings, Pulleys, Lathes, etc., besides turns out petty machines which are in no way inferior to English make.

Expert workmen have been employed and moreover amateurs are trained without any fee and are sent out as experienced hands in planning, turning and moulding. Last year the Lala started with the erection of the Imperial Steam Roller Flour Mills which was expected to be completed in March 1913. It is expected to manufacture first-class Flour, Sooji, Atta, Bran, etc., and so far it had cost over 5 lacs and besides the up-to-date improvements that are the characteristic of Mill. Expert Miller has been covenanted from England.

SARDAR BIKRAM SINGH REIS-AZAM, JAGIRDAR, AMRITSAR.



SARDAR BIKRAM SINGH, LANDLORD AND JAGIRDAR OF AMRITSAR AND OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB, IS THE ONLY SON OF SARDAR NARINDRA SINGH AND THE GRANDSON OF RAJA TEJA SINGH, UJAL DIDAR, NIRMAL-BUDH, MOFAZIR-UL-MULK, SAMSAMUD-DAULA SALAR, SAJDAR JANG, RAJA OF SIALKOT, who proved a connecting link between the Sikh and the British administration and remained loyal to Government throughout the rebellion of 1848-49. He was appointed the President of the Council of Regency of Lahore Darbar, after the death of Raja Lal Singh. On the annexation of the Punjab, he was granted a personal jagir of Rs. 92,779 for life and a perpetuity of Rs. 20,000 to descend. The compiler of the "Chiefs and Families of Note in the Punjab" says that the Raja formed a native force and in 1857 was of much assistance in raising horsemen, and for his loyalty at that time he received a Khilat of Rs. 1,000. In 1861 the scattered jagirs of Raja Teja Singh were consolidated for the *ilaka* of Batala and he was made a Jagirdar Magistrate with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner. Subsequently on the recommendation of the Local Government, the Supreme Government granted two-thirds of his jagir in perpetuity in 1862, but he died in December of the same year, leaving a son of two years old. This was Sardar Narindra Singh, the father of Sardar Bikram Singh.

Sardar Narindra Singh was educated in the Ward's School at Ambala and attained his majority in 1881, and then there began a quarrel between him and his uncle which was settled four years later only by the personal intervention of Sir C. Aitchison, as Lieut.-Governor of the Province. It ended with a compromise

Sardar Narindra Singh was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and was invested with powers in 1885. He was also appointed a Member of the Lahore District Board in 1884 and the Municipality in 1887. In 1892 he was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur and was also made a Fellow of the Punjab University. He died in 1904. Was invited at the Coronation Durbar of 1903 and got a medal.



SARDAR BIKRAM SINGH, REIS-E-AZAM, LAHORE AND AMRITSAR.

Sardar Bikram Singh, as the only son of Sardar Narindra Singh, succeeded to the title of Sardar and the hereditary seat in Provincial Darbars. He was born in 1882 and was carefully brought up by his father. He is well up in English, Persian, Urdu, Gurmukhi and Hindi. He resides at Amritsar and is an Honorary Magistrate invested with criminal and civil powers like his father. He has been so intelligently performing his duties that his decision in important cases have often given satisfaction to the public, while his superior officers have formed a very favourable opinion of his work. Mr. H. A. Casson, District Magistrate, speaking of him as "a painstaking and very promising Magistrate" in one of his official reviews

Sardar Bikram Singh was invited by both the Local and Imperial Governments to the Royal Durbar which was held in Lahore when our present King-Emperor came to India as Prince of Wales in 1905, and to the Viceregal Durbar of 1911 when Lord Hardinge, our present Viceroy, visited the province in April of that year. The Sardar takes much interest in public affairs and is loved by all he has to deal with. He is one of those truly noble men who help the poor and the needy in time. His liberality, as well as loyalty and devotion to the Throne, came into full display on the occasion of the great Imperial Coronation Day, 22nd June, 1911, when for the whole day he sumptuously entertained the paupers of Amritsar at his bungalow without distinction of creed and caste, and sent a congratulation message to His Gracious Imperial Majesty which was suitably acknowledged by the Private Secretary to His Majesty. He was invited as Government guest in the Imperial Durbar at Delhi and got a Coronation medal.

Sardar Bikram Singh is a Member of the Punjab Chief's Association.

RAI SAHIB SARDAR BISHEN SINGH, S. D. O., TEMPORARY WORKS, P.W.D., DELHI.

RAI SAHIB SARDAR BISHEN SINGH COMES OF A VERY RESPECTABLE AND ANCIENT MALVA SIKH FAMILY IN THE LUDHIANA DISTRICT. He was born in the year 1877 and losing his father in his infancy was carefully brought up by his mother. After obtaining his education at the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, he was posted to the Assam P.W.D. in the year 1899. He has since been in charge of important works and by the faithful

and honest discharge of his duties has very much endeared himself to his officers who have a very high opinion of his ability, trustworthiness, honesty and loyalty. He possesses a very good physique which enables him to do the work of two ordinary men.



RAI SAHIB SARDAR BISHEN SINGH, DELHI.

and in addition to this he has put in proper order, some 30 bungalows in the Civil Lines, some of which have been occupied by Honourable Members of the Council and other high officials.

He has been presented by Eastern Bengal and Assam Government with a 'Khilat' consisting of a Choga, a Sirpaitch, a Silk Ribbon, a Pearl Necklace and a beautiful Sword. The Sirpaitch with the fine plume on the turban of the Sardar attracted the attention of his fellow title holders and was very much envied on the occasion of the last Viceregal Durbar at Delhi on 23rd December, 1912. Sitting on the right side of the Sardar is his son Gurbakhsh Singh, aged 6, who seems to be a very promising boy.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF RAI SAHIB LALA

DEVICHAND.



RAI SAHIB LALA DEVICHAND.

RAI SAHIB LALA DEVICHAND, SUPERINTENDENT, TIME-TABLE SECTION, NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, was born in Amritsar in 1860, and is the son of an old merchant of that city. He has risen to his present position from the lowest rung by his special talents for Railway Time-table work. He owns a brilliant record of faithful and meritorious service extending over 33 years rendered specially in connection with Concentration Troop Time-tables and tours of high personages. He rendered yeoman service during the Delhi Durbar of 1911, on which occasion he was awarded the medal and honorific title. His eldest son is preparing for his degree while his second son is prosecuting an advanced course in the Government College, Lahore.

LALA DEVI DIAL SETHI, JODHPUR.



LALA DEVI DIAL SETHI, JODHPUR.
Sethi who has passed B.Sc. of Victoria University, Manchester, is now studying for the Honour's course.

LALA DEVI DIAL SETHI belongs to a respectable family of Gujranwala. He is a landholder of that district, and is son of Lala Ganesh Das, who was Head Jailor, Central Jail, Lahore. He was born in 1866, has studied in Government College, Lahore, and graduated in 1890. He was studying for M.A. when he was appointed Head Clerk of Jodhpur Secretariat. In addition to his onerous work, has served, with distinction, on famine, plague and various other important duties entrusted to him. Possesses varied experience and was consequently for the inspection of judicial, revenue and financial work of the district (Hakimats). He is now Registrar, Mehkma Khas, Jodhpur. He draws Rs. 400 a month and is well spoken of at Jodhpur; and has been favourably noticed in the famine and plague reports of the Marwar State. His elder son P. D.

SHEIKH FAQUIR ALI.



SHEIKH FAQUIR ALI.

SHEIKH FAQUIR ALI was born in 1870 at Gurdaspore. His career has been brilliant and full of distinctions. By dint of ability he soon made a mark, and was in 1903 appointed Professor of Hygiene at the Punjab Veterinary College, where he enjoys popularity among staff and pupils. He is the author of important text-books. His family of Quanungo Sheiks is one of great repute and loyalty. His brother Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir Ali, B.A., is a very high Judicial Officer and another brother Sheikh Nasir Ali, M.A., LL.B., and nephew Sheikh Itikhar Ali, B.A., LL.B., are pleaders of the Chief Court at Lahore. The family also owns considerable landed and house property and members thereof have held influential and important positions under British and previous Governments. Loyal to the Government and friendly to India, Sheikh Faquir Ali is doing great and valuable work in his department and has earned a high name for his industrious habits and great singleness of purpose as is illustrated by the fact of keen interest he takes in the cause of social and moral progress. The life and work of Sheikh Faquir Ali can serve as a useful model to any who may wish to be useful to mankind.



KHAN BAHADUR FATEH MOHAMMED KHAN,
INSPECTOR OF POLICE, DELHI.



HAN BAHADUR FATEH MOHAMMED KHAN, INSPECTOR OF POLICE, DELHI, was born in 1860. He was first enrolled as a Police carrier, and having passed the Sub-Inspector's examination was posted at Delhi as Head Constable, and next as Sub-Inspector at Karnal and Delhi. His investigation work in these Districts was much appreciated by the authorities.

In 1906 he was made Inspector and posted as Kotwal of Delhi. His remarkable work in this capacity has won high testimonials from various officials, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Commending his conduct in connection with an explosion at Delhi Fort, Sir Louis Dane wrote:—"I am proud of men who can work so fearlessly and willingly." He was deputed on special duty when the Amir of Afghanistan visited Delhi, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of 1911 and on other special occasions, and has always displayed great activity and keenness, winning Khillats, Rewards and Sanads.

THE HON'BLE SARDAR GAJJAN SINGH, PLEADER, CHIEF COURT, RAIS OF LYALLPORE AND LUDHIANA DISTRICTS



SARDAR GAJJAN SINGH, PLEADER AND RAIS OF LYALLPORE AND LUDHIANA DISTRICTS, comes of a high family, his ancestors having been rulers of Raipur and Gujarwal, which formed one of the eight Cis-Sutlej States which held sway in the Punjab towards the close of the eighteenth century and were conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.



THE HON'BLE SARDAR GAJJAN
SINGH, PLEADER, LUDHIANA.

At the time of the Mutiny of 1857-58 Sardar Gajjan Singh's grandfather was in Hudson's Horse at Delhi, where he was wounded in action and received a medal. His father was one of the most loyal and influential Zaildars of the Ludhiana District, as is testified by the various certificates which he obtained from high officials.

Sardar Gajjan Singh has been Vice-President of the Ludhiana Municipal Committee for the last eight or nine years and a Member of the District Board for several years, and for the good work done in both these capacities he was granted a certificate by the Government of India in the name of the King-Emperor on the occasion of the last Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Besides this, his services in connection with all matters of public interest have been favourably mentioned by successive District Officers and Divisional Commissioner.

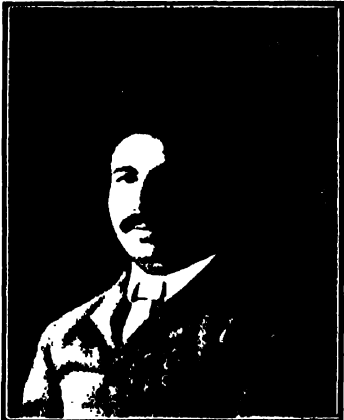
The Sardar is a Notary Public appointed by the Government of India and a Lambardar in the Lyallpore District where he holds 10 squares of land in proprietary rights. His position and status in the Sikh community is sufficiently indicated by the fact that he was for a

considerable time Chief Secretary of the Lahore Khalsa Diwan, and was for several years its Vice-President. He was President of its Executive Committee when the scheme of the Khalsa College was developed, and being one of its original promoters he has been a Member of the College Managing Committee for over

15 years, and is still a Member of the College Council. For his own district he is President of the Ludhiana Khalsa Diwan which has under its management a flourishing Khalsa High School.

He has been at the head of the Ludhiana Bar for at least the last 15 years and President of the Local Bar Association for several years. He has lately been elected a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He pays over Rs. 2,000 per annum in the shape of land revenue, income-tax, etc., and is one of the big land-owners and house proprietors in the districts of Ludhiana and Lyallpore.

Loyalty and attachment to the British Government has been always the watchword of Sardar Gajjan Singh and his family. His third younger brother Sardar Balwant Singh (deceased) was a Barrister-at-Law. Sardar Karam Singh, his second brother, is a Lambardar in the Chenab Colony, and the youngest Sardar Basant Singh is Superintendent of Police in the Patiala State.



LALA GANGA RAM, RAIS,
AMBALA CITY.

LALA GANGA RAM, RAIS, AMBALA CITY.



LALA GANGA RAM, RAIS, AMBALA CITY, BELONGS TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY. He is an influential, popular young man among all classes. He is President, Sanatan Dharam Sabha, and Director of several commercial concerns. He was elected Municipal Commissioner, Vice-President at the age of 20½ years. His Municipal work was appreciated in Government Reviews, 1911. He got the Durbar Medal in 1911.



LALA GOPAL DAS, PUBLIC PROSECUTOR,
AMRITSAR.

LALA GOPAL DAS, GOVERNMENT PLEADER AND PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, AMRITSAR.



LALA GOPAL DAS, GOVERNMENT PLEADER AND PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, AMRITSAR, ONE OF THE HINDU LEADERS IN AMRITSAR, WAS EDUCATED IN THE CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL OF THAT CITY FROM WHERE HE PASSED THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN 1877. He then joined the Government College, Lahore, and after reading in the Arts Classes for nearly two-and-a-half years passed the Mukhtiarship examination in 1880, and the final Law Examination for the Pleaders' grade in 1881. In 1890 he was enrolled as a Pleader of the Chief Court, Punjab. In 1889 he was elected a Municipal Commissioner for the city of Amritsar, and has been ever since filling that post by election. In 1896 he was appointed Public Prosecutor for the Amritsar Sessions Division, which comprised the Amritsar and Gurdaspur Districts. Ever since he has been a Public Prosecutor as well as Government Pleader since about last 12 years.



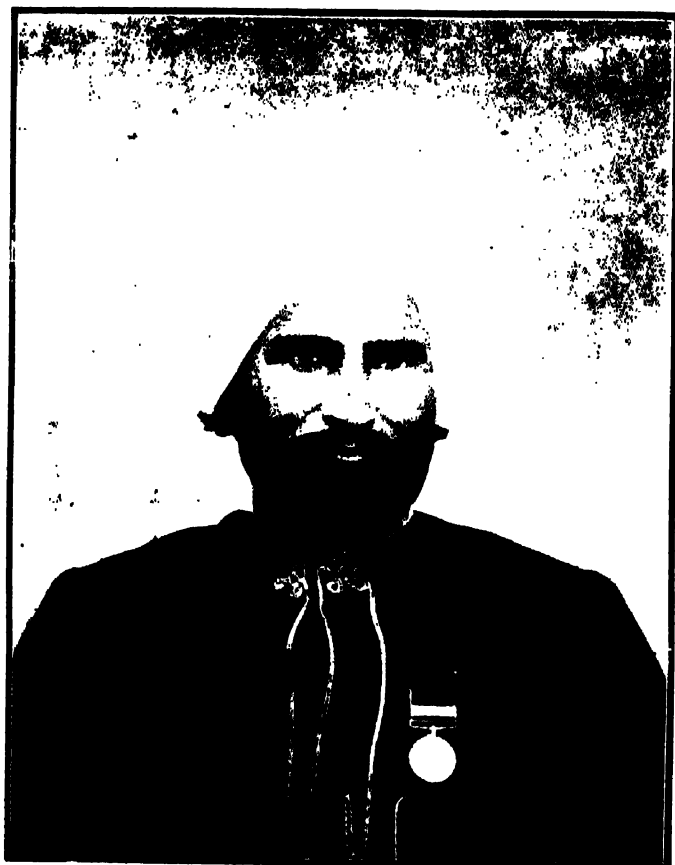
LALA GOPINATH, DELHI.



L. GOPINATH, Municipal Commissioner, Cabinet Maker, Coach Builder, Auctioneer and House and Estate Agent, was born in 1873, and comes of a very respectable Agarwal Vaish family of Delhi. His great-grandfather was the head of the Banking Community of Delhi in his days, and his grandfather was the biggest Wine Merchant in Upper India, whose business however was ruined by the burning down of one and looting of his other shops by the rebels in the Mutiny. Lala Gopinath was obliged to give up his education and start a business of his own at the age of thirteen years, and although he began on a small scale, yet by dint of industry, intelligence, perseverance and honesty during the last twenty-six years he has become the biggest furniture merchant and coach builder in Delhi. He furnished many Government and Native State Camps at both the Coronation Durbars of 1903 and 1911 to the satisfaction of his employers, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India has been pleased to allow of his being styled "By appointment to His Excellency." He was granted a certificate for having

satisfactorily furnished the Crown Prince of Germany's Camp during the visit of His Royal Highness to India, and was thrice awarded certificates and special prizes by the Meerut Nauchandi Industrial Exhibition. He has been an elected Municipal Commissioner of Delhi for the last two years, and takes great interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens, being specially generous towards the poor and religious pilgrims. Local officials have often spoken highly of him.

KHAN SAHIB RAJA GULAM HUSAIN KHAN, RAIS-I-AZAM BESA, DISTRICT GUJRAT.



KHAN SAHIB RAJA GULAM HUSAIN KHAN.



RAJA GULAM HUSAIN KHAN, RAIS-I-AZAM BESA, DISTRICT GUJRAT, AND SENIOR PROFESSOR AND DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, VETERINARY COLLEGE, LAHORE, DESCENDS FROM KATOCHI CHIB RAJPUTS. His grandfather Chaudhri Gulam Ali Khan was Jagirdar holding 4 villages, besides being *Kandar* in Sikh times. During the dark days of Mutiny he offered 30 Sowars to the British Government and these services were highly appreciated by the grant of a hereditary annual pension of Rs. 300, was made a Durbari. He died in 1868 when his eldest son Sultan Alam Khan succeeded to the seat in the Darbar and to the Mutiny pension. He died in 1893. His third son Gulam Husain Khan, the subject of our sketch, has seen active service in Afghan War of 1879-80 and holds a medal. As Professor and Deputy Superintendent in Veterinary College he is praised by all of his high officials and has been honoured with the title of Khan Sahib this

year. He has one son Mahomad Afzal Khan, born in 1895, who is receiving his education.

**MIAN GHULAM MUSTAFA, MUNICIPAL
COMMISSIONER, AMRITSAR.**



MIAN GHULAM MUSTAFA, MUNICIPAL
COMMISSIONER, AMRITSAR.

MIAN GHULAM MUSTAFA, Municipal Commissioner, Amritsar, is the proprietor of two important and big firms running under the name and style of Mian Aqal Joo Ghulam Qader and Mohammed Akber Ghulam Hussain, which are situated, respectively, in Amritsar and Hyderabad (Deccan). He was born in 1885.

The speciality of these firms is Shawl and Carpet Manufacturer to His Highness the Nizam, the premier Prince of India; the shawls turned out in his factory are exceptionally of best quality. His father, the late Mian Gulam Qader, was for many years an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of Amritsar, and as mentioned in the sanad granted by Sir Mackworth Young, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, enjoyed good influence as a prominent Member of the Mohammedan Community.

Mian Ghulam Mustafa is a very promising young man, and takes great interest in all public matters.

**KHWAJA MOHAMMED GHOLAM SADIQ, B.A., L.L. B., (CANTAB.), BAR.-AT-LAW,
OF AMRITSAR, AND GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR, SIALKOT.**

KHWAJA MOHAMMED GHOLAM SADIQ, B.A., LL. B. (CANTAB.), BAR.-AT-LAW OF AMRITSAR, AND GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR, SIALKOT, was born at Amritsar in 1872. He belongs to an ancient and respectable family. His ancestor, Khwaja Khairuddin Khan, came from Bokhara and settled in Kashmir, and at Aurangzeb's time held the title of Khairul Zaman Khan. Khwaja Khairuddin's son, Khwaja Mohamed Azam, was a well-known merchant and author, and

his two nephews held high and responsible posts in the reign of Ahmad Shah Durrani. The family left Kashmir and settled at Amritsar about 160 years ago.



KHWAJA MOHAMMED GHOLAM SADIQ, honours in 1897, in which year he was called to the Bar. Beginning
AMRITSAR. practise at Amritsar he served as an Honorary Magistrate and

Civil Judge, 1st Class, for the Amritsar District, and as a Government Member of the Amritsar Municipality for about nine years before taking up his present post at Sialkot. He is a Viceregal Durbari. His younger brother, Khwaja Gholam Yasin, B.A., is in England studying for the Bar.

Khwaja Gholam Sadiq's grandfather, Haji Khan Mohamed Shah Khan Bahadur, was a prominent man of his time and took part in every movement for the public good. So highly appreciated were his loyal services by the Government that in 1884, during an official visit to Amritsar, Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor, dined at the Haji's residence with his staff and other officials—quite a unique honor for an Indian in those days. His son, Haji Gholam Hassan, was an Honorary E. A. C., and during the Kabul campaign of 1879 efficiently performed the transport duties. He also served on the first education commission at Calcutta as the Indian representative of the Punjab.

Khwaja Gholam Sadiq's has also been a successful career. Joining the Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1894, he graduated with

KHWAJA GUL MOHAMMAD, FEROZEPUR.



KHWAJA GUL MOHAMMAD,
FEROZEPUR.



KHWAJA GUL MOHAMMAD is a lineal descendant of Mian Shaikh Darvash who settled in Jullundher in 1105 Hijri (1694 A.D.) and founded a Basti known after his name as Basti Shaikh Darvash, with other twelve neighbouring Bastis.

Khwaja Gul Mohammad passed the Licentiate-in-Law Examination in 1884 and since then is very successfully practising as a Chief Court Pleader in Ferozepur. He worked as a nominated Municipal Commissioner at Ferozepur for 18 years and on several occasions acted as a Vice-President and Honorary Secretary of the Committee. For the last four years he is the Senior Vice-President. He is also a Vice-President of the Provincial Muslim League, Punjab. He was a guest of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Coronation Durbar of Delhi in 1911.

In 1898 eight squares of land were granted to him in Lyalpur District in appreciation of his services to Government.

LALA HAKIM RAI, B.A., LL.B., PLEADER, GUJRANWALA.



LALA HAKIM RAI, B.A., LL.B., PLEADER,
GUJRANWALA.



LALA HAKIM RAI, B.A., LL.B., PLEADER, GUJRANWALA, IS A KHATRI CHOPRA. He was born on 2 Chet Sambat 1924 in a village Chahal, Gujranwalla District; he attained his degree of B.A. in 1892 and of LL.B. in 1896. He is a founder and Trustee of Gurukula, Arya Orphanage, a supporter and a trustee of Gowshalla, George Hindu High School, Gujranwalla, and an unfailing contributor to any religious, charitable or educational fund. He has been a staunch advocate of widow-remarriage, shudhi, and caste-inter-marriage, &c. He has made large extensions to the city by constructing a street and a Katra named after him and another big square of buildings. He started from nothing, is now an owner of a Saltpetre factory, a Bank, Press, and an immovable property of lacs. He has a special taste for business, is a Director of many Limited Companies. His being a legal advisor or a liquidator of Companies, a trustee and guardian

of estates evince the high esteem in which public holds him.

LATE RAI BAHADUR HARDHIAN SINGH, DELHI.



LATE RAI BAHADUR HARDHIAN SINGH belonged to a leading and much respected family of Khattris at Delhi, whose chief business was Banking. The founder of the family was Matwalla Mall. He and his son Thakurdass were bankers *par excellence*. They had extensive dealings with the traders of the town and were noted for probity and civility. The son took great interest in



RAI BAHADUR HARDHIAN SINGH (LATE), DELHI.

all matters connected with the welfare of the people, and his decision in all intricate matters of banking were cheerfully bowed to. For his loyalty to the British Government in furnishing supplies to the commissariat during the Mutiny was made a Darbari. His piety also was very conspicuous. The building he erected within the Jogmaya Temple and the road he constructed outside of it for the convenience of the pilgrims are living monuments of his piety. These works were looked after by his son Rai Bahadur Hardhian Singh whose mother was the sister of the late Rai Chunna Mall, the representative of the Millionaire family of Delhi. The family is now represented by Rai Bahadur Sheo Parshad, C.I.E. Thakur Dass died in 1877 and was succeeded by his son R.B. Hardhian Singh who was born in 1841 and inherited all the good qualities of his ancestors and possessed many more. He was a public spirited man and a good citizen. His public life commenced in 1880 when he was appointed a Member of Municipal Committee. In this

capacity his meritorious services were highly appreciated by the authorities, and in 1888 he was created an Honorary Magistrate. His services connected with the introduction of Vaccination in the City were highly commendable and in lieu of these and other valuable services the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1893. He had a great taste for gardening. He not only built a nice garden of his own, but was also in charge of two of the biggest Municipal Gardens. As a public man he had acquired considerable reputation for his honesty and impartiality. At the Great Imperial Durbar of 1903 at Delhi he was invited as a Provincial Darbari and was given a seat amongst the guests of the Viceroy. He also received a Silver Darbar Medal. For several years he acted as one of the two Vice-Presidents of the Municipality. He possessed many precious and valuable testimonials and his excellent services were highly appreciated both by Government and the departmental officers. He died on 25th May, 1911. The Municipality deeply mourned his loss and expressed their grief in a resolution recorded immediately after his death. He has left two sons Radha Krishan and Madho Parshad. Both of them are following the footsteps of their father.



RAI BAHADUR GANGA RAM NAIYAR.



L. HARICHAND, DELHI.

RAI BAHADUR GANGA RAM NAIYAR, A DIRECT DESCENDANT OF THE RULING FAMILY OF JAIPAL OF OUCH,

was born in 1826, in Kunjah, Gujrat District, Punjab. He joined the British Flag in 1848, and was in charge of supplies in the Battle of Gujrat and Chillianwala. He was a cashier under Sir John Nicholson in the settlement with the petty Chiefs of Pothowar, Hazara, Chhuchh and Kachi. In 1856 he was Tahsildar at Isakhel, where he served conspicuously in the days of the Mutiny.

He was Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner at Hazara, Bannu and Hoshiarpur, Sub-Divisional Officer of Attock for three years and of Bhakkar for over 11 years from which last place he retired with the position of an Honorary Assistant Commissioner, and the title of Rai Bahadur and a grant of 20 squares of land in the Chenab colony. He was noted for his zeal, integrity, devotion, influence with people and independence of character.

He was liked by Hindus and Mohammedans alike, a proof of the confidence enjoyed by him of both the public and the Government. After his retirement he was appointed an Arbitrator between the Government and the proprietors of the land in Sindha Sagar Dowab, to settle the terms of the acquisition of land for the construction of the proper Sindh Canal from Mari. He died in 1903 at the age of 76.

His son L. Harichand graduated in 1887, was selected as an Extra Assistant Commissioner by nomination, and after serving the Frontier and other Districts as Treasury Officer, Revenue Assistant Judicial Officer, and Sub-Divisional Officer, was posted to Delhi in 1909. He held the charge of the Treasury at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 and at the State Entry ceremony of 1912, for which services he was awarded a Medal by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. He is now serving at Delhi under the Government of India.



L. HIRA LAL VARMA, PROPRIETOR OF MESSRS.
HIRA LAL AND CO., LUDHIANA.

HIRA LAL VARMA, AGED ABOUT 43, son of late L. Bhali Mal, is from a noble Khatri Family of Jagraon. He is the Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Hira Lal and Co., Ludhiana, Bankers and Merchants, and has extensive business in the Punjab and United Provinces and Central India. He is a public spirited man and a respectable resident of the station. He served the Indian Army by starting the "*Army News*," a paper for Military. He is Managing Director of the Industrial Bank of India, Limited, where he is working for the last six years without any remuneration.

L. HIRA LAL VARMA, LUDHIANA.

KHAN BAHADUR SAIYID HASAN BAKHSH GARDEZI, RAIS AND
HONORARY MAGISTRATE, MULTAN.



KHAN BAHADUR SAIYID HASAN BAKHSH IS A SHINING STAR OF A WELL-KNOWN MOHAMMADAN FAMILY, ONE OF THE OLDEST IN INDIA, KNOWN AS "SADAT-I-GARDEZI." The founder of the family, Jamal-ud-din Abul Fazl Mohammad Yusuf "Shah Gardez" was born in the village of Gardez in the suburbs of Ghazni and came to Multan in 1064 A.D. before any of the ancestors of the existing families of note. The city of Multan in those days was devastated by the attacks of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi, and the present city of Multan owes its existence to "Shah Gardez," through whose exertions the town was populated for the third time.

Saiyid Murad Shah, the father of the subject of our sketch, was highly honoured by the British Government. In 1848, during the siege of Multan against Dewan Mulraj, his voluntary services to the British army were highly appreciated. He was Tahsildar during the black days of 1857, and for his loyal and faithful services he was rewarded with a Khilat

KHAN BAHADUR SAIYID HASAN BAKHSH GARDEZI,
RAIS, MULTAN.
by Sir John Lawrence, the then Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. Subsequently in 1865 His Honor

the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, in appreciation of his meritorious services, selected him from amongst Extra Assistant Commissioners for the post of Native Agent at Bahawalpur. During the minority of Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan IV, when the management of the State was placed in the hands of the British Government, Saiyid Murad Shah was appointed Assistant to the Political Agent, Colonel



SAIYID MURAD SHAH GARDEZI, LATE, ASSISTANT
POLITICAL AGENT AND CHIEF JUDGE, BAHAWALPUR STATE.

the administration of the State from the day I first took charge. Every scheme of improvement was consulted and debated over with him and drawn up in detail before my proposal was submitted to Government. Murad Shah was the Native Agent in the State before we took charge of it, and he kept copious notes of everything connected with the State down to the most minute particulars, and so well arranged that he could refer to any subject in a moment and give all the details which was invaluable in reorganizing the administration of the State.

"Murad Shah is the result of the British Indian system of Government in its best form. He is so imbued with its essence that it is pain and grief to him to let anything be done irregularly, while sedulously bringing everything down to a system, he is himself superior to it and knows exactly how to use without abusing it. He is an advisable teacher, and as Chief Judge of the Sadar Adalat is exactly in the position for which he is best suited. He knows the Penal Code by heart and can bring his knowledge to bear on every point.

"He is, however, an equally good District Officer, nothing could be better than his management of the Bahawalgarh Nizamat. He has excavated a canal 106 miles long to irrigate this tract, the canal was taken nearly the whole way through desert ground and every arrangement had to be made for the people engaged on the work even to supplying water.

Minchin. The limited space at our disposal does not allow us to give the details of the most useful services rendered by the Shah Sahib to the State, but we cannot refrain from mentioning that he received Rs. 1,000 as his pay and during his 10 years tenure of office he caused the well-known Fordwah Canal to be excavated and populated two towns Minchinabad and Macleodganj on its bank, for which services he was awarded Rs. 7,000 in cash, one State carriage with a pair of horses and a gold watch, a fine specimen of European artistic work. Colonel Minchin, when on furlough, was succeeded by Colonel Grey, who at his own instance named a branch of the Fordwah Canal as "Muradwah," after the name of Saiyid Murad Shah. In 1872 Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presented Murad Shah with a Khilat in a Durbar held at Multan, and successive Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab also honoured the Shah Sahib with Khilats in their Durbars.

Colonel Minchin, when going on furlough, wrote in the Character Book of the State as follows :—

"Murad Shah has been associated with me in carrying out every detail in

He induced a large number of settlers to take up grants of land on fixed leases, to found two good sized towns, build really excellent shops and houses, and has so arranged matters that the original outlay on the canal will be recovered in another year and the income on these estates will be a permanent increase to the revenue of the State and valued at 20 years' purchase at Rs. 2,00,000."

Captain (afterwards Colonel) Grey, the Officiating Political Agent, wrote in the Bahawalpur Administration Report for 1871-72 as follows:—

"I will conclude by saying that I have been saved from many mistakes by Saiyid Murad Shah's remarkable knowledge and experience in the affairs of the State and of administrative matters generally. He is a man of very great power."

Saiyid Murad Shah was also a writer and he has written a history of India in five big volumes and he named it *Tarikh-i-Murad*. The portion intended for Bahawalpur is very exhaustive and comprehensive, and so far there is no other book concerning the said State.

On the death of Saiyid Murad Shah, Saiyid Hasan Bakhsh succeeded him when he was only 15 years old. Bahawalpur State, in recognition of the services of his father, gave him Rs. 6,000 in cash and a *Khilat* as *Dastarbandi*. During his minority his paternal estate was managed by the Court of Wards. He has served the Multan public as Municipal Commissioner continually for 21 years and as Vice-President of the Municipality during the last 10 years. Since 1891 he has been an Honorary Magistrate and the British Government appreciates his services and has great reliance in his character. On the occasion of the Golden and Diamond Jubilees of Queen Victoria's reign and the Coronation of King Edward VII, he received distinctive Sanads at the hands of the Lieutenant-Governors eulogising his services as Municipal Vice-President and Honorary Magistrate. He was made Khan Bahadur on June 3rd, 1898, by Lord Curzon. In 1900 the Khan Bahadur went on pilgrimage to Mashhad and Karbala and also visited Persia and Mesopotamia through Baluchistan and Seistan, and he has written an account of these travels in two volumes which form an interesting addition to Urdu literature. The Saiyid is Provincial Durbari and was invited as a guest of the Punjab Government to the last Delhi Coronation Durbar and was awarded a Coronation Medal.

To give expression to the love and affection which Their Majesties' visit has produced in the hearts of their Indian subjects, the Khan Bahadur cabled his loyal congratulations on Their Majesties safe-return to London, and received the following reply from the Private Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, in due course:—
"Their Imperial Majesties desire me to thank you for your kind telegram."



LALA HARI RAM SETHI, RAWALPINDI.

LALA HARI RAM SETHI, RAWALPINDI.

LALA HARI RAM SETHI, SON OF LALA NARAIN DAS SETHI, IS THE HEAD OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF MESSRS. N. D. HARI RAM AND BROTHER, RAWALPINDI, WITH BRANCHES AT SRINAGAR AND KARACHI. He was born in Bhera in 1842 and is now 70 years old.

The Punjab Government nominated him in 1875 as Municipal Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Municipality, which position he held over 16 years very creditably.

The Firm started operations in 1840 on a modest scale, and it was mainly due to his indomitable energy and spirit of enterprise and able guidance that the Firm has attained its present unique position of being the only selected firm in the Punjab recognized by the Government of India. The firm owns a powerful Workshop located at Rawalpindi.

Lala Hari Ram Sethi had the honour to be a State guest in the recent Delhi Durbar held in December last.



IZZAT NISHAN FAKIR SAIYAD IFTIKHAR-
UD-DIN, C.I.E., HOSHIARPUR.

Kabul. His Majesty the King-Emperor of India conferred upon him the title of C.I.E. in January 1911 also Rs. 200 political pension for life from the date of his return from Afghanistan to India, and also 20 squares of land on the Bari Doab Canal. Besides he owns about 300 acres of land in Lyallpur and 200 acres in Lahore.

IZZAT NISHAN FAKIR SAIYAD IFTIKHAR- UD-DIN, C.I.E., HOSHIARPUR.

IZZAT NISHAN FAKIR SAIYAD IFTIKHAR-UD-DIN, C.I.E., is the head and representative of an old family of Fakir Saiyad's Bokhari of Lahore. Holds the highest seat in the Durbar held by any member of the family. Entered the service of Government in 1886 and was promoted to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1899. After serving for some years as Mir Munshi to the Punjab Government he worked as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in Rawalpindi. In 1906 his services were lent to the Tonk State in Rajputana where he was employed as Revenue Member of Council. In the latter part of the same year he was deputed by Government to act as Attache on the occasion of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan's visit to India. In 1907 he was appointed to the important post of British Envoy at Kabul. After serving there with credit for 3½ years he returned to India and was appointed Settlement Officer in Hoshiarpur District where he is now. His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan conferred upon him the title of "Izzat Nishan" with a gold medal in 1910 on his return from

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI INAM ALI, B.A., S.C.S.

KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI INAM ALI, B.A., S.C.S., born 10th March, 1863. He passed the Calcutta University Matriculation (Entrance) Examination in 1879, standing first and getting the first scholarship in the Province. He took the B.A. degree of the Punjab University in 1884, being the first Mussalman Graduate of Lahore District, and winning a gold medal for proficiency in English and Arabic. He was appointed McLeod Arabic Fellow of the Punjab University and prepared in Urdu for students of the B.O.L. Class Text-books of Philosophy علم النفس والقوى Ilmun Nafsi Walquwa and مخزن الحكمت Mukhzan-ul-Hikmat. He was appointed as Assistant Professor in the Government College, Lahore. Hereceived a vote of thanks from the Syndicate and Senate of the Punjab University for good work done for the University.

He passed the Competitive Examination qualifying for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, standing first, and was appointed as Extra Assistant Commissioner. He was nominated to the Statutory Civil Service and appointed as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in February 1888. He underwent Settlement training in Lahore District. He was confirmed as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, on 18th April, 1891. He served on the Frontier in the Districts of Peshawar Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan (Bhakkar Sub-division) from 25th February, 1890, to March 1895 as Treasury Officer, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, Sub-divisional Magistrate and Sub-divisional Officer in charge of Bhakkar Sub-division rendered assistance in the transport business connected with the Kajuri Kach Expedition, also rendered assistance in the negotiations with regard to the acquisition by Government of that Waste—transferred to Jhelum in March 1895 as District Judge and President, Municipal Committee, Jhelum. He started grain shops for the famine-stricken people in the famine of 1896-97, and erected the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Ghat and a well for the public on the Jhelum river, contributing the

full cost of the well and about half the expenses of the Ghat from private purse, transferred to Muzaffargarh as Deputy Commissioner in October 1897, where placed temporarily in charge of the Muzaffargarh Settlement in addition to his own duties, worked as Divisional and Sessions Judge of Sialkot Division including Sialkot and Gujranwalla Districts and as Divisional and Sessions Judge of



KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI INAM ALI, B.A., S. C. S., AND HIS SONS.

He is one of the oldest members of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab, and one of the founders of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, and gets the honour of presiding annually at the Anniversary Meetings of the same. He is a life member of the Punjab Public Library and of the Punjab Association, was nominated by Government (the Chancellor of the Punjab University) as a Fellow of the Punjab University in 1889, was appointed a Member of the General Committee of the late Colonel Sir Curzon Wyllie Memorial, England, as a representative of India. He has made endowments of large sums in favour of various useful educational institutions for the award of prizes, fees, stipends and medals. He has 4 sons - Mr. S. M. Iqbal Ali, S. M. Ahsan Ali, S. M. Ikram Ali and S. M. Ishfaq Ali.

SARDAR JIWANSINGH, SHAHID, C. S. I.

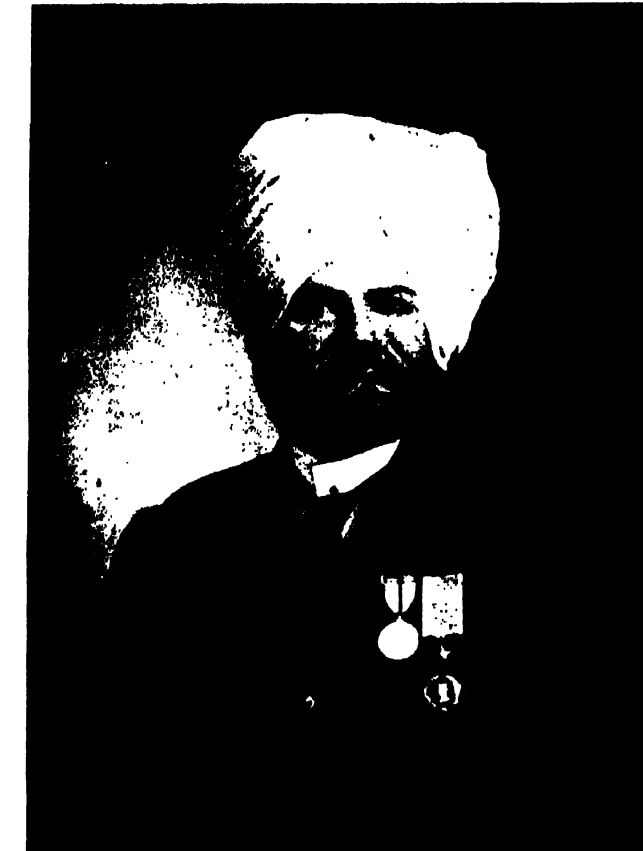


ARDAR JIWANSINGH, SHAHID, C.S.I., whose portrait is given here, sprang from a family of the most respected Warrior-Priests of the Sikhs. The family first rose into importance in the time of Guru Govind Singh by whom Baba Dip Singh was installed as first Mahant of a newly-established Gurudwara known as Damdama Sahib, in the Patiala State.

In intense religious faith and enthusiasm, peculiar to those days, he fought a series of battles with the Mahomedan Governors of the Eastern Punjab and finally fell a martyr at the door of the House of the Guru at Amritsar. After him S. Sudha Singh came to the *Gadi*. True to his warlike and faithful instincts he fought several battles with the Mahomedan Governor at Jullundhar. In his last fight with the Governor he fought so gallantly and well that he went on with the work of destruction, sword in

hand, for a considerable length of time, even after his head being severed in the fray. In honour of this gallant deed done by S. Sudha Singh the Panth Khalsa bestowed on him the title of Shahid, "Martyr," by which the Shahzadpur family is still known.

The real ancestor of the Shahzadpur family was S. Karam Singh who, like his predecessors, was chosen to the *Gadi* of the Damdama Sahib. Under him a strong foothold was obtained in the neighbourhood of Sirsa, and advantage was taken of the general Melee, of 1763, to join the invasion of the Cis-Sutlej country by the Sikhs from the Manjha. Through sheer force of arm S. Karam Singh opened his way



SARDAR JIWANSINGH SHAHID, C.S.I.

through the present Ambala Tehsil, where he acquired several villages, and finally settled down at Shahzadpur, in the present Naraingarh Tehsil. Thus S. Karam Singh became an independent ruler of the numerous scattered blocks of villages. These were administered by the family as independent territory until 1847, when general orders were passed, resuming the sovereign powers of all the separate petty States included in the Ambala District. The status of the family has ever since been that of a jagirdar only, but as such, it ranks second among the jagirdars of the district. The present Sardar Jiwan Singh was born on the 13th September, 1860. He was only ten years old when his father S. Sheokirpal Singh died. His estate was put under Court of Wards and he was sent to receive education in the Wards School at Ambala.

In 1882 the Government was pleased to create him Honorary Magistrate, and as a Honorary Civil Judge holds the powers of a Munsif for the trial of civil suits up to Rs.500 in value. He is also a Member of the District Board and of the Committee of Management of the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. In 1891, the British Government in recognition of his services, conferred the title of C. S. I. on him.

He is a man of excellent character, very fond of racing and sport, and commands universal respect. The family holds the title of Mushfiq-i-Meharban, but is more commonly known by the native title of Shahid, which ensures its respect from the Sikhs throughout the Punjab.

In 1884 Sardar Jiwan Singh married a sister of the Maharaja of Patiala by whom he had two sons Tikka Ram Singh and Kour Kartar Singh. The elder son was born on the 20th October, 1893, and was married on the 22nd November, 1901, to a sister of Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur. The younger son was born on the 13th of August, 1899, and is married to a sister of the present Maharaja Kishen Singh of Bharatpur on the 20th February, 1913, at Deoli.

The young Sardars are put under the direct tutorship of Lala Mahabir Chand, son of Sardar Raghubir Chand, Postmaster-General, and great-grandson of the famous Dewan Shugan Chand, Dewan of the Patiala State. It is to be hoped that under his able guidance the young Sardars will develop qualities of nobleness, courage, and faith which have distinguished their forefathers ever since, and like worthy sons keep up the name and dignity of their house.

RAI BAHADUR LALA JOTI PRASAD, BANKER AND REIS, JAGADHRI, DISTRICT AMBALLA, PUNJAB,

RAI BAHADUR LALA JOTI PRASAD, BANKER AND REIS, OF JAGADHRI, DISTRICT AMBALLA, PUNJAB, was born in 1866. He belongs to a family which settled originally at Shamli in Mozaffarnagar District, therefrom it gradually migrated to centres of trade and Government like Patiala, Delhi, Karnal, Nahan, &c., where its members won for themselves positions of wealth and influence by their character and business capacity, while Banking and Zamindari have been their principal occupations; they have also held high and responsible state offices. The immediate ancestors of

Lala Joti Prasad have been Treasurers of Nahan (Sirmur) for fifteen generations, and of the Government Treasuries at Rurki and Saharanpur for about a century. Only recently Lala Joti Prasad was appointed Treasurer of Amballa and Meerut.

Although the management of his business and estate (the latter being the biggest Zamindari in the neighbourhood) taxes resources considerably, yet he, Lala Joti Prasad, findstime and money to discharge his duties to the public. Since he assumed his natural place as a leader and accepted the Chairmanship of the local Municipality, the obscure little town of Jagadhri has grown into an important centre of trade and



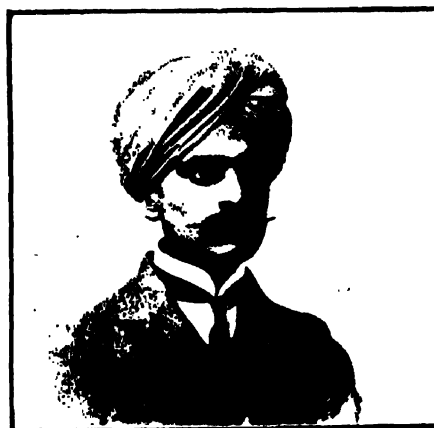
RAI BAHADUR LALA JOTI PRASAD, JAGADHRI.



LALA RAGHUNATH SINGH
JAGADHRI.



LALA BENI PRASAD, JAGADHRI.



LALA KISHORI SHARAN
JAGADHRI.

enlightenment. The Middle School has been raised to a High School, the lighting of the town has much improved, the Local Hospital boasts of one of the finest operating rooms in the Punjab, and a Girls' School has of late sprung into existence. Lastly, a light railway connection has been established between the town

and the North-Western Railway station, which is the sole concern of Lala Joti Prasad's family and a couple of his friends. A striking example of his success in managing affairs is furnished by the fact that at Jagadhri Hindus and Mussalmans are living in great amity, and their respective festivals pass off without hitch or hindrance. This fact is recognised and duly appreciated by the local and superior officers.

The family has been always thoroughly loyal to the British Government to whom it rendered signal services during the Gurkha and the Afghan wars by placing large sums of money at their disposal. Lala Joti Prasad's father, Lala Bansi Lal, besides being a Viceregal Durbari, was the President of the Jagadhri Municipal Committee since its inception and rendered valuable help to the Crown during the Mutiny of 1857 by supplying the authorities with money, provisions and transport animals. Lala Joti Prasad takes a keen interest in all movements and institutions for the public good, and a good many of these have benefited by his liberality. Chief among these may be mentioned the Amballa Water-works the Famine Funds of 1896-98, the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Technical Institute at Lahore, Lady Dufferin Fund, Meerut College, Central Hindu College (Benares) and the Jagadhri Schools and Hospital. Only a few days back he gave a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Hindu University scheme. Besides these public gifts he helps a good number of poor students with stipends and permanently endowed scholarships. At the same time food and clothing are daily distributed to the needy, after the old Hindu style, both at Jagadhri and Rhishikesh, at which famous place of pilgrimage he maintains a Dharmshala attached to the Raghunath temple and Kubjamrit Kund, which are the principal resorts of pilgrims, and which were built at a time when the wild and hilly tract was most difficult of access.

Lala Joti Prasad has two brothers, Lala Raghunath Singh and Beni Prasad, who are fine examples of the old Hindu fraternal affection and dutifulness, and the three together form a model Hindu joint family. They work together in loving harmony, and all are noted for their innate courtesy and geniality. All the three brothers are blessed with sons, and Lala Joti Prasad with two grandsons also. His only son, Lala Kishori Sharan, is a cultured and polished young man who looks after the Zamindari branch of the family estate with the greatest success.



LALA KAHANCHAND,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER, UJJAIN.

LALA KAHANCHAND, SETTLEMENT OFFICER, UJJAIN.



LALA KAHANCHAND, Settlement Officer, Ujjain, a select officer of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service with considerable experience of settlement work. He has served in Kashmir, Patiala and the Simla Hills States as a lent officer and is now Deputy-Commissioner of Settlements in the Gwalior State. In Patiala he conducted the settlement of the hilly part and of the Narnaul District most successfully, earning the approbation of the State as well as the Punjab Government. He enjoys a great reputation for honest work and is extremely popular. He comes of a very respectable Kapur Khatri family of Jhelum, Punjab, specially mentioned in the *District Gazetteer* on account of its great influence and the long and meritorious services of many of its members rendered to Government in posts of high position and responsibility. He is the recipient of a Coronation Sanad granted to him for his good work in the Settlement Department.



SUPPLEMENTARY BIOGRAPHY OF THE KARTARPUR GURU FAMILY.

IN continuation of the family biography inserted on page 360, Part I of the Imperial Coronation Durbar, omission is supplied that on 28th May, 1909 (7 months after the death of her husband, late Guru Naunihal Singh), his widow, Guryani Sahiba, Indarkaur (daughter of late Dewan Bhagwan Das, Member Council of Regency, Patiala State, Punjab), gave birth to his third male child named Kanwar Tarlochan Singh. Behaviour of great-grandfather of Kanwar Tarlochan Singh (Guru Sadhoo Singh) was all that was desired by the British during the Mutiny crisis of 1857, *see* page 108 of Jullundhar *District Gazetteer*, Punjab, Vol. XIV-A of 1904. He was also presented Rs. 4,000 as mutiny reward.

Reference to page 360 of the Imperial Coronation Durbar, Part I, for his presenting a handsome copy of the original *Adi Granth* (sacred ancient book of the *Sikh odour*) in 1861, late Guru Sadhoo Singh was granted a *Khillat* of Rs. 1,500 from Her Majesty the Queen Victoria, having graciously acknowledged the gift in a letter from the Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) Guryani Sahiba Indarkaur,

Mother of Guru Atma Singh,

Jagirdar and Reis of Kartarpur, District Jullundhar, Punjab.



LALA KESHO DAS, B.A., PUNJAB.

LALA KESHO DAS, B.A., PUNJAB.



LALA KESHO DAS, B.A., First-grade E. A. C., Punjab, comes of a respectable Sapra family of Maghiana in the Jhang District. He was born in May 1863 and joined the Government College, Lahore, after passing the Entrance Examination from the Lahore Government School. He was a distinguished student of the College and was Captain of the Cricket Club for four years. In 1883 he took the B.A. degree and in 1885 was appointed Munsiff by competition having stood first. In 1887 he passed the Competition Examination of E. A. C.'s again standing first. He has served in almost every district of the Province and has held almost all the important posts in the Judicial and Revenue lines which are open to the Provincial Civil Service. He has been Treasury Officer, Sub-Judge, Revenue Assistant, Land Acquisition Officer on special duty, Additional District Judge, District Judge, and Divisional and Sessions Judge. He has the reputation of being one of the ablest, most independent, and conscientious members of the Provincial Civil Service.



SARDAR BAHADUR KIRPAL SINGH MAN, GUJRANWALA.

SARDAR BAHADUR KIRPAL SINGH MAN, GUJRANWALA.



SARDAR BAHADUR KIRPAL SINGH MAN, SON OF SARDAR JAMAIT SINGH, ZAMINDAR OF MANAWALA, DISTRICT GUJRANWALA, passed the Engineering Examination from the Roorki College at the age of 25 years. He started in his services on the Asand Canal for about ten years, after which he was transferred to Kapurthala State where he served for nearly 8 years, as a Sub-Divisional Officer. He was again transferred to the Patiala Bhatinda Railway and worked there for upwards of 5 years as an Engineer. He was once more transferred to the Upper Chenab Canal. For the last 15 years, since his father died and the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala advised him to arrange his assets, he has been looking after his own estates at Manawala, and doing work for the public benefit. He has established a hospital at a cost of Rs. 8,000, has been giving pecuniary help of Rs. 1,000 to the Khalsa School and College, Amritsar, has made a gift of

Rs. 5,000 to the Khalsa School of Gujranwala, one of Rs. 500 to the Khalsa Girls' School of Gujranwala, one of Rs. 700 to the Hindu Girls' School, and one of Rs. 1,500 to the Female Hospital Gujranwala besides Rs. 1,000 to the Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore. He also made a donation of Rs. 1,000 on the occasion of the Khalsa Educational Conference held in April, 1912, at Sialkote, as well as Rs. 500 for the Sialkote School. At the occasion of the marriage of his daughter he spent Rs. 1,000 in inviting the Temperance Society, Amritsar, to show the public the evils of drinking. Now he is giving an annual subscription besides having offered Rs. 500 to that Society for a room to be built by them in their building. He is a Provincial Durbari, a Zaildar, Numberdar and a Member of Gujranwala District Board. He takes active interest in the well-being of the Zamindar class and it is due to his exertions that the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala has started a Zamindar Bank appointing him the Vice-President of the same. He has contributed Rs. 20,000 to the funds of the said bank. He owns about 20,000 Ghumaons of land in the Gujranwala and Sialkote Districts, which bring him about Rs. 1,00,000 annually. He is of a charitable disposition and distributes medicine free of charge to the poor whenever plague makes its appearance. He was awarded a watch worth Rs. 500 by the Government in reward of his services as a Zaildar and was created Sardar Bahadur on the occasion of Delhi Durbar of 1911. His eldest son, Sardar Mungal Singh, is working as Tehsildar in the Settlement Department and Sardar Kapur Singh his second son, is a Sub-Inspector in the Police Department, the third and the youngest, Sardar Jagdish Singh, is a child of 9 summers and is given to private studies at home. His father, Sardar Jamait Singh, was an eminent and distinguished Rais, whose income from land and pension amounted to Rs. 2,600 per mensem. He was a Provincial Durbari, a Zaildar of his circle, a Numberdar and a Member of the District Board, Gujranwala. Sardar Jamait Singh's elder brother Sardar Fateh Singh Man was Rais-i-azam and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate (First-class) at Gujranwala. His younger brother Sardar Anup Singh was a Resaldar in the 11th Bengal Lancers who distinguished himself in many wars and obtained medals on account of his bravery at the fall of Delhi, capture of Lucknow, the China war and the Tirah war. When King Edward VII came to India as Prince of Wales, he was created an Aide-de-camp to His Royal Highness and escorted His Royal Highness back to England.

RAJVAIDYA PANDIT DHARNIDHAR.



RAJVAIDYA PANDIT DHARNIDHAR, COURT PHYSICIAN TO SIKH GOVERNMENT.

This ancient and respected family is descended from Pandit Tulsiram (Born Sambat 1670), who flourished about 300 years ago. He was the first physician in the family of Rajvaidyas. His grandfather was a great Astrologer and was invited to settle at Lahore from Mooltan as Court Astrologer. Tulsiram was appointed Court Physician and was granted Sanads by Emperor Shahjahan. He died leaving a son Bithalsain (born 1705) who was also a reputed Astrologer. He died very old leaving a son Pandit

Indersain who was a reputed Vedanti. His eldest son Pt. Jagannath, a learned Grammarian, died leaving Pt. Mansaram, a great Nayaik and Tantric, who settled at Dinanagar. He held Sanads from Guru Tegbahadur and left a son Pt. Deviditta.



RAJVAIDYA PANDIT DHARNIDHAR.

Pt. Jawalanand the second and posthumous son of Indersain (born Sambat 1826), was brought up into a reputed physician by his mother. He became personal Physician and Lawgiver to Maharaja Ranjit Singh and was honoured with several Jagirs, Khillats and Sanads. He died 81 years old leaving two sons, Pt. Jaswant, the eldest, became Travelling Physician to Maharaja Ranjitsingh and preceded his father leaving a son Rannath whose descendants enjoy an annual pension of Rs. 400 from the British Government. The youngest Dharnidhar (born 1853 died 1918) was entrusted to the care of his father's disciples Maharaja

Shersingh and Raja Dhyansingh by Jawalanand, when he went to live at Hardwar. He held Jagirs worth Rs. 1,550 annually from the British Government. He was very charitable and his name is respected and remembered throughout Punjab. The reputation of his eldest son Pt. Sarabsukh (born 1873, died 1947) as a Physician attracted the Government's attention who appointed him a Durbari and Local

Municipal Commissioner. He was thanked by the Local Government of the Punjab for his valuable services regarding vaccination. He left 2 sons. The eldest Pt. Janardhan (born 1893, died 1958) was also a reputed Physician. Amongst others he successfully treated Raja Harbansingh, Raja of Mandi, Raja Bikramsingh and several notable Europeans. He was appointed Head Vaidic Teacher of the Lahore Oriental College and Professor of Lahore Medical College. He was awarded a certificate of honour with a vote of thanks by the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists of London for his valuable paper on the History of Hindu Medical Science and description of 400 Indian Drugs and their uses by the Indian School.

The youngest Pt. Mahadev (born 1910, died 1969) had maintained the family traditions. He was considered a specialist in diagnosing complicated cases and had certificates from Civil Surgeons and District Officers and others of rank. Amongst others he successfully restored manly powers in a young and rich Mooltani, who was given up as incurable by eminent Doctors. His specific for paralysis is well known. He discovered a cure for Plague which was highly mentioned by newspapers, and was asked to give evidence before the Indian Hemp Drug Commission. His death in November 1912 has been mourned by numerous respectable citizens and has been mentioned in newspapers of Calcutta also. He has left two sons Pts. Rishikesh and Melaram. Both the brothers have learnt Anatomy at Lahore and have secured the degrees of M.A., M.L.C.P.S., at Calcutta by passing stiff examinations. The eldest has been honoured with a seat on the Executive Committee of King Edward Memorial Fund as the only Indian Vaidya to represent Vaidic interest. Both are recognised Kursinashins at Amritsar and Lahore respectively where they practice.

KHAN SAHIB SHEIKH KHAIR-UD-DIN, LAHORE.



KHAN SAHIB SHEIKH KHAIR-UD-DIN, DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

was born in 1858 of a highly respectable family of Qanungo Sheikhs of Gujranwala. He joined the Railway Department in 1879, and being endowed with special intelligence and talents, he has, with the further aid of application and diligence, worked his way up to his present high post. As an acknowledged Railway Rates Specialist, he has won a prize and a medal. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon him in recognition of excellent services in 1909. In society he is held in esteem by both Hindus and Mahomedans. Among the latter he is one of the recognised leaders. Besides being on the Islamia College Committee and the Anjuman's Council, he is the Chairman of the latter's Finance Committee. Combining scholarly habits with his aptitude for finance, he has written a book on domestic economy which has met with great success.

His son Sheikh Moizud-din has graduated from the Government College, Lahore, in 1912, where, besides being a distinguished student, he was universally popular as a prominent member of the College life. He has been lately appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent by the Railway Board (May 1912).

S. MOIZUD-DIN, B. A. | Photo taken in 1900. | KHAN SAHIB S. KHAIR-UD-DIN

THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MADAN GOPAL (LATE), DELHI.

THE LATE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MADAN GOPAL was born in Delhi in 1852. He was like his elder brother Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal, the scion of a family which belonged to one of the noblest of Khatri clans, the Tandan. The illustrious Raja Todar Mal, Finance Minister of Akbar, and his descendant Rai Jiwanlal, Mansabdar of Mohammed Shah's Court, were his ancestors. At some remote period the family removed from the Punjab to Agra (then Capital), whence they migrated to Delhi when Emperor Shah Jehan transferred the seat of Government and built the fort and

the present city of Delhi. A plot of ground was assigned to them for building their residence, near the garden of Jahan Ara Begum on the site where the Baptist Church now stands in Chandni Chowk. The place subsequently came to be called Rai Jiwan Das's Lane. Of his ancestors some held offices of trust and responsibility under the Moghul Court and the Mahratta Government, while others were engaged in trade and banking business.

The family, though now continuously living in Delhi for nearly 300 years, is still known as "Agrawala." The great-grandfather of Rai Madangopal, Rai Jaggan Nath, on his way back from "Jaggan Nathji" left one of his sons Kishan Chand at Calcutta where he opened a big cloth emporium with branches at Delhi and Benares. This was about the time of Warren Hastings. Of the grandsons of Rai Jaggan Nath, Rai Lachiram was a famous banker and landlord of Delhi about the time of Lord Lake's occupation of that Capital, and his younger brother, Lala Balai Rai was Amil (governor) of Baghpat under Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia, who was then



THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR LALA MADAN GOPAL (LATE), DELHI.

supreme in Delhi, the Moghul Emperor Shah Alum being his virtual pensioner. Of the 4 sons of Lala Balai Rai, Lala Ram Narain (father of Rai Madan Gopal) carried on the business of a cloth merchant, while his younger brother, Lala Raja Ram, was Assistant Treasurer to the Resident at Lahore when Lord Hardinge assumed the guardianship of Maharaja Daleep Singh in 1845.

Rai Madan Gopal's elder brother, Rai Bahadur Piyare Lal, a distinguished retired Inspector of Schools, was the first scion of the family who took up the study of English. Rai Madan Gopal at an early age developed a remarkable taste for study. After matriculating in 1867 he joined the Delhi College and passed his First Arts Examination in 1869 in the First Division, and graduated B.A. in 1872, standing first in the Punjab, for which he obtained the Arnold Gold Medal. In February 1873 Mr. Madan Gopal took his M.A. Degree with Honours in English, standing third in the pass list. His College career was throughout a most distinguished one and all his professors were so completely satisfied with his work that they uniformly spoke of him as being in point of unwearied assiduity, mental activity, and general attainments head and shoulders above his class. His intellectual attainments, combined with high aims and persevering habits, won him the lasting esteem of his Principal, Dr. Sime, who wrote of him in terms of warmest praise. Though he was well-grounded in all his subjects English Literature was his *forte*, in which he was acknowledged to be *facile princeps* by all who knew of his scholarly attainments. After leaving the University he joined the Punjab University College as a Professor on Rs. 150 a month, and while he taught mathematics to the boys

he employed his leisure hours in translating into Urdu Fowler's Deductive Logic and Taylor's Ancient History. The vocation of a teacher, however, was not to his taste, and he naturally looked forward to obtain better prospects of advancement in life, and chose the profession of Law. In 1874 he passed the Pleader's examinations and again headed the list. He then removed to Delhi where, by a rare combination of hard work with a happy faculty for unravelling knotty legal points, he at once made his mark in the profession and secured a lucrative practice, winning the good opinion of the bench for his legal acumen, and the confidence of his clients for his probity and application. Law, however, with him was not the all-engrossing occupation. He took an active and intelligent interest in all the important public movements and was in close contact with the best side of the intellectual life around him. As Secretary of the Delhi Literary Society for 7 years he did yeoman's service to the cause of enlightenment and social reform by educating the public mind by means of lectures on important subjects and by doing all he could to promote sympathetic relations between Europeans and Indians. He also submitted an exhaustive report to the Education Commission which gained the special approbation of its President, Sir William Hunter. After practising for 11 years Mr. Madan Gopal proceeded to England (April 1886) to qualify himself as a Barrister, his long training in India, aided by a keen intellect, having already paved the way for him to a thorough grasp of the leading principles underlying the European system of Jurisprudence. He joined the Middle Temple, but in going through the courses he found that they were too elementary for an advanced student of law, and therefore determined, in spite of great difficulties of the test for an Indian Student unacquainted with Latin, to go up for the Studentship examination—admittedly the most searching examination in Honours prescribed by the Council of Education at which the cleverest students of the Four Inns competed for a coveted prize. He worked for three months with the energy of a student fresh from College, and won the first-class Studentship of 150 guineas per annum for 2 years. He was the first Indian Student to achieve this success, and the members of his Inn were most agreeably surprised to find that Mr. Madan Gopal should have secured this high honour after such a short study of the examination subjects, including the Institutes of Gains and the Digest of Justinian in original Latin. This unprecedented success and his high attainments secured him the exemption of six terms in the Middle Temple, where he was enrolled as Advocate (November 1887) receiving the special congratulations of the Benchers on his brilliant career in England. While there he had the privilege of attending the Jubilee celebration of Her Majesty Empress Victoria as one of the representative Indians. Returning to India in December 1887 he commenced practising at the Punjab Chief Court at Lahore, where his previous experience, supplemented by his thorough English training, helped him quickly to push himself to the front ranks of the profession. During the next 16 years he commanded a large and lucrative practice, and was acknowledged as the head of the Indian Section of the Lahore Bar. In public life Mr. Madan Gopal always showed himself a level-headed, conscientious citizen and was anxious to take a non-partisan, *common-sense* view of the questions of the day. In 1888 he was nominated a Fellow of the Punjab University, and as a prominent Syndic he strove in right earnest to promote the true interests of the University, supporting the hard worked Vice-Chancellor (Sir W. Rattigan) in his endeavours to place the University on a sound footing after having carried it safe through a tremendous crisis. His great services to the University were highly appreciated by the authorities, and he was made a Rai Bahadur in January 1893. In the same year he was nominated an Examiner in English for the Master of Arts Degree, a unique honour for an Indian, as was remarked by the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore. As Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Association for 14 years he was during this time in charge of that most useful institution, the Victoria Girls' School. In 1897 Mr. Madan Gopal was nominated a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, a proof at once of the high opinion entertained of him by the authorities and of his being a prominent leader of the Hindu Educated Community. Twice again he was nominated to the Council and was a guest of the Punjab Government at the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1903. He was President Founder of the Reception Committee of the first Khatri Conference which was held at Lahore in 1900, and gave cordial assistance to the organisers of the subsequent Conferences held at Jammu and Delhi. In politics Mr. Madan Gopal's views were always characterised by moderation. His public charities amounted to more than Rs. 25,000 of which the most note-worthy is the Madan Gopal Ward in the Medical College Hospital, Lahore, which cost Rs. 15,000.

Early in 1904 Rai Madan Gopal began to suffer from kidney disease to which he succumbed on the 11th August, 1904, at Delhi, at the early age of 51, to the great sorrow of his numerous relations and

friends as well as the Punjab educated Hindu Community, of whom he was a leader. He had been nominated a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, but did not live to take his seat in that Assembly.

His only son, Lala Sri Ram, M.A., has now settled at Delhi where he devotes his time to the management of his estate and literary studies, the chief result of which is the famous work "Khum-Khana-i-Javai" (Lives of Urdu poet) which is considered as the standard work on the subject.

BABA MIHAN SINGH OF DERA BABA NANAK, DISTRICT JUDGE, AMRITSAR.

BABA MIHAN SINGH BEDI, OF DERA BABA NANAK, EXTRA JUDICIAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB, IS A DIRECT LINEAL DESCENDANT OF THE HOLY B. GURU BABA NANAK, THE FOUNDER OF SIKHISM. The genealogy may be briefly indicated as follows :-



BABA MIHAN SINGH OF DERA BABA NANAK,
DISTRICT JUDGE, AMRITSAR.

1st—Guru Nanak. 2nd—Baba Lakhmi Chand. 7th—Baba Lal Bakhsh. 11th—Baba Madan Sah. 14th—Baba Mihan Singh (subject of sketch). 15th—Narindra Nath (son of above). Baba Lal Bakhsh enjoyed the great distinction in his days of being a Palkinashin. He owned a great *rakh* extending from Dera Baba Nanak to Kasur. Baba Madan Sah was greatly revered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, as is shewn by two *purwanas* :— the first, a blank one bearing the signature and seal of the Maharaja, which the Baba might have filled with anything he liked; the second was to the effect that if the Maharaja succeeded in conquering a particular part of the country, the Baba might choose any five villages as his Jagir. The Maharaja granted to the Baba a Jagir of several villages, namely, Ghorewah, Khokhir, Uncha Dhakala, Ulakh, in the Gurdaspore District and Bhagowali and Haripur in the Sialkot district, the revenue of which at the commencement of the British Raj was Rs. 5,565. This divided among the family, was allowed by the British Government to be enjoyed for two generations. Two of the villages, namely, Madafar and Bahadurpur in Sialkot District fell to the lot of Maharaja Ghulab Singh of Jammu in the distribution of territory with the British, and the Maharaja gave it in lieu of jagir in perpetuity. The family rendered great help to Major E. Lake in 1850 in disarming the Bedis and putting down Infanticide.

Baba Mihan Singh was born in June 1864. He passed the competitive examination for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1889, standing first in the province, and since 1890 has worked in the various capacities, e.g., Treasury Officer, Revenue Officer, Sub-divisional Officer, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, drawing Rs. 700 a month. Baba Mihan Singh married a granddaughter of Dewan Moti Ram of Wadala-Boharwala. Of his three sons only Narindar Nath, whose photo is given with his father's, is alive, the other two dying prematurely. Jagat Singh was married to the daughter of the grandson of the late famous Dewan Ramjas, C.I.E., of Kapoorthala, and Narindra Nath is married to the granddaughter of Dewan Ganpat Rai, Wazir of the late Raja Ram Singh of Jammu.

Baba Mihan Singh was invited by Government to attend the great Coronation Durbar of His Most Gracious Majesty George Fifth, King-Emperor of India, held at Delhi in December 12th, 1911, and was given a seat in the amphitheatre in Block S. In March 1912 he was elected a Member of the Royal Society for the encouragement of Art, Manufacture and Commerce, London.

SHAIKH MIRAN BAKHSH, SIALKOT.



SHAIKH MIRAN BAKHSH IS A DEORA RAJPUT OF RANGPURA NEAR SIALKOT. An ancestor was sent to the Punjab by Akbar where he embraced Islam. The present head of the family was a Sub-Judge, first-class, for many years at Lahore, and is now an Honorary Civil Judge and Magistrate at Sialkot. He has been serving Government faithfully since 1871.

LALA MINAMAL MAHESHRY DHULIAWALA, BANKER, DELHI.

THE BANKING FIRM OF SETH DAULAT RAM SRI RAM DHULIAWALAS HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AT DELHI. It was first established about 200 years ago at Dhulia,

SHAIKH MIRAN BAKHSH,
E.A.C. RETIRED, SIALKOT.

District Khandesh, whence the name Dhuliawala. Besides the present Head Office at Delhi it has eight branches at different centres, including the oldest one in Khandesh. The firm has always shown its readiness to support with its purse all movements and institution for the public good whether started by the Government or the people and the Manager of this Banking house Lala Jawaher Lall has been graciously granted the title of Rai Baha-

dur in recognition of the services rendered to the Government. Among its various donations may be mentioned Rs. 5,000 to the new Delhi Hospital; Rs. 2,000 to the Queen Victoria Zenana Hospital; Rs. 1,251 to the Hindu College, Delhi; Rs. 1,815 to the King Edward Memorial Fund; Rs. 500 to the Kangra Earthquake Relief Fund, and so on. It has distinguished itself no less for private benevolence and under its late head, Saith Daulat Ram, it did a signal service to the commercial community of Delhi by lending a helping hand to a number of respectable firms when they were in pecuniary [difficulties, advancing money to them to the extent of over five lakhs. Besides such help to brother concerns small sums are paid out regularly by the firm by way of subscription to private persons and religious charities.



LALA MINAMAL MAHESHRY DHULIAWALA, BANKER, DELHI.

The present head of the firm Lala Minamal Maheshry, succeeded to the seat of his grandfather, Lala Daulat Ram, at the age of 13, his father, Lala Shadi Ram, and his uncle, Lala Sri Ram, having died during the life-time of Lala Daulat Ram. Lala Minamal had the honour of being invited to the Delhi Durbar of 1903 and was the recipient of a seat in the amphitheatre in the Imperial Coronation Durbar of the 12th December, 1911. He was also invited to the State Garden Party in Delhi given by Their Imperial Majesties on the 13th December, 1911, and to the Review held on December 14th, 1911, by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. He also got a medal and a sanad on account of the help given by him to the Badshahi Mela organised by the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab. He has been always anxious to render service to the Government and has also been taking part in all works of public utility. He has got one son named Harikishan.

LATE KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMED BAKHSH QADRI, LAHORE.



LATE KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMED BAKHSH
QADRI, LAHORE.

warded by Government successively with the titles of Khan Sahib and Khan Bahadur. Socially the Khan Bahadur held a high position, wielded much influence and was popular among his fellow citizens. He was a Member of the Municipal Committee of Lahore whose place was never disputed, he was a Member of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Muslim League and a Member of the Executive and Building Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund, to which he subscribed Rs. 2,500. He was also a Member of the Building Committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, 1909. His public position may be understood from the fact that he was Inamdar of Zail Sadar, Lahore; was Member of the General Council and Chairman of the Building Committee of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i Islam, Lahore; also Member of the Executive Committee and Honorary Engineer of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Lahore. He was besides connected with other Anjumans as a member and gave thousands of rupees to various Anjumans annually.

Among his public services may be prominently mentioned the assistance he rendered to the Government on the occasion of the visits to Lahore of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and of His Excellency the Viceroy. For these services he was thanked specially through the local authorities and given sanads. He also rendered services in connection with the prevention of plague for which he was given Khilat and Sanad. His charities were many and liberal. He constructed the following public buildings, at his own cost, for the benefit of his co-religionists:—(1) a mosque and gigantic building near the Railway Station at a cost of Rs. 80,000; (2) the celebrated beautiful mosque inside Shahalmi Gate, Lahore; (3) a Musafarkhana in connection with the shrine of Data Gunj Bukhsh Sahib. He further built or rebuilt a number of public charitable institutions, such as the "Stranger's Home," St. Hilda's Home, new operation room in Lady Aitchison Hospital, Railway School and Pavilion, the Lahore Zoo, etc., at special reduced rates which means a practical contribution of thousands of rupees. In addition to these he had on various occasions contributed large sums for works of public utility such as Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a room in the Islamia College Building, etc.

The Khan Bahadur was a gentleman by birth and education, was loyal to Government and was trusted by the latter. He was a State guest at the recent Delhi Durbar, and was presented with the Coronation Medal and a Golden sanad as a personal distinction. He was a Member of the Executive Committee for the Coronation celebrations at Lahore and contributed Rs. 600 towards the fund.

The Khan Bahadur had an only son, Chaudhri Muhammad Fazl Elahi, whose portrait follows this account.



KHAN BAHADUR Muhamed Bakhsh Qadri (late) belonged to a very respectable family of long standing and was the only Muhammadan Millionaire in Lahore. He was general contractor, house proprietor, and land-owner, the profession of contractor running in the family for three generations. His father was a well-known learned gentleman of Lahore who was also a highly respected contractor in the P. W. D. His grandfather was a successful Commissariat contractor under the Sikh Governments and afterwards under the British. The Khan Bahadur was born in August 1869 and was educated in Lahore, obtaining proficiency in oriental languages. He was further able to speak and write English fairly well and was a thorough practical Engineer.

The Khan Bahadur did valuable work for the Government as a contractor in the Civil, Military and Railway departments, having constructed some very big works, such as the new Railway offices and the new carriage and waggon shops in Lahore, the Military Commissariat Barracks, and several other public buildings for which he was re-

CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD FAZL ELAHI QADRI, LAHORE.



CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD FAZL ELAHI QADRI,
LAHORE.



CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD FAZL ELAHI QADRI belongs to a highly respectable and wealthy Mahomedan family of Lahore, and was born in 1892. He has received a good education at home, with particular attention paid to such many exercises as riding and shooting. Three tours through India, including special visits to such centres of Government, trade, and enlightenment as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Simla, constitute a part of his education. He spent a number of days at Allahabad during the famous Industrial and Arts Exhibition of 1910 with a view to obtaining general information regarding the various arts and industries displayed there. He also attended the great Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi of December 1911. Chaudhri Muhammad Fazl Elahi takes an intelligent and active interest in all movements tending to the welfare of his community. He is one of the most conspicuous members and promoters of the Mahomedan Students' Library Literary Society in Lahore, of which he fills the responsible office of "Financial Secretary."

MR. MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, DELHI.



MR. MOHAMED ISMAIL KHAN,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, DELHI.



MR. MOHAMED ISMAIL KHAN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, DELHI, IS THE SON OF MUNSHI MOHAMED WAZIR KHAN, A RETIRED DISTRICT ENGINEER OF GHAZIABAD IN THE DISTRICT OF MEERUT. He was born in 1869 at Ghaziabad and was educated in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and was sent to England in 1887.

He was called to the Bar in 1891, since when he has been practising at Delhi. He was elected a member of the Delhi Municipality as well as Vice-President of that body.

He was appointed Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Delhi Session Division, in 1908, and is still working in the same capacity. His ancestors belonged to the family who were first inhabited at Ghaziabad by Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din, Hyder of Decan, who is the founder of that place.

RAI SAHIB SARDAR NARAIN SINGH, GENERAL CONTRACTOR, MILL
PROPRIETOR AND BANKER, SANGRUR.



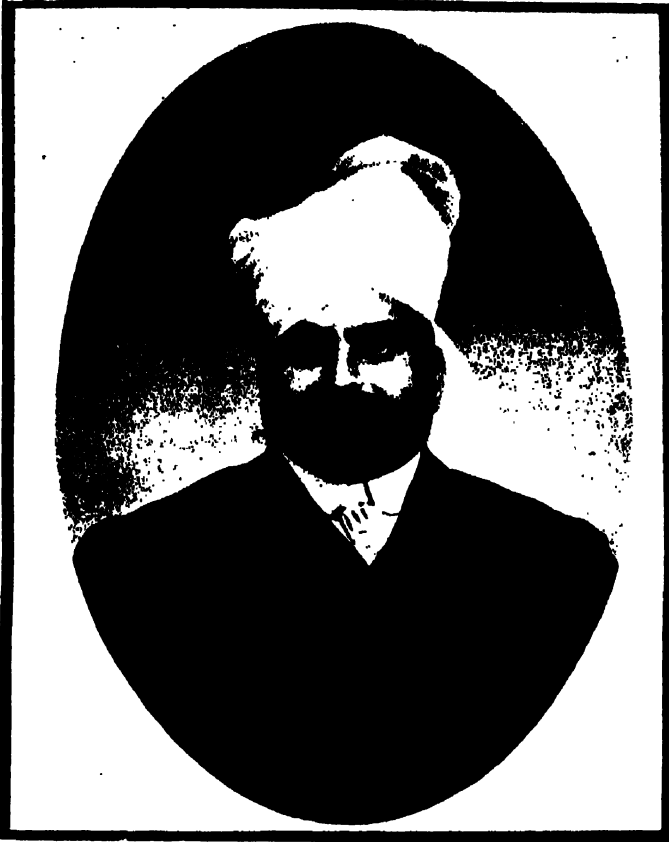
RAI SAHIB SIRDAR NARAIN SINGH, GENERAL
CONTRACTOR AND RAIS, SANGRUR.

RAI SAHIB SARDAR NARAIN SINGH, GENERAL CONTRACTOR, MILL PROPRIETOR AND BANKER, was born in 1859, and at the age of 15 was employed as a sepoy in the Jhind State Army on a pay of Rs. 3½ per month. In the Afghan War of 1878 he did active fighting in Kabul as a member of the troops contributed by the Jhind States to the British forces and got a medal. At the age of 22 he left service and turned up as a Contractor. In 1894 he again took service in Jhind State and worked for nearly six years, after which he went into the Contractors business a second time. Success attended him conspicuously this time and he executed with credit the Sutlej Bridge in 1907, a work of 29 lacs of rupees. On the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911, all the big works were entrusted to him, and he completed them satisfactorily and in due time, for which the Government was pleased to confer on him the title of Rai Sahib. He also obtained two medals, one from the Coronation Durbar Committee and another from the Badshahi Mela Committee. He also undertook on this occasion many works in the Camps of the Native States and executed them to the satisfaction of his employers. It is also very creditable to Rai Sahib to have undertaken contracts worth several lacs of rupees in Temporary Works, Delhi, and to have executed them all very admirably in a very short time, standing at the top of the list of all other contractors.

SHEIKH MOHAMMED NAJAM-UD-DIN, EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, AMRITSAR.



SHEIKH MOHAMMED NAJAM-UD-DIN, EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB PROVINCIAL SERVICE, belongs to the (Munj) Rajput family of Tulwan which adopted Hoshiarpur as its place of habitation, the ancestors having been the rulers of the Doaba and Kashmir. The grand-uncle of Sheikh Mohammed Najam-ud-din was Sheikh Ghulam Mohiyad-ud-din Amin-ul-Mulk Jang Bahadur, while Nawab Bahadur Sheikh Imam-ud-din Amin-ul-Mulk Jang Bahadur, his father's cousin, was Governor of Kashmir and Doaba under Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his successor Nawab Bahadur Sheikh Imam-ud-din, like a true and faithful soldier, refused to surrender the Valley of Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh, but he subsequently more than compensated for the refusal by the display of his fidelity on the battle-field in the campaign of 1849 by fighting on the side of the British Government, gallantly, zealously and faithfully, at the head of 2,000 to 4,000 men with two guns and subduing and making prisoner the rebellious Governor of Multan at a time when there was hardly



SHEIKH MOHAMMED NAJAM-UD-DIN, EXTRA
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, AMRITSAR.

any Sikh Sardar who did not either flinch or waiver. A title of Nawab Bahadur, a life pension of Rs. 20,000 per annum and a perpetual Jagir of Rs. 12,400 followed as rewards in recognition of his gallant and remarkable services rendered with unflinching loyalty. Sheikh Mohammed Najam-ud-din's maternal grandfather, Sheikh Nur Mohammed Khan, was a resident of Mandi State enjoying the honour of two regiments under him, with a remuneration of Rs. 12,000 from Maharaja Sher Singh. The father, Sheikh Shahab-ud-din, too, had the privilege of an escort of one regiment.

Sheikh Mohammed Najam-ud-din was born in 1865 at Hoshiarpur. In 1880 he was married to a daughter of Sheikh Sandhe Khan, a local Governor of Hoshiarpur, invested with full powers, and subsequently an Honorary Magistrate at Lahore and a Viceregal Darbari possessing 3,000 acres of land in the Montgomery District granted by the British Government. In 1884 Sheikh Mohammed Najam-ud-din was directly nominated for the post of a Naib Tahsildar, which he was made in 1886. Shortly after, on account of his abilities, he was selected to act as a Tahsildar of Simla, where he secured testimonials from the Lieutenant-

Governor, His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and especially in connection with his excellent arrangements for His Excellency Lord Lansdowne's journey from Simla to Pangti. During this period, he was for his special diligence entrusted with the very dull and difficult piece of census work of abstraction of all Simla Hill States, the termination of which secured great appreciation for his services. In 1892 he was again specially selected to act in the difficult charge of the Tehsil which has now become Imperial Delhi, and here his services for 9 years were rewarded by a present of one Arab Horse and a valuable watch by the then Lieutenant-Governor Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick. Here he also distinguished himself by his remarkable arrangements made on the occasions of the visits of the then Viceroy, the then Lieutenant-Governor, the Austrian Archduke, the Nepal Envoy, and the Begum of Bhopal, as well as on the occasion of 50,000 troops having been collected for manoeuvres near Delhi; the latter being eulogised by the Military authorities as made with "surprising promptitude." In the big embezzlement case of Rs. 8,000 from the Panipat Treasury he succeeded in recovering the money as well as in arresting the accused. His efforts in saving of thousands of lives with valuable property during the heavy Jamna floods, and his success achieved with the aid of Haziqul Mulk Hakim Abdul Majid Khan and by force of his personality and influence with the public, in persuading thousands of men to return to their homes deserted from fear of the then newly-promulgated plague rules show that his energies were also directed to the good of the public at large in addition to his administrative duties.

These signal services to the Government and to the Public could not remain without notice, and Mr. Clerk, I.C.S., Commissioner of Delhi Division, cast his choice on him in the whole Division for recommendation to the Government for the post of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Commissioner in recommending him wrote as follows:—"He is young, active, intelligent, of good family, self-reliant and tactful. A man of great force of character upon whom I should confidently rely in any situation of unusual difficulty. He is the kind of man that we want in the higher ranks of the subordinate executive service, and the sort we have unfortunately got so few of." Shortly after the examination prescribed for Extra Assistant Commissioners having been passed in the Higher standard, his appointment was specially made, and he has held it in different capacities, namely, Magistrate, First-class; Munsiff, First-class; Revenue Assistant and Additional District Judge. He is now a rising Member of the Punjab Provincial service in the executive line.



RAI SAHIB LALA MOORARI LAL, RAWALPINDI.

RAI SAHIB LALA MOORARI LAL, RAWALPINDI.

RAI SAHIB LALA MOORARI LAL was born in 1852 of a respectable Vaish family of District Bijnour, United Provinces. After receiving preliminary education in his native town (Najibabad), he joined the Thomason College, Roorkee, and passed the Lower Subordinate's examination in 1877. Entering service as a Sub-Overseer on Rs. 25 per mensem, he was employed in Agra Provincial Division and Light Railway Survey Division, Lucknow, whence he was transferred in 1880 to Peshawar and Rawalpindi on construction and open line, respectively, of the Punjab-Nagpur State Railway. In 1884 he was promoted to the Upper Subordinate grade, and finally to Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, on Rs. 300 per mensem, as a reward for the faithful and diligent discharge of his duties as a public servant. In recognition of his loyalty and devotion to Government he was given the title of Rai Sahib in January 1909. He has now retired from service on a monthly pension of Rs. 150.



RAI SAHIB L. NARINJAN DAS,
LAHORE.

RAI SAHIB L. NARINJAN DAS, LAHORE.

RAI SAHIB L. NARINJAN DAS was born on 3rd Sawan Samat 1921. He was educated at Mission School, Lahore, passed the Entrance in 1881; studied for two years in the Government College; studied Law and passed Final Licentiate in Law Examination in 1886; was made a First-grade Pleader in 1891; was first appointed to officiate as Public Prosecutor, Lahore, in 1891, officiated off and on until August 1896; was confirmed as Public Prosecutor in 1896, and has held the post since; has been a Nominated Member of the District Board, Lahore, for nearly 12 years; was elected a Member of the Municipal Committee in 1898; was elected in the subsequent elections until 1908; was Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee for nearly 10 years, during which period he introduced many improvements and helped in bringing to light many evil practices which were prevalent. As a result of his administration of the finances of the Committee the income increased enormously. For his services to the Committee he was made a Rai Sahib in January 1909. He was granted a Certificate of Honour on the occasion of the Emperor's Coronation in India and for good services as Public Prosecutor.

SAYAD NASIR-UD-DIN SHAH, MULTAN.



SAYAD NASIR-UD-DIN SHAH,
SON OF SAYAD ZULFIQAR SHAH GARDEZI,
REIS, MULTAN.



SAYAD RAMZAN SHAH,
SON OF SAYAD NASIR-UD-DIN SHAH.

THE PRESENT TOWNSHIP OF MULTAN WAS FOUNDED BY HAZRAT SHAH YUSAF GARDEZI,* WHO CAME HERE IN 1088 A. D. FROM TOWN GARDEZ AND WHOSE *KHANQAH* (TOMB) HERE IS WELL-KNOWN TO ALL. The 8th in descent from him was Makhdum Shaikh Mohamad Yusuf II who had no male issue. His daughter Fatima Bibi was married to Sayad Abul Fateh Zaidi Wasti. They had a son Sayad Mohamad Yusuf III, the first ancestor of the Gardezi Sayads now at Multan. The 8th in descent from him was Makhdum Shaikh Mohamad Yusuf IV, who was favoured by the Great Moghul Emperor, Aurangzeb, on his visit to Multan with the honour of a *Khilat* and with the grant of a female elephant.† Makhdum Shaikh Mohamad Raju, the 4th in descent from him, had six sons.

Makhdum Shaikh Mohamad Raju, a descendant of the eldest, is the present custodian of the *Khanqah*, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and Divisional Durbari.

From the second son was descended Sayad Hamid Shah, an Honorary Magistrate and Divisional Durbari who possessed 40,000 Bighas of land but left no male issue.

The fifth son, Sayad Haidar Shah, had three sons, *i.e.*, Sayad Ghulam Rasul Shah, Sayad Sikandar Shah and Sayad Nasir-ud-din Shah.

Sayad Ghulam Rasul Shah was a Nama Nigar under the British Government in the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. His testimonials are still with his grandson Sayad Hussain Shah.

The descendants of Sayad Sikandar Shah were eminent landlords and zaildars at Mauza Adamwahan.

The late Sayad Ramzan Shah, son of late Sayad Nasir-ud-din Shah, third son of Sayad Haidar Shah, who was the son-in-law of the above Nama Nigar (Sayad Ghulam Rasul Shah, his uncle) was conferred upon the honour of a Viceregal Durbari by the British Government in the beginning of their career, in consideration of his widespread influence and reputation. Later on as a reward for his loyal services in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, he further received a *Khilat* and a reward together with a letter of approbation dated 20th August, 1858 A.D. He breathed his last in 1867 A.D. He was succeeded in his honour of a Viceregal Durbari by his son Sayad Zulfiqar Shah born in 1845, who was always invited to the State Durbars at Lahore.‡ Sayad Zulfiqar Shah owns about 6,000 Bighas of land, mostly situated in Mauza Munganwala, Tehsil Kabirwala, paying a revenue of some Rs. 4,000. Living a retired life, he has entrusted all his worldly concerns to the care of his only son Sayad Nasir-ud-din Shah, born in 1868 A.D., who is a scholar of History and Geography, and has a very keen interest for study. He has in store a valuable stock of books in Arabic and Persian. He is a son-in law of Makhdum Shaikh Mohamad Raju, the present custodian, and has a son Sayad Ramzan Shah, born in 1896 A.D. who is under private tuition in English and other subjects.

* *Vide* the "Gazetteer of the Multan District, 1901-02," by E. D. Maclagan, Esq., and the "Early History of Multan," by K. B. Sayad Mohamad Latif and "History of Multan," by Munshi Hukam Chand, Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner.

† *Vide* pages 210 and 217 of Alamgir Nama published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

‡ According to the rules for the Durbaries revised after 1890, only Sayad Haidar Shah of Salarwahan of the then five Durbaries of this family, who owned more than 14,000 Bighas of land, was selected as a Viceregal Durbari, now called Provincial Durbari, and the remaining four became Divisional Durbaries. From Sayad Haidar Shah's death in 1905, Khan Bahadur Sayad Hassan Bakhsh Gardezi, Honorary Magistrate, continues as a Provincial Durbari.

SIRDAR BAHADUR RESALDAR PARTAP SINGH, PARTABPUR, DISTRICT LYALLPUR.



SIRDAR BAHADUR RESALDAR
PARTAP SINGH, PARTABPUR,
DISTRICT LYALLPUR.

whose son, Mohindar Singh, is a Jemadar in 19th Lancers, while his own son Sirdar Gur Partap Singh is Jemadar and an Extra Assistant Commissioner. A cousin Sirdar Sadhu Singh is a Sub-Registrar. As a true and loyal Sikh he wants to pass his remaining life in loyal devotion to the British Raj.

SIRDAR BAHADUR RESALDAR PARTAP SINGH, PROVINCIAL DURBARI, KAKKAR GILL, RETIRED EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, PARTABPUR, CHACK 100, DISTRICT

LYALLPUR. He is the son of Sardar Boota Singh Commandant and grandson of Colonel Wazir Singh, Kakkar Gill. He is one of those personages who have risen from the lowest ladder by dint of labour, energy and loyalty. He started his career as a sowar in 5th Bengal Cavalry and rose to Resaldar, when he was transferred to Civil Department as an Extra Assistant Commissioner on Government list. He has served the British Government for 40 years both in Civil and Military Departments and now is an Honorary Magistrate, First-class, at his own village, Partabpur, in the District of Lyallpur. Title of Sirdar Bahadur was bestowed on him in Delhi Durbar, 1903. He was made Divisional and Provincial Darbari in 1910 after retiring on 3rd June, 1909. For more than 3 years he was President of the Council of Regency, Faridkote State. His superior officers have always had a great regard for him and they all consider him an humble servant of the Government and "Loyal to the Core." His family is a Military family, his brother Resaldar-Major Sant Singh Bahadur, 5th Cavalry,

MAHOMED SAIFULA KHAN BABAR OF KHANGARH.



MAHOMED SAIFULA KHAN BABAR, KHANGARH.

SAIFULA KHAN IS OF THE BABAR BRANCH OF MULTANI PATHANS WHO SETTLED IN MOZAFFARGARH TOWARDS THE END OF THE LAST

CENTURY. Their history has been given in another Chapter. They were established in this country by their relative Muzaffar Khan, Sadozi Afghan, who held the Multan Nawabship until the coming of the Sikhs in 1818. Aladad Khan, father of Saifula, attached himself to Edwardes, and did good service during the Sikh Rebellion. Again in 1857, he behaved loyally, and helped in destroying the mutineers of the 68th Bengal Regiment when they endeavoured to get away to Hindustan. On two occasions he was rewarded with Khelats in public Durbars in recognition of his good services generally. He was a Magistrate in his own Ilaka of Khangarh, Tahsil Mozaffargarh. He died in 1885. His son Saifula is a Magistrate, and is President of the local Municipal Committee. He is the leading Darbari of the district, and is said to be a young man of much intelligence; careful in his affairs, and given to trading on a large scale in corn, cotton and indigo. He owns land yielding about Rs. 6,000 in eleven villages around Khangarh, a small town near the Chenab, about ten miles south of Muzaffargarh. He was made Khan Bahadur in 1894 and Nawab in 1910. His services are acknowledged in Government annual reports.



**LALA RAJA RAM, B.A., EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
FEROZEPUR.**



LALA RAJA RAM, B.A., EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, SON OF RAI PERBHUDIAL, RETIRED EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF GUJRAT DISTRICT. He was born in June 1869; educated in Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Government College, Lahore graduated in 1889, standing first in Philosophy. He is the compiler of "Questions on Psychology with Answers." He secured the prize for

standing first in Philosophy when getting his B.A. degree. He belongs to a respectable and well connected Kshatriya family in the Punjab.



**LALA SAIN DASS KAPOOR, HONORARY MAGISTRATE,
AMRITSAR.**



LALA SAIN DASS KAPOOR, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND A BANKER, MEMBER OF THE HINDU SABHA, AMRITSAR.

LALA SAIN DASS KAPOOR, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

**LALA SALIG RAM SAHIB, RAIS, LUDHIANA AND
LUCKNOW.**



**LALA SALIG RAM SAHIB, RAIS,
LUDHIANA AND LUCKNOW.**



LALA SALIG RAM THAPPAR, RAIS, AND RAILWAY AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR, comes of the well-known Thappar family of Ludhiana. His forefathers were the Chowdhries (head men) of the city, and the family has been distinguished for its loyalty to the British Raj, rendering valuable aid to the administration from time to time.

Lala Salig Ram was born in 1863 and was educated in the Mission School, Ludhiana. He started on his business career early in life, and besides being a self-made man has taken a good deal of interest in the well-being of his fellows. He has started a Putri Pathshala (Girls' School) at Ludhiana, which is maintained at his own expense, and for this he has been granted a Sanad by the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab in the name of the King-Emperor in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911. He is also the Secretary of a Sadhu Patshala which has been opened at Rishikesh for the education of Sadhus, and has established a Chhetra for Sadhus and poor pilgrims at Hardwar. At Lucknow, the head-quarters of his business, he is taking steps to remove the great want of a burning ghat felt by the Hindu Community of that city.

LALLA SANGAM LALL SAITH, DELHI.



LALLA SANGAM LALL SAITH, DELHI.

Government a valuable piece of land, which is now called the Commissioner's residence. He is a loyal subject of the British throne.

LALLA SANGAM LALL SAITH (KHUTTRY), PROPRIETOR OF THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM MESSRS. LALLAMULL SUNGUM-LALL SAITH, WHOLESALE WOOLLEN AND SILK PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, HOUSE PROPRIETOR AND PREMIER LANDLORD IN DELHI PROVINCE, owns a village in Meerut District in the United Provinces and has erected a theatrical hall, called Sungum Theatre, worth nearly a lakh of rupees.

He was born in the year 1848 A.D., and while yet young succeeded the Import business of his father in 1862. He very shortly increased the supply of piece-goods and extended banking facilities on a grand scale in the Punjab and Sind Provinces. It may be noted that he has been able to advance his business far beyond the point, reached by any of his predecessors or by any of the other firms.

At the suggestion of the late Hon'ble Mr. R. Clark, Commissioner, Delhi Division, he exchanged with the

S. SANT SINGH, EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.



S. SANT SINGH, EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

SSANT SINGH comes from a high and respectable Military Dutt-mohyal British family of village Zafferwal Duttan, District Sialkot, and is a Provincial Durbari. His family has ever held prominent position at all times, Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh.

His grand-uncle, Sardar Ganda Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Captain and Aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in India, served the British Government for 42 years. Besides his numerous gallant deeds and meritorious services he saved the lives of Sir Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and Sir Charles McGregor, in the Mutiny of 1857-58 and in China, 1860, respectively.

Sant Singh has also had a brilliant career. He began as Naib Tahsildar in 1890 and became an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1906. He was selected President of Council of Regency, Kalsia State, by the Punjab Government in 1908. As President he has made great improvements in the State, and his services thoroughly loyal and honest have been appreciated both by the Government and the Chief. His younger brother S. Boota Singh, is a B.A., LL. B., and Vice-President of the Local Board, Tehsil Raya. His uncle Sardar Natha Singh is an Honorary Magistrate.

M SABIHUDDIN, SUPERINTENDENT, POST OFFICES, AMRAOTI.



M. SABIHUDDIN,
SUPERINTENDENT, POST OFFICES,
AMRAOTI.

M. SABIHUDDIN, SUPERINTENDENT, POST OFFICES, AMRAOTI, was born in May 1886. In 1905 he graduated B. A. from the Aligarh College, then attended law classes and M.A. He was nominated as a candidate for Munsifship and for Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab and accepted for Provincial Civil Service, Central Provinces. In 1907 he was appointed Probationer in the Postal Department and confirmed as Superintendent in 1909.

Sabihuddin comes of a remarkable family. His progenitor Khwaja Ahmed Yasavi, was a famous saint in Turkestan who claimed descent from Caliph Ali. Another nearer ancestor, Abdul Huq, was a great Mahomedan saint, mystic and jurist. Shah Abdul Huq's tomb is an object of veneration near Delhi. Sabihuddin's great-grandfather, Mufti Ikramuddin Bahadur, was a Judge at Delhi. His grandfather Maulvi Anwarul Huq, Khan Bahadur, was Mir Munshi and Native Assistant with the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief

Commissioner, Rajputana. His father Misbahuddin, formerly of Rajputana Political service, was Magistrate, Kotah State. His maternal grandfather, Syed Abdulla of Simla, Government pensioner, served as Minister, Suket State

SARDAR SAHIB DR. SEWA SINGH, MEDICAL ADVISER, TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF NABHA, NABHA STATE.



SARDAR SAHIB DR. SEWA SINGH,
MEDICAL ADVISER, NABHA STATE.

SARDAR SAHIB DR. SEWA SINGH was born at Hafizabad in 1852. His father Sardar Kirpa Singh, a respectable landowner in the Gujranwalla District, died in 1908 at Hafizabad at the age of 80. His grandfather Sardar Mehar Singh was in the military service on several occasions in the days of Maharaja Ranjit Singh on the North-West Frontier. Sardar Sahib Dr. Sewa Singh was educated at the Lahore Medical College and after passing his final examination in 1873 was appointed in Government service. He served the Government for a period of 14 years in the Provinces of Bengal, Central Provinces and the Punjab.

In 1887 his services were placed at the disposal of the late Maharaja Sir Hira Singh Bahadur of Nabha who appointed him as his medical adviser. The Maharaja, in recognition of his services, recommended him and the Supreme Government conferred the title of Sardar Sahib on him in 1909. His only son, Dr. Amrik Singh, M.B. Assistant Surgeon, is serving the Government in the Punjab Provincial Medical Department.

RAI BAHADUR SHAM DAS AGARWAL, HOSHIAPUR.



RAI BAHADUR SHAM DAS
AGARWAL, HOSHIARPUR.

RAI BAHADUR SHAM DAS AGARWAL was born in 1857. He is a leading pleader of the Hoshiarpur Bar. He is also Government Pleader and Vice-President of the Hoshiarpur Municipal Committee. He got his title in 1907 for good and meritorious public services. He has been maintaining a Girls' School mainly at his own expense since 1889. He is the only titleholder in the town and is well-known for his popularity with every person and class of whatever race and creed. He is also Director of a local Bank.

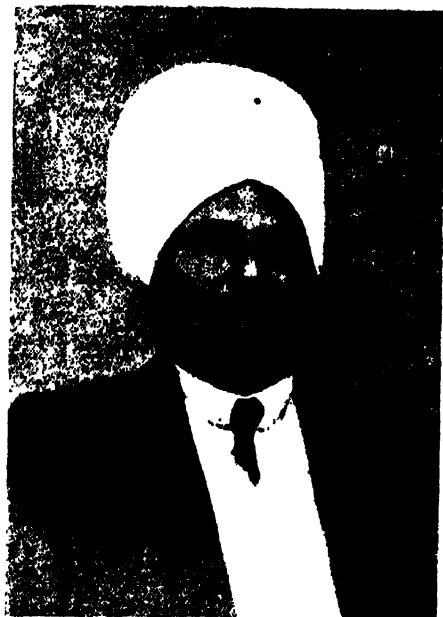
RAI SAHIB SHEO NATH, EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, FEROZEPUR



RAI SAHIB SHEO NATH, EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, FEROZEPUR.

RAI SAHIB SHEO NATH BELONGS TO THE TULSIAN FAMILY OF AGARWALS, and was born in 1865 at Bhiwani, District Hissar, Punjab. He was educated in the High School, Delhi, and Government College, Lahore, and the Engineering College at Roorkee, and passing out as Assistant Engineer was posted on State Railways in May 1886. He is now an Executive Engineer in the Rs. 1,250 grade and is in charge of the Railway Division at Ferozepur. He maintains both the *Srauta* and *Smarta* fires and has thrice performed the Chaturmasya Ishtis. He devotes his spare time to the study of the Rig Veda, which he is engaged in translating in easy Sanskrit and Hindi with explanatory notes. This is being published in parts of 96 pages each, royal octavo, appearing every second month. The work has proceeded to 3,008 pages (March 1912), and although the progress is slow the author expects to finish it in his life-time. He hopes that his only son, Harishchandra, born 15th July, 1889, who is studying for the degree of PH. D. in Berlin University, will carry on his work and will succeed in making the Vedas respected among the educated classes of the Hindus.

SIRDAR SHAMSHER SINGH, SIRDAR SAHIB, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB,
AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, MARWAR STATE, JODHPUR.



SIRDAR SHAMSHER SINGH, SIRDAR
SAHIB, JODHPUR.



SIRDAR SHAMSHER SINGH, SIRDAR SAHIB, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB, AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, MARWAR STATE, JODHPUR, was born in 1864, and completed his education at Chiefs' Institution in Amballa, now removed to Lahore, named and called as Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. He served the Army for four years having obtained a direct commission and there had his services transferred in Punjab Police where he is a Deputy Superintendent, received the title of Sirdar Sahib in 1908 for his excellent services as Inspector-General of Marwar State, whilst the title of Sirdar is hereditary in the family. The Sirdar is a land-owner and Jagirdar in Mianpur, District Amballa; he also holds land in Santokhgarh, District Hoshiarpur, and Chak No. 28, Singhpur, District Lyalpur.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE TARWAH RAJ FAMILY.



MAHARAJA ADITYA, THE SON OF RAJA SAGAR, WHO RULED IN BIJAPUR, was descended from the Solar dynasty and belonged to the Goel family of Kshatriyas. He had two sons, the elder was named Maharaja Tarwah and the younger Maharaoji. On the death of Maharaja Aditya, the elder son Maharaja Tarwah succeeded to the *gaddi*. During his reign, a Brahmin of the sacred town of Thaneswar which is famous for the tank of Kurukshetra, appeared in his court and dilated upon the religious importance of going on a pilgrimage to that place for bathing in the tank. This had its effect upon the Maharaja and having made over the Raj to his younger brother Maharaoji taking with him the numerous Infantry and Cavalry under the command of his son Kanwar Madan Singh he left for Upper India. Kishore Pundey was a leading Brahmin of Kurukshetra and the natural beauty of the place having charmed the Maharaja, His Highness expressed his desire to purchase the land but the Pundey was totally unwilling to part with it except only if he was made the family priest.

The Maharaja had to grant the request with the result that in Sambat 1352 he laid the foundation of the town called Taraori, not far from Kurukshetra and took up his residence there.

His son being desirous of seeing the fair held at Jindh as well as of paying a visit to the temple of Sri Mahadeoji obtained his father's permission to visit that land.

The Kanwar was very handsome as well as brave. Hearing of these Lala Sriram, a Vaish of Jindh, who happened to be at the fair visited the Kanwar and offered the hand of his daughter which was accepted after due consultation with the Brahmins. The marriage was then celebrated with great pomp and the offspring of this union became Vaishyas.

Three generations then lived at Taraori, but the descendants of Rai Lahar Mall disliking to remain in the land given by the priest returned to Thaneswar while Rai Mulraj settled himself at Karana. Another branch of the family migrated to Murshidabad in Bengal where Maharaja Bahadur Ranjit Singh of Nashipur still enjoys a very large landed property (*vide* page 222, Vol. I).

Of the branch which is represented by the subject of the following sketch, Rai Chain Rai was a very great man at Panipat.

His son Shimboonath was appointed Subadar of the Saharanpur Satrapy during the Native *regime*. His elder brother Rai Badri Nath also held a very high position. They settled in Delhi. About 1313 F. General Peron, a Frenchman, and other Sardars rebelled against the Maharatta Rule, Rai Badri Nath and

Rai Shimboo Nath were deputed to put down the rebellion. They met with success. Thereupon Madho Rao Peshwa was pleased to grant them a village called Behari in the Saharanpur District. On another occasion when the Buria Chiefs opposed the progress of the British forces under the command of Colonel W. Burn, Rai Badri Nath joined the latter with his Bodyguard and the battle at Shamli was won. The British Government very generously recognised these services by granting a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 per mensem for the said Bodyguard. On the establishment of peace Rai Badri Nath was appointed Tahsildar of Dasna and Rai Shamboo Nath, Tahsildar of Saharanpur, the highest post opened to the Natives of India, and to which men of high families were appointed. On the death of Rai Shamboo Nath, his son Rai Kalka Dass was appointed a Tahsildar in the Meerut District, when his son Rai Bishamber Sahai displayed conspicuous loyalty during the troublesome days of the Mutiny. The Government in recognition of his services appointed him also as a Tahsildar. Rai Bishamber Sahai's son Ram Chander is now Deputy Collector at Roorkee. Rai Salig Ram, son of Rai Badri Nath, was appointed a Tahsildar on the death of Rai Kalka Dass. Rai Ajudhya Pershad, grandson of Rai Badri Nath, and his son Rai Kanhya Lal held respectable posts under the British Government. The latter's son Shib Sahai is now holding a high post in the Postal Department at Delhi. All these facts shew not only the respectability of the family, but likewise that it has always been staunchly loyal to the British Government.

THE CHHUNNAMAL SALIGRAM FAMILY OF DELHI.

THIS IS A MODEL HINDU JOINT FAMILY OF DELHI OF WHICH RAI BAHADUR LALA SHEO PERSHAD, C.I.E., is the present head. It is the wealthiest family in Delhi, possessing large property both in the city and outside. The founder of the family came from Lahore to Delhi when the new town called Shahjahanbad was built by the Emperor whose



RAI BAHADUR LALA SHEO PERSHAD, C.I.E., DELHI.

name it bears. This family has always occupied a position of great influence both in the Moghul courts and under the auspices of the British Government, as well as in the eyes of the public. After the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by it, successive heads of the family (Lalas Chhunnamal, Omraosingh, Ramkishan Das, and Sheo Pershad) have one after another been honoured with the title of Rai Bahadur and with medals and Khilats.

The family has been always noted for its liberality and generous deeds. It has subscribed thousands of rupees to the Famine Relief Fund, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Kanya Patshalas, Pinjrapoles and all similar institutions, besides constructing several wells and houses to supply drinking water and resting places to travellers in the Delhi, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Bijnaur Districts. It has also erected a magnificent Shiva temple at Katra Nil (Delhi) and a very spacious, most comfortable and best situated Dharamsala at Delhi, near the Railway Station at a cost of over a lac-and-a-half of rupees, with an endowment of another lac, the interest of which is spent in distributing food daily to the poor. Rai Bahadur Lala

Sheo Pershad, a worthy representative of such a family, is amiable, courteous, sympathetic and generous. He is prompt to help every work of charity with donations and subscriptions. He has had a big tank constructed at Mehrouli in Delhi District, in the great famine of 1907, at a cost of Rs. 25,000. He is the Honorary Managing Director of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, which is the best managed concern of its kind in all the Punjab. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and the title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1907 and that of C.I.E. at the Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911. On that occasion he fully maintained the prestige and traditions of his family by illuminating his buildings in a manner unequalled throughout the city.

KHAN SAHIB MIAN SERAJ-UD-DIN, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, LAHORE.



HAN SAHIB MIAN SERAJ-UD-DIN BELONGS TO AN ANCIENT AND MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY OF HASHIMI QURESHIS OF ARABIA. In old times his ancestors came to India and settled in Lahore and Amritsar. In 1858 the Khan Sahib's father Mian Cheragh-ud-din founded a large Book Depôt, in Lahore, which greatly helped the education of the public. Mian Cheragh-ud-din served as a Municipal Commissioner for 15 years and helped the

authorities in maintaining law and order on Dusehra, Moharram and other religious festivals for which he received due acknowledgements from the Government from time to time.

The Khan Sahib was born at Lahore in 1867. He is a well-known public-spirited and enlightened gentleman, and it is entirely through his untiring zeal and energy that the Book Depôt mentioned above has been working with such a marvellous success.

He has been a prominent Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the City Sub-Committee for the last 12 years. In works of public utility he always comes forward. In the famine of 1897 and afterwards he contributed most liberally and helped in the collection of an enormous amount for the relief of the starving millions. In recognition of his eminent public services he was made an Honorary Magistrate and in the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1911 the title of "Khan Sahib" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction. He is also a member of the Public Library, a non-official visitor of the Central Jail, and a zealous member of the King Edward Memorial Fund. His treatment and sympathy with all classes of people, and the generous help which he always renders to them have given him one of the foremost places among the Rases of Lahore. By his special merits and worth he commands great influence with the



KHAN SAHIB MIAN SERAJ-UD-DIN, LAHORE.

high officers of Government and is loved and respected by Hindus and Mohammedans alike. He owns a large landed property in Lahore.



RAI SAHIB LALA SITA RAM, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

RAI SAHIB LALA SITA RAM, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE, IS A DIVISIONAL DURBARI. He was born in September 1858, and educated at the Lahore Government College. He belongs to a very respectable family of Chopra Khatris of Lahore. He holds a most responsible post under Government where a good deal of very important work is done, and where some 500 men are employed under his control. This post was never held by an Indian before. The Rai Sahib is held in much esteem by the high officers of Government, and for his long and meritorious services extending over a period of 36 years, and for his exemplary character, the title of "Rai Sahib" was conferred on him at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911.

He is one of the elected Governors of the V. D. J. H. Technical Institute, and is also a Member of the Punjab Public Library.

RAI SAHIB LALA SITA RAM, LAHORE.

THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR BAKHSHI SOHAN LAL, PLEADER, CHIEF COURT, PUNJAB, LAHORE, AND MEMBER, PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RAI BAHADUR BAKHSHI SOHAN LAL, PLEADER, CHIEF COURT, PUNJAB, LAHORE, REIS OF NURPUR, AND JAGIRDAR OF DUGH, IN TEHSIL NURPUR, DISTRICT KANGRA. He was born at Nurpur on 4th April, 1857. He is the present head of the well-known family of Bakhshis of Nurpur, who, for generations, held high and important Civil, Revenue and Military posts under the local Rajas and under the Sikh Government, in the pre-annexation days, and

who have since rendered valuable services to the British Government. Sir John Lawrence, Colonel Edward Lake, General R. Taylor, Mr. Barnes, Sir James Lyall and other officers of early British days have recorded very appreciative remarks of the services rendered by Bakhshi Bulakoo Mall (grandfather of Bakhshi Sohan Lal) and by Bakhshi Bhao Mall (his father) and by his uncles and granduncles; and of the influence which the family wielded in the *Ilaga*. The family held various *Jagirs* and Revenue free grants in pre-British days, and after the annexation, a *Jagir* in six villages was continued in the family till pleasure of Government and is at present held by Bakhshi Sohan Lal. In addition, the family at present holds about 3,000 acres of land in some 16 villages.



THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR BAKHSHI
SOHAN LAL, PLEADER, LAHORE.

D.A.V. College Managing Committee, Lahore; as President of the Arya Kanya Pathsala, Lahore; and Secretary and Vice-President of the Hindu Orphans' Relief Association, Lahore. He has also rendered valuable

assistance in affording relief to the poor in times of scarcity, and was in the forefront of the honorary workers in connection with the great Kangra earthquake of 1905. As the head of the Arya Samaj Relief Organization and later on as Assistant Officer of the Government Relief Works, he did excellent work. His services in this connection were highly spoken of in the *Punjab Gazette*, dated 12th October, 1905, Part I, Pages 683 to 701, and in the Official Report of the Executive Committee, Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund; and the title of *Rai Bahadur* was conferred upon him as a personal distinction on 1st January, 1906. He also served for many years as a Member and Honorary Secretary of District Board, Kangra, and Municipal Board, Dharamsala, in Kangra District. In 1910 he rendered valuable assistance at a fire which broke out in village of Bhojpur, in Nurpur Tehsil, and Mr. H. A. Casson, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, specially recognized these services.

The Bakhshi family has built a *pucca Dharamsala* (Rest-house) at Nurpur, and more than a dozen wells for the convenience of the public in appropriate localities of Tehsil Nurpur which are known to be very badly suffering from scarcity of water. It was brought to great prominence by Bakhshi Jaishi Ram, younger brother of Bakhshi Sohan Lal, a brilliant Pleader of the Chief Court and an acknowledged leader of the educated community of the province, whose premature death in 1900 dealt a severe blow to the family. He left a son, Bakhshi Tek Chank, M.A., LL.B., who is a rising Pleader of the Chief Court, and takes keen interest in the public movements of the province, having been for six years the Secretary of the Managing Committee of the D. A. V. College.

Bakhshi Sohan Lal has three sons, the eldest of whom Bakhshi Mehr Chand, B.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Punjab), is now studying in England. He passed first and in the First Division the Punjab B. Sc. Examination of 1908, and he passed the Cambridge Science Tripos of 1910 in the first class and won a Cambridge University Scholarship and prize in the Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. His younger sons Sher Singh and Amar Singh are in D. A. V. School, Lahore.

In recognition of the military services rendered by his uncle, Bakhshi Kunj Lal, six squares of land in the Chenab Colony were granted to the latter, and are now held by his son, Bakhshi Gopal Dass (cousin of Bakhshi Sohan Lal), the Station Master of Pathankot, well known for his courtesy to European and Indian travellers and for his powers of organization.

The subject of our sketch has recently, in December 1912, been elected a Member to the Punjab Legislative Council by the Central Group of the District Boards comprising Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Lahore, Montgomery and Gujranwala districts of the Punjab.

MALIK TEJA SINGH, B.Sc. (LOND.), ASSISTANT ENGINEER, P. W. D., DELHI.



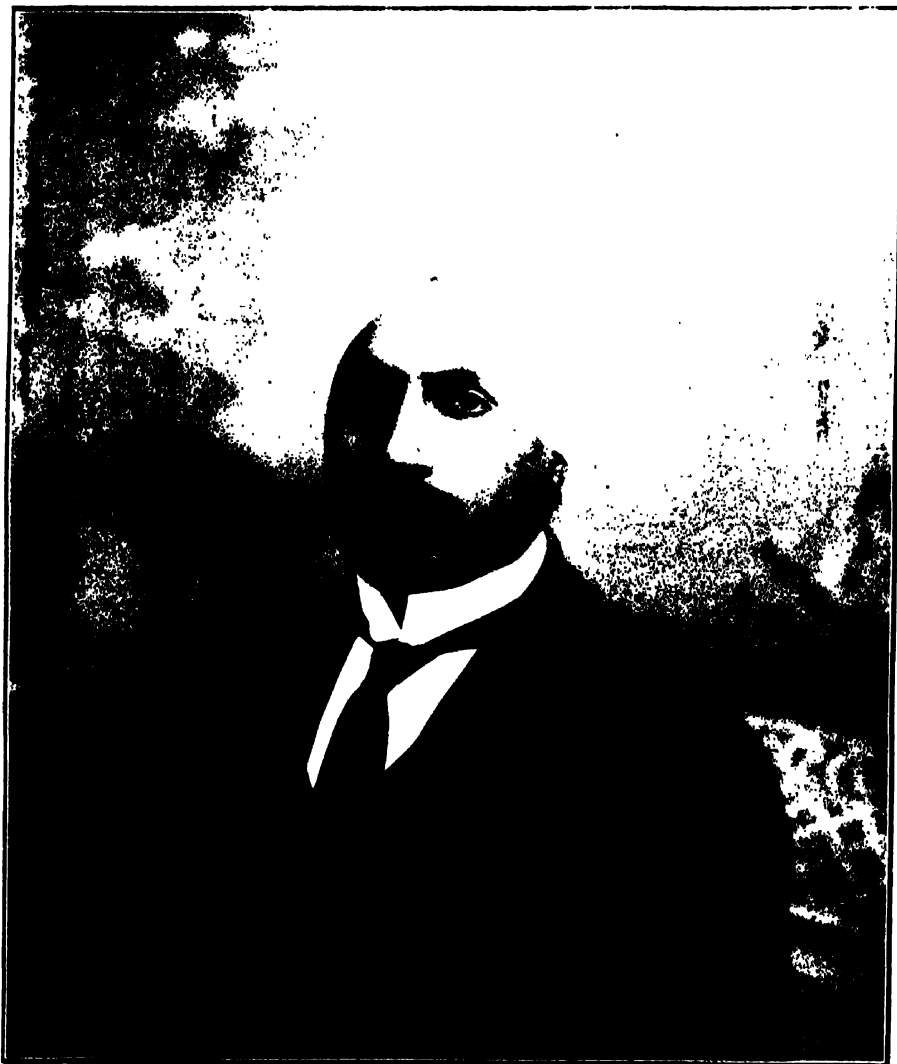
MALIK TEJA SINGH, B.Sc.
(LOND.).

MALIK TEJA SINGH, B.Sc. (LOND.), was born on 1st September, 1887, at Rawalpindi. He belongs to the well-known family of Maliks of Rawalpindi. His father Malik Mohan Singh is well known in the Punjab being a Magistrate of the city and a premier Reis of the Province.

Malik Teja Singh was educated at Mission High School at Rawalpindi and then at Gordon Mission College. He then proceeded to Europe to complete his educational career and joined the University College, London, and graduated in Engineering in the London University in July 1910. Owing to his high qualifications he was elected by the Secretary of State for the Indian Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer. He first served in Eastern Bengal and Assam, but on the commencement of temporary works was selected to hold charge of one of the Sub-Divisions, a selection which he has fully justified as is shewn by a photo in Appendix II, at the end of this section, and as he completed works amounting to about 7 lakhs of rupees in a record time of four months.

RAI BAHADUR LALA SUKH DIAL, ADVOCATE, PUNJAB CHIEF COURT, LAHORE.

RAI BAHADUR LALA SUKH DIAL, ADVOCATE, PUNJAB CHIEF COURT, was born in 1862, in Miraliwala, the little village in the Gujranwala District which gave Swami Ram Tirath to the world. He was educated at the Mission School, Gujranwala, and the Government High School, Hoshiarpur, under the care of his eldest brother, the late Babu Ladha Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests. After passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University



RAI BAHADUR LALA SUKH DIAL, ADVOCATE, LAHORE.

from the latter institution, he joined the Law School (now College) at Lahore, obtaining the LL. Diploma in December 1885. He started practice at Dharamsala, the head-quarters of the Kangra District, and was not long in working his way up to the top of the local bar. He won the respect and confidence of both the Indian and European communities of the place and, in 1889, was elected a Member of the Municipal Committee, which is a first-class Institution of its kind and consists chiefly of Europeans. Government nominated him, in the same year, a Member of the District Board, of which he also acted as Secretary for over a couple of years. He was President of the Municipality from 1895 to 1900, and the very useful work done by him was awarded by the bestowal of the title of Rai Sahib on him in 1897. Two years later he received from the Punjab Government a grant of seven squares of agricultural land in the Chenab Colony. In November 1900 he removed to Lahore to work in the Chief Court and soon built up a large and lucrative practice for himself. The Judges think highly of his probity and his knowledge of law and raised his status to that of an Advocate in December 1907. He is now one of the most leading practitioners at the Chief Court Bar, in recognition of his high position at which he was made a Rai Bahadur at the recent Coronation Durbar. He has since been elected a Fellow of the Punjab University, of which he has been an Examiner for several years past by the Law Faculty. Rai Bahadur Sukh Dial is also Chairman of the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, which is the oldest and the premier indigenous banking concern in the Province. He is connected with the governing bodies even of several other important institutions such as the D. A. V. College and the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute. He has very recently been chosen by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir to work as Judge of the High Court there.



RAI SAHIB VIDYANATH SINGH,
L. M. S., PUNJAB.

RAI SAHIB VIDYANATH SINGH, L. M. S., PUNJAB.

RAI SAHIB VIDYANATH SINGH, L. M. S., SENIOR ASSISTANT SURGEON, born in April 1863. He is Guleria Chhatri by caste. He passed L.M.S. Examination of Punjab University. He joined service in Punjab as Sub-Assistant Surgeon. He did meritorious service in connection with epidemic of plague as Assistant Surgeon and in recognition whereof was favoured by Government by grants of Sanad, Khillat and title.

RAI SAHIB PANDIT WAZIR CHAND TRIKHA, HONORARY ASSISTANT EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, LAHORE.



RAI SAHIB PANDIT WAZIR CHAND
TRIKHA, LAHORE.

Pandit Balmokand Trikha, B.A., LL.B., is a successful pleader and notary public at Multan. The Rai Sahib has a great taste for literature and possesses a large collection of old and rare Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Gurmukhi Manuscripts, thousands of printed books on different subjects. It is his intention on retirement to open a free public library at Jhang. He is also an appreciator of music, and rendered considerable help to the famous Mahratta Musician, Pandit Vishnu Digamber Gayanacharyya, in founding the Gandharab Maha-Vidialiya (Music School) at Lahore.

RAI SAHIB PANDIT WAZIR CHAND TRIKHA, Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, and Chief Accountant, Finance Department, Government of India, was born in his native place Jhang, on the 26th October, 1852. He comes of a highly respectable family, whose members wield considerable influence in Jhang District. His granduncle Malik Kawara Mall, held a very responsible post under the Sikh Government. Being a Kardar (District Magistrate) at Kamalia and Syuduwal. Jointly with his brothers, Pandit Wazir Chand, owns the ancestral village, Burj Kawara Mall besides other landed property in the Jhang, Shorekote and Chinioti Tehsils. He won a high position as an Accountant on the North-Western Railway and in recognition of his services was awarded the title of Rai Sahib in 1908. He is now Chief Accountant in the grade of Rs. 600 to Rs. 750 in the Government of India, Finance Department. His elder brother, Pandit Amir Chand Trikha, was the leader and practically father of the Multan Bar. His younger brother, Pandit Ram Bhuj Trikha, is Chief Clerk in Traffic Superintendent's Office, North-Western Railway, on Rs. 350 per mensem. His only son





A GROUP BLOCK SHOWING PHOTOGRAPHS OF L. TOOLSIRAM KHOSLA AND HIS THREE SONS.

**LALA TOOLSIRAM KHOSLA, CHIEF CLERK, CARRIAGE AND WAGON
DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, LAHORE.**

LALA TOOLSIRAM KHOSLA BELONGS TO THE WELL-KNOWN ANCIENT AND RESPECTABLE FAMILY OF KHOSLA KSHATRYAS OF TALWAN IN DISTRICT JULLUNDHUR. The members of the family were designated Kanungos (Legislators) and Darbaries in the Durbar of Moghul Emperors. In recognition of their loyalty and good and faithful services they were awarded a grant of land by a Moghul Emperor which is still in the possession of the family.

The family is noted for its honesty, which has been specially conspicuous when its members have held high and respectable posts under both Sikh and British rule. Lala Toolsiram's father, Lala Bhagwan Dass, was employed as an Assistant Superintendent of Jails under the British Government for over 30 years and died on the 10th November, 1880. Messrs. Brandreth and Elsmie, Chief Justices of the Punjab Chief Court, and Colonel Gordon, Commissioner of Lahore Division, were his great patrons. He was very loyal and honest. The grandfather of Lala Toolsiram was a Tahsildar in the Kapurthala State, and his great-grandfather was Dewan of the Sikh Durbar.

The subject of our sketch was born in 1864. After leaving the school at the age of 17, he started life at the lowest rung of the ladder on Rs. 16 per mensem on 9th March, 1881 in the Loco. Department of the Sindh Punjab and Delhi Railway (amalgamated with the N.-W. Railway on 1st January, 1886), and at the young age of 20 was promoted to the responsible post of Head Clerk of a District. One of his officers, Mr. Horsfall, District Loco. Superintendent, wrote of him on 7th August, 1897 :—

"I have only nine months' experience of Toolsiram, and I wish to say that I have great faith in his integrity and straight-forward behaviour in all his dealings with both me and the staff since I have had the charge of the District. Referring to the records I see he was spoken well of by Mr. Jones, and I can only speak of him as I find him."

Another officer (Mr. Houldcroft, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent) wrote on 5th March, 1910 :—

"I wish to place on record my high opinion of Lala Toolsiram and of his integrity and zeal, also my regret at losing so respectable a member of our staff."

The following is the endorsement on an application, dated 12th March, 1910, to Manager, N.-W. Railway, for a grant of land recorded by Mr. Houldcroft, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent :—

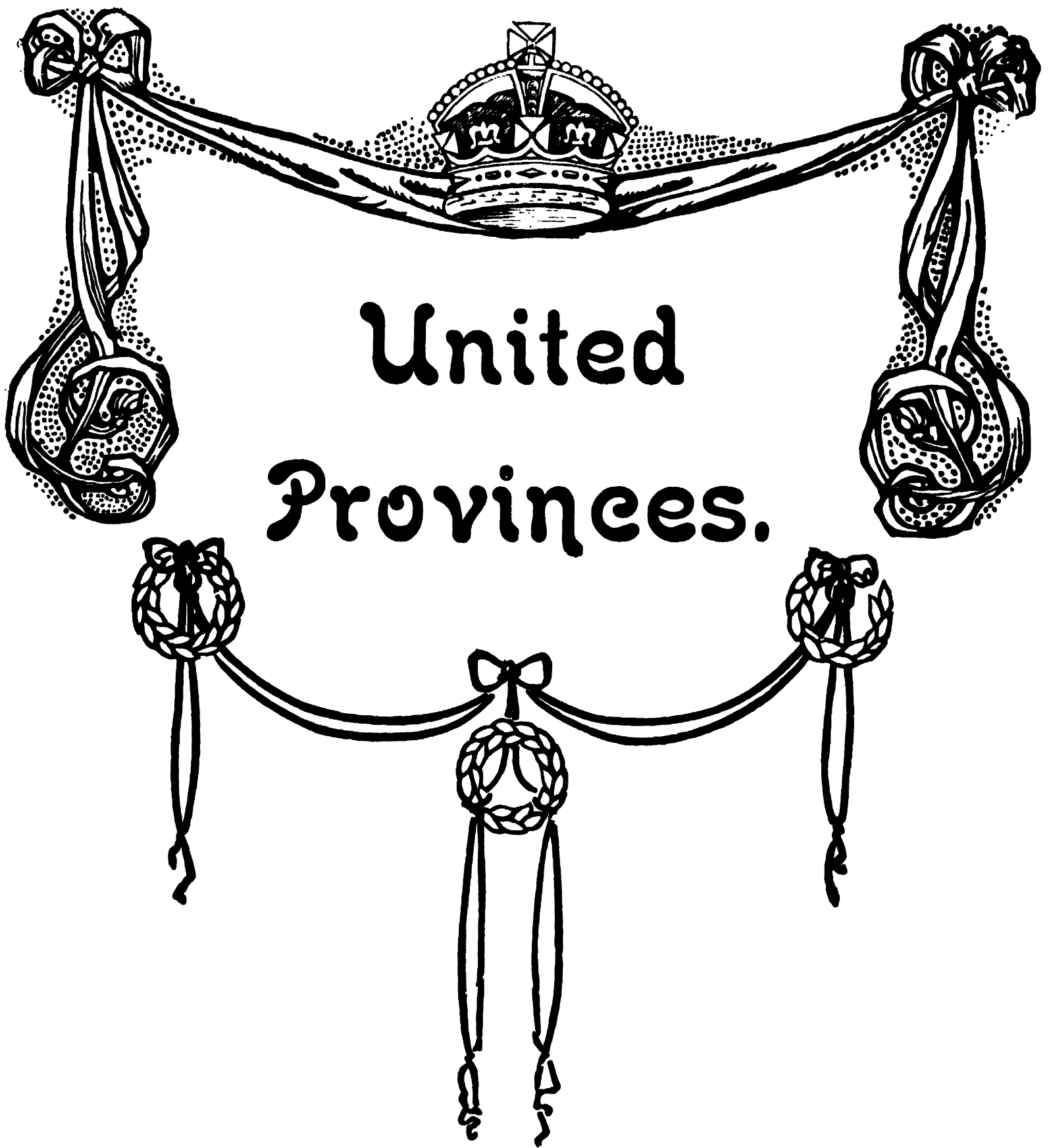
"This is a deserving case, and I recommend Lala Toolsiram for the favour. He has been always very highly respectable and loyal."

The last two testimonials were given when Lala Toolsiram went on furlough. Before the leave expired he had to join the department again.

Lala Toolsiram's honesty has always stood him in good stead, and from humble beginnings he now holds the responsible post of Chief Clerk of the Carriage and Wagon Department on Rs. 250 per mensem. He has also officiated at times as Office Superintendent. His officers of the Department have got a great faith in his honesty and abilities and he is also much popular amongst the other members of the department, simply on account of his simplicity and straightforwardness in his dealings.

He is a man of retiring disposition and is very orthodox in his religious ideas and practices. He has a great love for Sanskrit literature, and before and after his office work he finds recreations in the study of religious books. He possesses a large collection of old and rare Sanskrit books. He is held in high esteem by his brethren and whosoever has had the opportunity of coming in contact with him has found in him a great friend and a sympathiser. L. Toolsiram and his sons possess a large landed property both in Lahore and Talwan.

He has three sons, Lalas Kanshi Ram, Badri Nath and Bishen Dass. The eldest and the youngest are the proprietors of the firm of Khosla Bros., the publishers of this work, Khosla's Directories, etc., and Proprietors of Khosla's Steam Printing Works, Lahore. The second, Dr. Badri Nath, is the Medical Officer in charge of the Headquarters Dispensary of the Jullundhur Doab Railway Construction.



**These pages contain Photographs
and Biographies of the Title-holders,
Talukdars, Zamindars, Raikes, etc.,
of the Province.**



SAYED ABDULLAH KHAN, RAIS,
MUZAFFARNAGAR.

SAYED ABDULLAH KHAN, RAIS, CHAIRMAN AND
THE SECRETARY OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, JANSITH
TOWN, DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR.

SAYED ABDULLAH KHAN, RAIS, CHAIRMAN AND
THE SECRETARY OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL,
JANSITH TOWN, DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR,
was born in 1881, and was educated at the M. A. O. College,
Aligarh. He is the son of Sayed Hussain Ali Khan, Rais and Tahsildar,
who received a Jagir (villages) from Government for his meritorious
deeds during the Mutiny of 1857. He is seventh in descent from Sayed
Hassan Ali Abdullah Khan entitled Qutbulmulk and Sayed Hussain
Ali Khan Amirul-Umara who flourished in the reigns of Aurangzeb and
his successors and known in History as "Kingmakers." His eldest
brother, Sayed Mehdi Ali Khan, is a Special Magistrate of the Second-
class at Jansith.

HAKEEM ABDUL RASHEED, LUCKNOW.



HAKEEM ABDUL RASHEED,
LUCKNOW.

HAKEEM ABDUL RASHEED, OF LUCKNOW, belongs to
a distinguished family of Unani physicians for long settled in
that city. His ancestors came to India from Kashmere and
two of them became Wazeers to the King of Oudh. The first
physician of the family was his great-grandfather, Hakeem Mahomed
Yakoob. Haji Hakeem Abdul Aziz, father of Hakeem Abdul Rasheed,
founded the Takmil-ul-Tib Institution at Lucknow in 1902 for training
up Hakeems. He has a good many pupils practising as Hakeems in
India and Arabia. Hakeem Abdul Rasheed was born in 1880 and after
learning his profession began practice in 1902, in which year he also
gained surgical knowledge under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Anderson, Civil
Surgeon of Lucknow. He is Honorary Secretary of the Takmil-ul-Tib
Institution, which is making good progress. In recognition of his
professional services to the public he was awarded a Coronation Medal
by the Government.

BABU BALDEO PARSHAD, PLEADER, BAREILLY.



BABU BALDEO PARSHAD,
BAREILLY.

BABU BALDEO PARSHAD BELONGS TO A RESPECTABLE
OLD KAYASTHA FAMILY OF BAREILLY. He was born in
1854. He joined the Bareilly Bar in 1883, and is a leading member
of that body. He is a gentleman of enlightened views, and has led
a life of many-sided activities. He is the President of the local Arya Samaj
and the Governor of the Arya Orphanage, and has been an untiring worker for
the social and religious improvement of his people. All the educational
institutions of Bareilly, from the College down to the Patshalas, have always
found in him a ready helper. For his own community, the Kayasthas, he has
laboured not a little. He has been one of the moving spirits of the Kayastha
Conference. He is a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Kayastha Patshala
of Allahabad, and the D. A. V. School, Dehra Dun. He presided at the first
All-India Kayastha Conference, held at Calcutta, in December 1912. He has a
gift of eloquence, and being honest and straightforward in his dealings, enjoys
the confidence of both the public and the officials.

THE DALIPPUR ESTATE, PARTABGARH, OUDH.



RAI AMARPAL SINGH, DALIPPUR ESTATE.

RAI AMARPAL SINGH, THE PRESENT OWNER OF DALIPPUR ESTATE, is the adopted son of the late Taluqdar, Rai Madhopershad Singh Sahib, who obtained the *sanad* for the Taluka. He was an excellent landlord and the estate flourished in his time and was largely increased by new purchases. Having no issue he adopted Rai Amarpal Singh, who has succeeded to an estate consisting of 107 villages and 54 mahals in the Patti Tehsil of Partabgarh District. Of these the bulk constitutes the old Adhurgajin or Dalippur Taluka, while the remainder comprises 5 Mahals known as the Bisar estate and 2 mahals at Birapur. Dalippur is the residential seat of the Taluqdar.

Rai Amarpal Singh was born on the 10th May, 1890, and belongs to the Bochgati clan, which is an offshoot of the great Chohan stock of Rajputs. He takes keen interest in works of public utility, and has founded a hospital known as the Porter Dispensary after the name of Sir L. A. S. Porter, the late officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. He has also constructed a road from Dalippur to Patti. He was invested with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate and an Honorary Munsiff on the 10th June, 1912.

THE LANDHAURA ESTATE.



RAJA BALWANT SINGH, LANDHAURA.

Government a parwana and a number of villages for his loyal and meritorious services during the Mutiny. The annual Government revenue paid by the Riasat is about one lac.

RIASAT LANDHAURA, DISTRICT SAHARANPUR, IS A VERY LARGE ESTATE WHICH EXTENDS THROUGHOUT THE MEERUT DIVISION. It was granted to Chaudhri Manohar Singh, a powerful Gujar Sardar, by the Mahomedan rulers in 1759, and comprised 508 villages and 31 mazras. Raja Ramdyal Singh was the wisest and most famous in the line, whose possession extended over 784 villages and 36 mazras at the time when this part of the country came under British Rule in 1803. In 1850 Raja Harban Singh left a minor son, Raja Raghubir Singh, who died at the age of 19 years, leaving behind a young widow Rani Dharam Kunwar, who managed the Riasat throughout her life and finally adopted, according to her husband's will, the present Rais, Raja Balwant Singh, a thoughtful, amiable and kind-hearted young noble.

Raja Raghubir Singh was granted by the

KUNWAR BULDEO SINGH, MURSAN.



KUNWAR BULDEO SINGH, MURSAN.



KUNWAR BULDEO SINGH is the younger son of the late, Raja Ghansim Singh Bahadur and younger brother of Raja Datt Prasad Singh Bahadur, the present Chief of Mursan, District Aligarh. He was born on 30th April, 1881. He was educated privately at home, and possesses a taste for literature and takes a deep and abiding interest in the material and moral well-being of his tenants. At his Buldeogarh villa he has started a small school and a charitable dispensary for his rayats.

He married on 24th June, 1898, the daughter of His Highness Raja Bikram Singh Bahadur of Faridkote State.

His popularity among officials and non-officials is well known, and he enjoys the distinction of occupying seats on the Magisterial bench both at Hathras and Brindaban.

A born sportsman, he has been lucky enough in bagging several splendid tigers within three years only.

HON'BLE KUNWAR BHARAT SINGH, C.S. (RETIRED), SHANKARGARH.



HON'BLE KUNWAR BHARAT SINGH, C.S.,
SHANKARGARH.



THE HON'BLE KUNWAR BHARAT SINGH, C.S. (RETIRED), Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council belongs to the landed aristocracy of the Province of Agra. He is a son of Maharao Raja Banspati Singh of Bara (United Provinces) and belongs to the Clan of Baghel (Baghilah) Rajputs, the Chief Representative of which to-day is the Ruling house of Rewah. The clan traces descent from the Salankhi or Chalukya Khatriyas who ruled over Gujerat in the days when Mahmud of Ghazni invaded its beautiful capital, Ahnilara Patan, and destroyed its famous temple of Somnath. An offspring of this dynasty, Vyaghra Deva, son of Viradhabala, made his way into Northern India about the beginning of the 13th century and founded the dynasty of Rewah Baghelkhand (Baghel literally meaning a young tiger) and applied to the clan by the aboriginal tribes, Bhills, Gonds, &c., who originally occupied the country and looked in terror upon their conquerors as tigers ever ready to prey upon them. The present Maharaja Bahadur Sir Vankat Rawan Singh, G.C.S.I., is 32nd in descent from the founder. The Bara family is an offshoot of Rewah family and was founded by Kandhar Deva, a younger son of Vyaghra Deva, from whom Raja Banspati Singh the present head of the family, is 30th in descent. The estate lies partly in Allahabad District and partly in Rewah Raj. Besides the title of Raja, which was here-

editary in the head of the family in pre-British times, the present Raja enjoys the additional title of Maharao of Kasanta granted to him by the late Maharaja Raghuraj Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. of Rewah, Kasanta (or Kasaunta), being the local name of the estate in Baghelkhand.

After receiving education at the Benares College as an inmate of the Ward's Institution there, the brilliant products of which were also the late Maharaja of Cooch Bihar, the Rajas of Bizni, Bijaipur, Mandah, Tirwa, Bhareh, Jagamanpur, Malahjani, and others with the late and the present Maharaja of Durbhanga, an almost every-day associate, the Hon'ble Kunwar was appointed in 1880 almost unsolicited to the Statutory Civil Service of the United Provinces, then newly created through the initiative of Mr. A. M. Markham, C. S., the then Collector of Allahabad. Having passed his departmental examination by the Higher Standard in all the branches within about four months only of his appointment, standing first in the Judicial branch, he was, after the usual probationary period, confirmed as a member of the "Covenanted Civil Service" and thereafter served in various capacities from Assistant Collector to Magistrate and Collector and District and Sessions Judge retiring in 1907 on good service pension before completing the age or time limit.

His service career was one of uniform success. In his subordinate capacity his superiors felt proud of having him as his subordinate and has nothing but praise and thanks to record of him. When Joint Magistrate his Commissioner wrote of him as one who he could honestly say thoroughly deserved a Collector and Magistrateship. It was in his capacity as Joint Magistrate that he had to face the famous Najibabad Moharram riots and his actions all throughout received the approbation of the Government and the public. It was a common talk then that his straightforward dealing, his plain speaking and his absolute reliance on the evidence of Mahomedans themselves exceeded common-place expectations of the public. As Collector and Magistrate his administration was spoken of by his Commissioner as excellent and beyond his expectations. As a Judge, his judgments were applauded all throughout and his exercise of care, patience, discrimination of testimony and his sound common sense received authoritative recognition from the High Court and the Chief Justice, Sir John Edge, spoke of him as one of the best and most reliable Judges in the Province.

His early retirement was due to a desire to serve the public, but Sir James La Touche, then Lieutenant-Governor, advised him to begin charity at home by managing and improving his encumbered ancestral property lying under the Court of Wards. He accepted the advice and in the course of his five years' administration he has paid off the entire outstanding debt, amounting to a lakh and sixty thousand, winning commendation year after year from Collector, Commissioner, and Board of Revenue. In 1909 he was elected as the fittest representative of the landed aristocracy of the United Provinces in the Provincial Legislative Council constituted under the Reform Scheme. There he rendered yeoman service as a Member of Committees in revising and recasting the Court of Wards Act and the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts to the best interest of all concerned. In his discussions on the provisions of the amended Court of Wards Act he displayed his sound common sense and grasp of the principles of law affecting the interest of his constituency.

Besides being a Member of Council he is an Honorary Magistrate with first-class powers and a District Board Member. He also maintains at his own cost a school at Shankergarh in his estate named the MacDonell Middle Anglo-Vernacular School and provides scholarships to all passed students to enable them to prosecute their studies elsewhere. Some of the products of this institution graduated themselves and passed other professional examinations. Simultaneously, with the duties above set forth, he did public service as Secretary of the Kshatriya Mahasabha and after the unfortunate split in the Mahasabha as it then stood, as Secretary of the Kshatriya Hitkarini Mahasabha in which capacity he had the lion's share in interesting His Highnesses the Maharajas of Kashmir and Rewah and giving over to them, the former as President and the latter as Secretary, the care of the amalgamated Kshatriya Mahasabha now designated as Kshatriya Upkarini Mahasabha. He worked all throughout as Vice-President of the Kshatriya Hewet High School, Benares, and as such, presented addresses on more than one occasion to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, as one of the Secretaries of the Landholder's Association for the Province of Agra, he was conspicuous in organizing deputation, forming farewell and other parties and presenting addresses to the Lieutenant-Governors, on behalf of the Landed Aristocracies of the Province and is still keeping up single handed that institution and has saved it from its disastrous failure from the absence of the senior Secretary in charge Babu Charu Chander Mitter in consequence of his other calls elsewhere. His public utterances on loyalty of the Kshatriya class and the landed interests of the country on Female education and so forth have from time to time appeared in the *Pioneer* and other periodicals. His picture in the graphic addressing a mass meeting stands prominent. As a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, as a Member of the Theosophical Society, as a Past Master in the Masonic world, his interest continues unabated. He has been all along a figure head in all official, semi-official and also private entertainments.

At his nomination for the Civil Service, Kunwar Bharat Singh was noticed as a first-class horseman. He has himself ridden in races and played polo and has figured more than once in the *Pioneer* in Cricket matches. He is the possessor of a Tennis Tournament Cup and a prize winner at a driving competition. His bag of tigers and panthers go up to about 40 in all. The notice in the *Pioneer* of an extraordinarily big tiger shot by him from the ground formed the subject of an interesting discussion in the *Pioneer* sometime ago. He is well known in the Sporting World. He has had a bullet from the gun of a fellow sportsman while out buck-shooting. He has had another from the rifle of Major (later on General) Leach while out shooting with Mr. G. A. Tweedy now on the Board of Revenue. In the latter case operation under chloroform was insisted by Dr. Tuihy, Civil Surgeon, but the Kunwar would not allow the Surgeon to operate until he had promised after long discussion with him to do it without chloroform on the Kunwar consenting to take it if he happens to strike his limbs or make any signs of grief. This promise the Kunwar fulfilled in cheerful disposition up to the end and elicited the remark from the Surgeon that it was a new experience to him and that he (the Kunwar) should have gone to the Military line which the Kunwar regretted he could not do, when, before he got into the Civil Service, he was offered and accepted a commissioned post in the Army, by reason of his parents having got news of the consent given by him to the then Collector of Allahabad and getting it cancelled.

Kunwar Bharat Singh is a man of great personal courage as much as of strong moral convictions and possesses a true Kshatriya spirit becoming of his position as a scion of an influential Baghal family only next to the fountain head the Ruling Chief of Rewah. His library is one for which any one man can be proud. His taste for sports of all kind combined with his intense inkling for knowledge and public service and a combination of the qualities of head and heart with his physical aptitude are interesting features of his personality and make him an asset of the country well worth our future expectations.

Having practically led the life of a bachelor all throughout his 26 years' service he got married after his retirement and has since been blessed with a son, a promising child bound to take his place if He so Wills.

MAHARAO RAJA BANSPATI SINGH OF BARA (UNITED PROVINCES) BELONGS TO THE CLAN OF BAGHAL (BAGHILAH) RAJPUTS, THE CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE OF WHICH TO-DAY IS THE RULING HOUSE OF REWAH. The clan traces descent from the Salankhi or Chalukya Kshatriyas who ruled over Gujerat in the days when Mahmud of Ghazni invaded its beautiful capital, Ahmilwara Patan, and destroyed its famous temple of Somnath. An offspring of this dynasty, Vyaghra Dera, a son of Viradhabala, made his way into Northern India about the beginning of the 13th century and founded the house of Baghal (meaning conqueror of Bhils, &c.), and the present Maharaja of Rewah is 32nd in descent from him. The Bara Raj is an offshoot of the Baghal family, and was founded by Kandhar Deva, a younger son of Vyaghra Deva, from whom Raja Banspati Singh is 30th in descent. The estate lies partly in Allahabad District and partly in Rewah Raj. Besides the title of Raja, which was hereditary in the head of the family in pre-British times, the present Raja enjoys the additional title of Maharao of Kasanta granted to him by the late Maharaja Raghuraj Singh of Rewah, Kasanta (or Kasaunta), being the local name of the family in Rewah.

The first mention in state records of the Bara Raj appears in the patta (lease) for the Bara and Arail Parganas granted by the Emperor Shah Alum of Delhi (1765 A.D.) to Vikramaditya Singh (26th in descent from Kandhar Deva), wherein he is designated as "Raja Bahadur" and the command of 2,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry is conferred on him. Whether this was the recognition of an old title or the bestowal of a new one, the hereditary character of a new one, the hereditary character of title is clear from the fact that in another lease granted to Jagatraj Singh, grandson of Vikramaditya (1802), he is also spoken of as Raja. It was in Raja Jagatraj's time that British supremacy was established in Allahabad, and the family suffered reverses such as are sometimes inevitable on the change of Governments. Raja Jagatraj appears to have taken fright at the annexation and moved off to the Rewah Raj, where part of his property lay, and the new settlement of Bara Pargana by the British Government was made in his absence. The estate was then sold up (1810) in default of payment of revenue and purchased by the Maharaja of Benares. In 1831 the sale was annulled on the recommendation of a special commission, but at the succeeding settlement the entire area of the pargana was made over to the cultivators to the exclusion of the Raja, who was only allowed a *Malikana* of twenty per cent. on the revenue. This fact of the fall of the family is referred to and deplored in several records of the British Government, wherein it is acknowledged that the title of Raja conferred on the family by the Moghuls was hereditary. However, for services rendered during and after the Mutiny by Raja Banspati Singh the title was continued to him and a grant of land assessed at Rs. 5,000 made by the British Government. These services were of a conspicuous character, the Raja at the head of his men having actually fought the rebels at various places, while his men protected the Government Treasury in Khairagarh Tehsil.

Raja Banspati Singh is a zamindar of the old type, careless of his pence and lavish with his pounds, so that his estate soon got into heavy encumbrances, and was placed under the Court of Wards at his own request. These debts have now been paid off by his son, the Hon'ble Kanwar Bharat Singh, late of the United Provinces Civil Service, who since his retirement has been working as Manager of the Estate under the Board of Revenue. The Raja's eldest son, Kanwar Ram Singh, is Assistant Manager of the estate and has also served Government on the Hardwar Commission. Another son, Kanwar Lakhsman Singh (deceased), after serving in various Government Departments, was in his last capacity Attache to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

LAL CHHATRADHARI SINGH, TALUKDAR, DHINGWAS.



LAL CHHATRADHARI SINGH,
TALUKDAR, DHINGWAS.

LAL CHHATRADHARI SINGH, TALUKDAR, DHINGWAS AND DHINGARH ESTATES, DISTRICT PARTABGARH, OUDH, was born in 1881. He belongs to a Majhouli Bisen family. One of his ancestors, Rai Raghomal, was decorated with the title of Rai Rayan, and granted two lakhs bighas of land, by the Emperor Behlol Lodhi of Delhi. Rai Raghomal divided his property equally among his three sons, of whom the second, Rai Kashi, was the founder of the Dhingwas family.

Several generations afterwards Rai Risal Singh owned Dhingwas Estate and his second son Rai Auson Singh received 42 villages for his maintenance, named afterward Taluqa Dhingra. This Taluqa Dhingra was again divided during British Rule into two parts, a 9-anna share and 7-anna share.

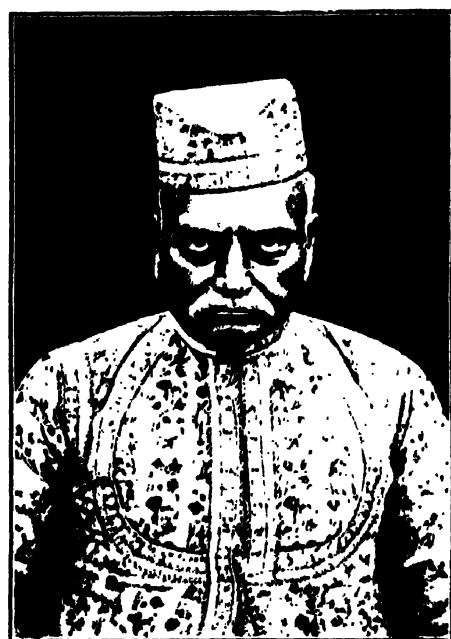
Lal Chhatradhari Singh is the owner of the 7-anna share of Dhingra, while his father Lal Sheopertab Bahadur Singh is the head of the Dhingwas family, and Estate, to which he is the heir.

Lal Chhatradhari Singh received his education in Sanskrit and Persian and to a certain extent in English. Since taking over charge of his Estate, he has made many improvements and has purchased

several villages. He takes a lively interest in public affairs. He is a young man of promise, and is noted for his earnestness, piety and loyalty to Government.

He is a member of the Talukdars' Association of Oudh. He is blessed with three sons.

LAL SHEO PERTAB BAHADUR SINGH, TALUKDAR, DHINGWAS.



LAL SHEO PERTAB BAHADUR
SINGH, TALUKDAR, DHINGWAS.

LAL SHEO PERTAB BAHADUR SINGH, TALUKDAR OF PANWASI, RIASAT DHINGWAS, DISTRICT PARTABGARH (OUDH), comes of a high respectable Bishen family of Rai Majhouli, District Gorakhpur. Maharaja Roopmal of Majhouli married the daughter of Raja Jaichand of Manikpoor, and had a son named Homemal, who succeeded his maternal grandfather Raja Jaichand. Rai Rayan Raghomal, third in descent from Raja Homemal, divided the Manikpoor property equally among his three sons, of whom the second, Rai Kashi, was the ancestor of the Talukdars of Dhingwas.

Lal Sheo Partab Bahadur Singh, the present Talukdar, is the eleventh in descent from Rai Kashi. He was born in 1846 and succeeded to the Estate in 1889. He is held in high repute for his good management of the Estate and for leading a virtuous and pious life. He has only one son, Lal Chhatradhari Singh, who was born in 1881, and inherited the 7-anna share of the Dhangarh Estate in 1881, besides being the heir to the Dhingwas Estate. Like his father, Lal Chhatradhari Singh is also well known for his piety and character. He is besides an accomplished scholar in Sanskrit, and knows Persian as well as English. The family enjoys the hereditary title of Rai.

RAJA BINDESHWARI PRASAD SINGH, PAYAGPUR.



RAJA BINDESHWARI PRASAD SINGH, OF PAYAGPUR, IN DISTRICT BAHRAICH, DIVISION FYZABAD, OUDH, was born in September 1890. He belongs to a Rajput family of the Janwar clan which traces descent from Raja Mansukh Deo of Pawagarh in Gujerat, who was supposed to be in the direct line of succession from the Pandava Prince Arjuna. The geneology of the family is therefore necessarily a long one. Bariar Shah, the youngest of the six sons of Raja Mansukh

Deo, came to Oudh as a Risaldar of the Imperiar Army of Delhi to clear out of the province the unruly marauders, by whom it was then infested. As a reward of his success he was granted by the Emperor the whole tract of country which he brought into order. One of Bariar Shah's descendants was Prag Sah, who settled in the tract where lie the present family domains, and which came to be named after him Pragpur or Payagpur. The hereditary title of Raja was bestowed by the Mahomedan rulers upon Himmat Singh, one of the two sons of Prag Shah. He was killed in a feud by a rival Raja, and the estate passed to his son and grandson, during whose time the property suffered much at the hands of oppressive Nazims, the whole country being plundered and laid waste. At the time of the annexation of Oudh the property was held by Raja Narpat Singh, from whom it was inherited in a highly-encumbered state by his son Raja Mohendra Bahadur Singh. The latter, dying after four years, was succeeded by his son Raja Bhupendra Bikram Singh, father of the present Raja, who freed the estate from encumbrances and made many improvements. He established the Crosthwaite Charitable Dispensary



RAJA BINDESHWARI PRASAD SINGH, PAYAGPUR.

for both in- and out-patients as also the LaTouche A. V. School, and did many other acts of public good, for which he was honoured with the title of C.I.E. by the British Government. He died in 1905, and his only son Bindeshwari Prasad Singh succeeded to the hereditary title and estate. Being a minor his estate was placed under the Court of Wards. The estate was released in 1911 and the day of release was signalled by the Raja by laying the foundation of an Orphanage. The Raja is an active and intelligent young man and a good sportsman. He has a big jheel in his estate, which is a fine place for shooting birds in the winter, and he further owns a good menagerie and a choice collection of books known as the Clarke Library. The estate comprises 149 villages and eight putties in Bahraich District, and two villages and one putti in Gonda District.

DEWAN CHET SINGH OF PARNA.



THE PARNA FAMILY WAS FOUNDED IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY A.D. BY DIWAN RUDRA HIRDE NARAIN, SON OF RAJA PRATAP RUDRA, THE NINTH RAJA OF BHADAWAR, whose rulers were once considered of sovereign rank and could confer titles and dignities on cadets of their house. The succession to the *Gadi* of Parna is ruled by the rule of primogeniture, and the title of Dewan has been recognised by the British Government

as hereditary in the proprietor of the estate. The family is well known and held in high esteem for its antiquity and connection with all the leading and recognised tribes of Rajputs in Rajputana and elsewhere. Dewan Mohendra Singh, grandfather of Dewan Chet Singh, the present proprietor of the estate, showed steadfast loyalty and rendered valuable services to the British Government in the dark days of the Mutiny, and was rewarded with a Rai Bahadurship, a robe of honour and a grant of eight villages with remission of one-fourth revenue. The Parna estate is situated within two miles from Nowgaon, the head-quarters of the Bhadawar Estate, in Tehsil Bah of the Agra District.



DEWAN CHET SINGH, PARNA.

Diwan Chet Singh is the son of the late Diwan Bhup Singh, and was born in April 1875. He received education at Parna and in the Agra Collegiate School, and knows Hindi, Urdu, and English well. He is a Village Munsiff, a Durbari, and Honorary Magistrate, and a Member of the Agra District Board. He is the 19th Diwan to sit on the Parna *Gadi*, and is the head of the Athbhaiya section of the Bhadauria Thakurs. He has been married twice, first to the daughter of Raja Dip Singh of Sawaijpur in the Hardoi District, and on her death in 1906 to the daughter of the Raja of Torha Bhim in Jaipur State.

The brother of Diwan Chet Singh, Thakur Thamman Singh, B.A., is a Deputy Collector and Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the United Provinces.

LALA DHUM SINGH, RAIS, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, MOZAFFARNAGAR.



LALA DHUM SINGH, RAIS, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, MOZAFFARNAGAR, JAIN AGARWAL, BELONG TO THE FAMILY OF RAI KASRI SINGH OF KANDLA (MOZAFFARNAGAR), THE FAVORITE OF DELHI KINGS. He is the son of Lala Sant Lall; he was adopted into a great family of Lala Zorawar Singh Rais, at the age of 5 years and is now 47. Public and Government have both confidence in his work and has for a long time been a Member of Local and District Boards. He is Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner and office-bearer of many benevolent institutions, and national bodies. He is elected President of Jain Dhurum Parcharni Sabha and Vice-President of Edward Anglo Sanskrit School, Mozaffarnagar, and of other similar institutions. He is fond of writing poetry, and studying poets and learned men.



LALA DHUM SINGH, RAIS,
MOZAFFARNAGAR.

PANDIT DAYA NIDHAN (LATE), LUCKNOW.



PANDIT DAYA NIDHAN (LATE),
LUCKNOW.

unflinching at his post--true to the Sarkar, his loyalty never doubted. Mr. S. A. Abbott, formerly Commissioner of Lucknow, wrote to him from London:—

"I feel it due to you, who have served the Government under my guidance so well for so many years, to give you a parting line expressive of my approbation of your conduct during a most trying time when the whole Native Army was in revolt against the Government, and during which period you conducted yourself loyally and had my entire confidence."

In the year 1876, when King Edward VII of blessed memory visited India as Prince of Wales the special arrangements for His Royal Highness' arrival and reception at Lucknow were entrusted to Pandit Daya Nidhan, and the satisfactory way in which he carried the work through, earned him the thanks of the Government of India; and in due course, in the following year, he received a recognition of his services in the shape of a Certificate of Merit by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria. He was also awarded a *khilat* by the Government.

Pandit Daya Nidhan died in 1881. Unfortunately, the life of his son was cut short in the full bloom of youth. But his grandsons, Pandits Jagpal Krishna, Indra Krishna, and Kunwar Krishna, who have now assumed control of the property, are in their way doing very good work in Lucknow and fully sustaining the family reputation.



THAKUR HARPAL SINGH, TALUKDAR,
SINGRAMAN ESTATE, P.O. JAUNPORE.



PANDIT DAYA NIDHAN WAS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING FIGURES OF THE EXECUTIVE SERVICE OF OUDH DURING THE CRITICAL DAYS OF THE MUTINY OF 1857, AND LONG AFTERWARDS.

He was born in 1824 at Jeypore (Rajputana), and after receiving the customary education of those days, came with Colonel Abbot to Lucknow from Hoshiarpur (Punjab). There he held the post of a Tahsildar (Sub-Magistrate) and though the Tahsildars had no graded service then as at present, still Pandit Daya Nidhan was invested with the powers of a Magistrate, First-class, and the Civil powers of an Assistant Commissioner, First-class. During his long period of service under the British Government he uniformly won the golden opinions of his superior officers. The Government reposed the fullest confidence in him, not merely in the piping times of peace, but also when the Indian Society was heaving with strange thoughts and doubts. The testimonials he received from high officers declare in glowing terms his capacity for work, his intelligence in grasping intricate cases and his integrity and uprightness in the service. When the shadow of the Mutiny lay over the fairest part of his province, he never wavered but remained

unflinching at his post--true to the Sarkar, his loyalty never doubted. Mr. S. A. Abbott, formerly Commissioner of Lucknow, wrote to him from London:—

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THAKUR HARPAL SINGH, TALUKDAR, SINGRAMAN ESTATE, OUDH.



THIS IS AN IMPARTIBLE ESTATE GOVERNED BY THE LAW OF THE PRIMOGENITURE ACCORDING TO THE ANCIENT CUSTOM OF THE FAMILY OWNING

IT. The founder of the Estate Malay Rai, who settled here some centuries ago, was of the Bais clan of Kshatryas and traced descent from the great Raja Salvahana, founder of the Saka era. The last male owner of the Estate Thakur Randhir Singh died in 1895, leaving a will devising the entire Estate in favour of his wife, Thakurain Sanaokour, against the claim of his nephew, Thakur Sheopal Singh, on the ground of the latter's incompetency. Thakur Sheopal Singh contested the will, but Thakurain won the case. The Estate enjoys permanent settlement.

RAI SAHIB MUNSHI GANGA PERSHAD, MAINPURI.



RAI SAHIB MUNSHI GANGA
PERSHAD, MAINPURI.



RAI SAHIB MUNSHI GANGA PERSHAD, Pleader, Judge's Court, Mainpuri, United Provinces, son of M. Durga Pershad, grandson of Munshi Kunwar Sen, great-grandson of Munshi Sil Chand, caste—Kayastha Saksena Dusray, Resident of Etawah. He was born on the 1st September, 1856, passed the Intermediate Examination from Agra College in 1876, and having studied up to the B.A. Class passed the Pleadership Examination in 1887.

The title of Rai Sahib was conferred upon him on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of Their Imperial Majesties held on 12th December, 1911, in recognition of his self-sacrifice and public service in connection with Co-operative banks. He has two sons, Babu Jagdeshwari Prasad and Babu Rameshwari Prasad. His younger brother Babu Shiva Prasad, B.A., is the Small Cause Court Judge at Cawnpore. Muntazim Bahadur Munshi Gajpat Rai, Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Gwalior State; Munshi Kalka Prasad, Pleader of Agra; Munshi Gori Prasad, Munsif, Muttra; Munshi Sheo Gulam, Rais of Talgiram, District Farrukhabad; Munshi Jagannath Prasad, Rais, Jalalstty, District Aligarh; Munshi Piaray Lal, Vakil, Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Aligarh; and Rai Oudh Narain Sahib, Rais, Sakit, District Etah, are his near relatives. His nephew, Mr. Bisheshwari Prasad, M.Sc. (Allahabad), B.A. (Cambridge), a State scholar, is prosecuting his studies in England. His family is very respectable and known for staunch loyalty to Government. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, Mainpuri, for nearly 8 years, Honorary Secretary of the Aikman Union Club for 15 years, Honorary Managing Director of the District Co-operative Bank, Limited, Mainpuri, for 9 years, President of the Kayastha Sabha, Mainpuri, for 12 years, General Secretary of the Kayastha Social Reform Committee, India, for 4 years and Life Member of the Kayastha Patshala, Allahabad, for 10 years.

He is a Zemindar of Mauzas Simar, Bhoreypore Kalan and Ekdil in the District Etawah, proprietor of a very big house and a bungalow at Etawah and of a big house, good many shops and several gardens in Mainpuri. He is author of "Questions and Answers on Paimaish Mauqa" in three parts in Urdu and Hindi, "Dastur-ul-Amal Shadi Saksena Doosaray," a book on English dictation, Vernacular translation of Dr. Bonavai's pamphlet on "Production of Date-palm Trees." He has given munificent donations to charitable institutions. He has also given a permanent scholarship of Rs. 4 per mensem to be called Stubb's scholarship to a deserving student of the Government High School, Mainpuri, in commemoration of being conferred this title upon him.

MOULVI SYED ILTIFAT RASOOL, TALUQDAR OF JALALPORE, SANDILA, HARDOI DISTRICT.



MOULVI SYED ILTIFAT RASOOL, TALUQDAR OF JALALPORE, IN HARDOI DISTRICT, was born in July 1883 at Sandila. He belongs to a distinguished Syed family of Oudh which settled in Sandila as long back as the time of Toghluks Kings of Delhi. The town of Sandila was founded by his eminent ancestor Hazrat Makhdum Syed Alauddin Wasiti Jajneri, who came from Arabia and became a disciple of Hazrat Nasiruddin Chirag, Delhi, and under his instructions started for Sandila. While crossing the Jumna he received the charter of the King which he threw in the river saying "the charter of God (Sanad-ilah) is quite sufficient for us." The first settlement which he founded was therefore called Sanad-ilah or Sandila as it is pronounced at present.

The grandfather of the present Taluqdar Moulvi Syed Fazal Rusool rendered meritorious services to the British Government during the Mutiny and was held in high esteem by the Government and a big estate in Sitapur, Kheri and Hardoi Districts was given to him in reward



Itifat Rasool

MOULVI SYED ILTIKAT RASOOL, TALUQDAR OF JALALPORE, HARDOI DISTRICT.

ligionists. He was elected President of the District Moslem League of Hardoi. He has also been a zealous worker for the Mahomedan University to which, besides what, through his influence and zeal, he collected in his district, he personally contributed the sum of Rs. 15,000. He has been awarded a certificate from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in recognition of his untiring efforts in the Co-operative Societies. He has also been appointed a visitor of the Government Agricultural Farm, Partabgarh, and a member of the Juvenile Jail, Bareilly, and has recently been awarded a Coronation Medal.

MUNSHI MAHADEO PRASAD, OFFICIATING MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, MUZAFFARNAGAR, UNITED PROVINCES.



MUNSHI MAHADEO PRASAD, DEPUTY COLLECTOR, MUZAFFARNAGAR, UNITED PROVINCES.



MUNSHI MAHADEO PRASAD, OFFICIATING MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF MUZAFFARNAGAR, UNITED PROVINCES, was born in June 1872 of a well-known and respectable Kayastha family of Barabanki, Oudh, domiciled at Sitapur. His father, Munshi Moolchand, is still enjoying a Government pension. After receiving education at the Canning College, Lucknow, and appearing for the Pleadership examination, he entered Government service, first in the Famine Relief operations at Sitapur in 1896, and then the Revenue Department of the United Provinces Government. His excellent work during the Oudh famine of 1897 was duly recognised by the Government, and the thanks of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor were conveyed to him also for his good work in connection with Plague measures. In 1905 he was appointed Deputy Collector, and he worked with credit as Census Officer at Partabgarh in 1911. His extensive experience in almost all branches of District work, combined with his hard-working and intellectual nature, has endeared him both to his officers and the Public at large, and has earned him the high post he is now occupying. His even-handed justice is well-known to every man and at every place where he has served.

LALA CHIRUNJI LALL SAH OF ALMORA.



LALA CHIRUNJI LALL SAH OF ALMORA, whose Biography and Photograph is on page 410 of Part I was presented with a certificate as below in recognition of his services :—
 "By command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, this certificate is presented in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V., Emperor of India, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation Durbar at Delhi, to Lala Chirunji Lall Sah, Almora District, in the recognition of his efforts to forward the commercial development of Kumaon and of his public-spirited labours as Honorary Magistrate and on the Almora District Board.—L. Porter, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh."

And in recognition of his good work done as an Honorary Magistrate, the Commissioner of Kumaon was pleased to present him with a Coronation Silver Medal, on the 15th May, 1912, in the Session House at Almora.

BABU GOBIND NARAIN SINGH, TALUKDAR AND INDIGO PLANTER, GHAZIPUR.



BABU GOBIND NARAIN SINGH, GHAZIPUR.
 Medal and Certificate on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar, Delhi, 1911.



BABU GOBIND NARAIN SINGH, TALUKDAR AND INDIGO PLANTER AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, GHAZIPUR, UNITED PROVINCES, BELONGS TO A FAMILY OF SARASWAT BRAHMANS, MOHIYAL VAID EMIGRATED FROM SIALKOT, PUNJAB. He was born in 1848. His grandfather was a Tehsildar and Sarishtadar of Board of Revenue and his father Babu Sheonath Singh acquired considerable landed property in the Ghazipur and Ballia Districts. For valuable services rendered to the Government during the Mutiny and on other occasions Babu Sheonath Singh was granted exemption from the Arms Act and certificates of recognition. He was also made an Honorary Magistrate for life and honoured with a certificate of merit on the occasion of the Imperial Delhi Durbar of 1877. Babu Gobind Narain Singh, his eldest son, succeeded to his place on his death and has acquired the same degree of respect and influence in his districts. He is well educated in English, Persian and Hindi. For his many loyal and public services he has been made an Honorary Magistrate for life, and he is also Vice-Chairman of the Ghazipur Municipal Board. His services in these capacities were rewarded with a

BABU KRISHNA CHANDRA, RAIS, BENARES.



AMONG THE LEADING HINDU FAMILIES OF BENARES, ONE OF THE FOREMOST IS THAT OF THE AGRAWAL ZAMINDARS AND BANKERS, OF WHICH BABU KRISHNA CHANDRA IS THE HEAD. He is sixth in descent from Seth Amichand (Umi-chand) who played such a prominent part in the events connected with the acquisition of Bengal by the East India Company. After Amichand's death two of his four sons, Rais Rattan Chand and Fattch Chand, migrated to Benares in consequence of the change in the family's position and prospects. Rai Fattch Chand was the head man of the Agrawal Community in Benares and was recognised as such by Government, which utilised his services in that capacity. His son Harakh Chand (called Kala Harakh Chand) was distinguished as a devout Valshnava and was one of the chief donors and helpers of the famous Gopal Mandir of Vallabh Sect at Benares. The next in descent, Babu Gopal Chandra, was a great Hindi author and poet, having written not less than forty works in verse in his short life of 27 years. He rendered important services to Government during the Mutiny. His literary *nom-de-plume* was "Girdhar Dass." The invaluable collection of Sanskrit books possessed by the family called *Sarasaati Bhandar* was put together by him at great labour and expense. The genius of Gopal Chandra was inherited by, and

reached its full bloom in, his son, the India-renowned poet, "Bharatendu" Harish Chandra, born 1850, died 1884. He spent a large fortune in promoting the cause of Hindi literature and was himself far and away the foremost poet of Hindi. He in fact was the father of modernised Hindi literature, as much as "Vidyasagar" was the father of modern Bengali literature. All progressive movements, social, educational and philanthropic, received his help and support. He gave an impetus to Hindi Journalism by his *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, the celebrated weekly journal, of which he was the proprietor and editor. The well known local High School which bears his name was founded by him. He was loved and revered by Hindi-loving Prince and peasant alike, His Highness Maharana Sajjan Singh of Udeypore being one of his devoted admirers and friends. At Bhartendu's death it was suggested in Lahore and many other places that a new era should be begun from his first death anniversary. His younger brother Babu Gokul Chandra shared the literary tastes of Bharatendu and was at the same time a consummate business man and strengthened the financial position of the family. Babu Krishna Chandra, the subject of this sketch, and Babu Braj Chandra, are the two sons of Babu Gokul Chandra. The brothers are fully maintaining the high family traditions by their culture, public spirit and liberality. Babu Krishna Chandra, aged 33, has executed a much admired metrical translation of Sundar Kanda of Valmiki's Ramayan, and also rendered Uttar Ram Charit into Hindi. The dignity of being the head man of the Agrawal Caste has descended to him from his forbears. Babu Braj Chandra, aged 28, his younger brother, is well educated in English and Sanskrit like his brother, and takes keen interest in the cultivation of Hindi Literature. The family originally went to Bengal from Delhi in the train of Shah Sujah, and came to Benares from Murshidabad after Seth Amichand's death as mentioned above. It has to this day kept up its position as prosperous bankers and zamindars through all the vicissitudes it has passed through. The family is note-worthy as affording a rare instance of combination in this country of literary culture and business aptitude.

K. JAGDISH PRASAD AND K. DEBI PRASAD, REISES, MUZAFFARNAGAR, UNITED PROVINCES.



UNWAR JAGDISH PRASAD AND K. DEBI PRASAD, SONS OF THE LATE LALA KESHO DAS, AND GRANDSONS OF LALA UDEY RAM, WHO WERE GOVERNMENT TREASURERS, DURBARIES AND HONORARY MAGISTRATES, ARE THE BIGGEST HINDU LANDLORDS IN THE MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT. Lala Udey

Ram behaved so loyally during the Mutiny of 1857, that the Government was pleased to reward him by the



K. JAGDISH PRASAD, REIS, MUZAFFARNAGAR, UNITED PROVINCES.



K. DEBI PRASAD, REIS, MUZAFFARNAGAR, UNITED PROVINCES.

grant of a village which is still held by them. He also got a certificate of honour in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria Empress of India on January 1st, 1877.

Their Zemindari property lies in more than a hundred villages. They are greatly respected by the public and are considered very liberal landlords. The family is giving daily Sadabart and has got Dharmashalas (lodging houses) at Hardwar and Rishikesh. K. Jagdish Prasad was given a seat in the main amphitheatre at the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, in 1911.

**RAI SAHIB THAKUR KHERI SINGH, CHANDWARA ESTATE, DISTRICT MUTTRA,
AND THAKUR MAN SINGH, LAKHNAU, DISTRICT ALIGARH.**

THESE TWO THAKURS ARE NOW THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF A SNADH BRAHMIN FAMILY WHOSE ANCESTORS HAD HELD HIGH MILITARY POSTS IN BHARATPORE STATE. During the rule of Maharaja Suraj Mal, a member of the family, Maharaj Sahaj Ram, obtained the surname of "Singh" for some act of gallantry, and subsequently left Bharatpore to reside in District Muttra, which was then ruled by the Maharattas, whose warlike and restless spirit was more congenial to his own. Here Sahaj Ram acquired an estate which to



RAI SAHIB THAKUR KHERI SINGH,
CHANDWARA, DISTRICT MUTTRA.



THAKUR MAN SINGH, LAKHNAU, DISTRICT
ALIGARH.

this day is in the possession of the family. His descendant Maharaj Mansukh Rai Singh started a business in Banking and Indigo at Lakhnau, District Aligarh, where he removed the family residence, and his son Maharaj Madari Singh, still further increased the property by following the above-named business as well as acquiring Zamindaries in different districts. All this estate was divided among the five sons of Madari Singh, two of whom were parents of the subjects of the present sketch.

The family rendered valuable services to the British Government during the dark days of the Mutiny in 1857 and in some minor contemporary rebellions at Aligarh and at Sahpan, District Muttra. They subdued and conquered the rebels, and thus helped in restoring peace, certificates testifying to which were granted to them by the Government.

Thakur Kheri Singh is the son of Thakur Baldeo Singh, fifth and youngest son of Maharaj Madari Singh, who obtained the Zamindari of Tikather in Etah District as his share in the division of the property. Thakur Kheri Singh was born in 1854, and in his youth helped his father in managing his property and in discharging his duties as a Zamindar and loyal subject of Government. In 1885 he was made a Member of the District Board and in 1891 was included in the list of Durbaris. He has always taken a keen and sympathetic interest in public affairs, and in recognition of his services during the famine of 1896-97, the Government of India awarded him a certificate of honour on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. Later on the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces acknowledged his services and awarded him a certificate for special assistance rendered by him during the famine of 1907-08. And on 1st January, 1909, he was honoured with the further distinction of the title of Rai Sahib. He is a Special Magistrate in Thana Sahpan and Honorary Visitor of the Aligarh Agricultural Station. On the death of his uncle Thakur Sri Ram Singh, Thakur Kheri Singh came to the inheritance of the Chandwara estate, District Muttra, and transferred his seat of residence to that place. He is a kind, benevolent Zamindar, always consulting the welfare of his tenants.

Thakur Man Singh is a grandson of Maharaj Gaj Singh, eldest son of Maharaj Madari Singh. His family seat is at Lakhnau, District Aligarh, and the heads thereof have been always noted for their deep loyalty and devotion to the British Government. Thakur Man Singh was born in June 1869 and succeeded to the estate in 1883 when he was only fourteen years old. From his very boyhood it has been his motto to be ever obedient and faithful to the British Government and to be popular in public affairs by kind and generous deeds. He is a Member of the Hathras Municipal Board, of the District Board, Aligarh, and of the Female Educational Committee, Lady Dufferin Fund. He is also an Honorary Visitor of the Aligarh Agricultural Station and a Trustee of the Agra College. He was made a Durbari and awarded a certificate of honour in the name of Queen-Empress Victoria for his services in the famine of 1897-98, while a certificate of acknowledgment was granted to him by the Local Government through the Sanitary Commissioner, in September 1910, for his services in connection with Vaccination. Again in December 1910, His Honour the Lieut.-Governor awarded him a certificate in a public Durbar for his efforts to popularise the Co-operative Credit Societies. He is a Special Magistrate for life and takes a lively interest in the social and educational advancement of his community. He has started a Girls' School in his estate, where a large number of girls are taught free, all the expenses being borne by the estate. Officers of the Education Department have expressed their appreciation of the school. Lastly, he is a kind landlord and charitable to the poor.

RAI JANKIPERSHAD, KIROULI.



RAI JANKIPERSHAD COMES OF A VERY OLD AND RESPECTABLE FAMILY OF KAYASTHAS. One of his ancestors established himself on the other side of the Fatehpur Sikri hills in the days of Akbar and built there a very nice palatial building which has been described in the page of the *Agra Gazetteer*. His family has always been loyal to the Government. It is in possession of Badshahi Farman and Jagirs which they got during the reign of Akbar in recognition of their good services. His father Rai Durgapershad was a Durbari and enjoyed the confidence of the Government. His maternal uncle was honoured by the Government with the title of Rai Bahadur. Rai Jankipershad has followed the footsteps of his parents and at the age of 25 he was made an Honorary Magistrate. He is now a Member of the Agricultural Association, Agra, and District Board Trustee of the Agra College. He was made a Durbari at the time of the last Delhi Durbar in 1911. He takes very keen interest in works of public utility and is much beloved of his tenants. In times of famine he has been of great help in supporting his people by providing them with work. In Kirouli Tehsil he is the biggest Zamindar. His family pays a revenue of about Rs. 30,000 a year to the Government. His younger brother Avudh Beharilall, who is now 22 years old, is also a promising young man.



RAJA LAL BAHADUR SINGH OF RAJKA BAZAR.



FATHER OF RAJA LAL BAHADUR SINGH.

Haji Syed Mohamed Hussain, Meerut.



Haji Syed Mohamed Hussain, Meerut.

HAJI SYED MOHAMED HUSSAIN OF ALLAHABAD, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, practising at Meerut, is the only son of the late Khan Bahadur Leakat Hussain of the Allahabad Police, and was born in 1886. He was educated at Allahabad and Aligarh and has acquired a high knowledge of Arabic and Persian. In 1903 he went on pilgrimage to Mecca, thus becoming a Hajee, and in 1905 he married the daughter of Syed Mohamed Meer, a grandson on the mother's side of the late Hon'ble Sir Syed Ahmed. He joined the Police Force to gain a practical knowledge of criminal work and after 18 months experience went to England and qualified himself as a Barrister with distinction. Returning to India he began practice at Meerut, and in a short time distinguished himself in both civil and criminal work. He is loved by his friends and respected by the public. The biography of his uncle Khan Bahadur Enait Hussain appears at page 416 of 1st Volume.

KHAN BAHADUR LEAKAT HUSSAIN.

KHAN BAHADUR LEAKAT HUSSAIN, of the Police Department, United Provinces, was born in 1839, and died in 1890. He was the son of of Mir Amir Ali and grandson of Mir Aminuddin, a great favourite in the Moghul Court. He served under the British in the Mutiny, and subsequently joined the Police Force of the United Provinces and remained Kotwal of Allahabad from 1872 to 1886, being transferred as Tahsildar to Khurja and later to Meerut.

He managed 18 Magh Melas and Kumbh Melas at Allahabad and was thanked by the Government for his services during the great flood, also on the occasion when the Kali Devi festival fell together with the Mohurram at Allahabad.

He arrested a gang of Budmashes in the Central Provinces who were plotting to defy the authority of the Government. At Meerut he arrested the notorious Jhundasing and his leading men and was in recognition of these services made a Khan Bahadur and an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Immediately after the latter arrest in 1890, he died of a blister having developed blood poisoning. He was loved by his friends and was a favourite with the public. He never injured any one's feelings and his beloved memory is still fresh in the United Provinces. The marriages of his daughters were among the most magnificent social affairs that Allahabad ever knew.

RAI BAHADUR MEWA RAM, GOVERNMENT TREASURER, BULANDSHAHR.

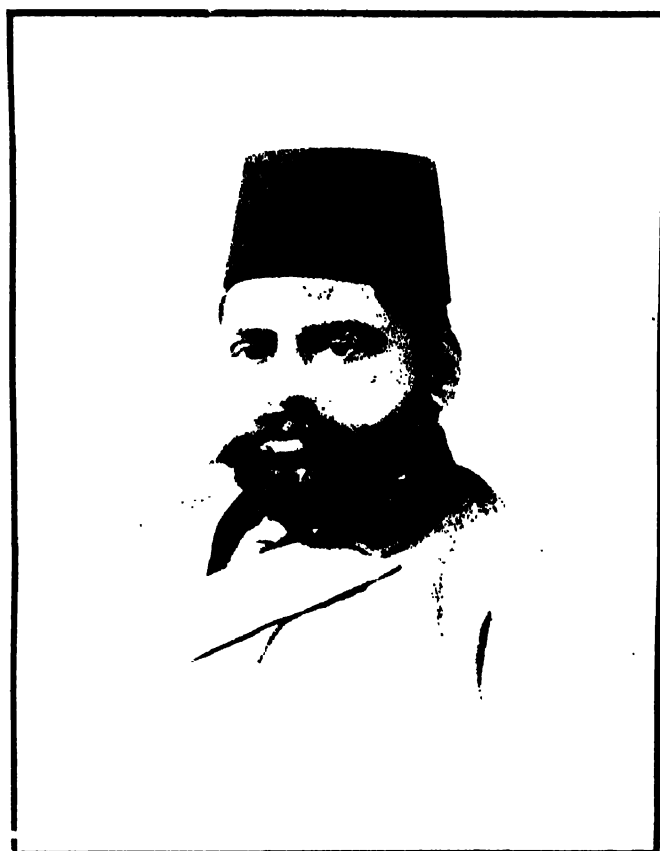


RAI BAHADUR MEWA RAM,
BULANDSHAHR.

RAI BAHADUR MEWA RAM, GOVERNMENT TREASURER, BULANDSHAHR, DURBARI, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND MEMBER, MUNICIPAL BOARD, KHURJA, DISTRICT BULANDSHAHR, UNITED PROVINCES, was born in December 1873, and is descended from a family known by the name of Raniwalas. The members of the family are engaged in trade and business in different parts of India, including Ajmere. They are Proprietors, Shareholders and Managers of Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Ginning Factories and Spinning and Weaving Mills. Rai Bahadur Seth Amolak Ram, the father of Pandit Mewa Ram, had six brothers, the fourth of whom, Rai Bahadur Seth Champal Lal, is the Government Treasurer at Beawar (Ajmere) and an Honorary Magistrate there. The family professes Jainism and is noted for its charities in the cause of religion. Rai Bahadur Seth Amolak Ram built a Jain temple at Beawar at a cost of a lakh of rupees, while he gave to the temple at Khurja Rs. 25,000 for its glass works.

He erected two Dharamsalas at Sonagiri, at a cost of Rs. 25,000. For Jain Melas at Beawar and Khurja he gave Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 80,000, respectively. Just before his death he gave one lakh of rupees for an orphanage to be built at Khurja. Out of this amount his son (the subject of this sketch) has deposited Rs. 60,000 in Agricultural Bank and spent Rs. 40,000 in feeding the poor, while with one-and-a-half lakh of rupees, contributed by himself, he has erected a grand building for the orphanage. The foundation stone of this orphanage was laid by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and orphans of all castes and creeds are admitted into it.

KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAHIM, CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEON, LUCKNOW.



KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD ABDUR
RAHIM, L.M.S., LUCKNOW.



AMONG the many talented Indians who grace the ranks of Civil Assistant Surgeons, a class of public servants whose services to the Government and the public are far out of proportion to the homely emoluments they receive the distinction of excelling in surgical operations, is enjoyed by a comparatively few. The subject of this sketch is among these few, and his heavy file of testimonials shows that even among the few he has acquired a noteworthy place. He was born in December 1867, at Barh, District Patna, Behar. He was educated in the Calcutta Madrassah and the Hooghly College, and in 1881 joined the Medical College of Lahore. In 1886 he passed out as an Assistant Surgeon, standing first in the list of his year, and took up Government service. After holding appointments at Agra, Balrampur and Multan, he was placed in charge of King's Hospital, Lucknow, in 1887, and has been filling that post most creditably ever since, barring a brief interval of deputation in 1901-02 to Rampur State. During this period different Civil Surgeons and Inspectors-General of Hospitals have borne high testimony to the excellence of his work both as an officer in charge and as an expert operator.

His speciality lies in Ophthalmic Surgery, in which his reputation has gone so high that patients of all ranks from distant parts of the country seek the aid of his knowledge and skill for the treatment of eye affections. In one of these cases, which came up from Hyderabad State, Dr. Abdur Rahim received the following high complement from the famous Dr. Edward Lawrie, the then Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad :—

“My dear Dr. Abdur Rahim Khan,—I write to congratulate you on your beautiful operation on Nawab Mottazzid Jung Bahadur's left eye. The result is perfect and the pupil is clear as crystal. Nothing could be better, and I am proud to think of what Young India can do in the way of Surgery.”

In successive Inspection and Administration Reports the high level of excellence at which King's Hospital, Lucknow, is maintained by Dr. Abdur Rahim Khan is acknowledged, and the thanks of the Government of the United Provinces are duly communicated to him for the large number of major operations performed.

The following may be quoted as a sample. Dr. Hucheson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, writes of King's Hospital in one of his Inspection Reports.—“Operative surgery is still undertaken with the care and skill for which the Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Abdur Rahim Khan is noted.” The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1892. He has also been appointed a Fellow of the Allahabad University and is a Member of its Faculty of Medicine. The Khan Bahadur holds landed property in Ghazipur Districts and in Lucknow.

SYED MUHAMMED MEER, PLEADER, MEERUT.



SYED MUHAMMED MEER, PLEADER OF THE HIGH COURT OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN), AND OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH, was born at Delhi in 1855. His ancestor, Syed Fakeerullah held the high position of Governor of Multan in the reign of the Emperor Jehangir, and his descendants were allowed a pension till the days of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah. The late Hon'ble Dr. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, founder of the Aligarh M. A. O. College, was the maternal grandfather of Syed Muhammed Meer, and his father Syed Meer Badshah, served in the judicial line as Munsiff.



Syed Muhammed Meer was enrolled as a Pleader in 1874 when he was only 19 years of age, and soon became a leader in the Meerut Bar where he still enjoys the confidence of the public, and maintains his high position.

Endowed with considerable public spirit he established a Bar Association at Meerut in 1875, and later, in order to provide good accommodation for the Lawyers of Meerut, floated a company known as the Law Chamber Company, Ltd., and after obtaining Government sanction raised a picturesque building opposite the Civil Courts. In 1877 he established a Muhammedan Association and started a vernacular weekly paper with the name of “Islam.” In 1881, he went to England to instruct Counsel in three important appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and visited all the important cities of Europe.

SYED MUHAMMED MEER, MEERUT. In 1885 he established an Agricultural Society at Meerut and with it an Experimental and Demonstrative Farm, which is still assisted by Government.

In 1890 Government made to him a grant of 12,000 acres of fallow land, which he reclaimed and colonised by spending a large sum of money and which is now known as the Syedabad Estate. In 1900 he was engaged in some important cases in Hyderabad State, and the Prime Minister was pleased to enrol him as a Vakil of the High Court, Hyderabad.

He stayed there for about four years, after which he returned to Meerut and resumed his practice. In 1905 the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior having approved his scheme of the Malwa Agricultural and Industrial Corporation, gave him 230 villages on lease. This scheme was highly spoken of by His Excellency Lord Minto, the late Viceroy, in a letter to Syed Muhammed Meer.

SYED MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR.



SYED ABDUL FARAH WASTI, A REMOTE ANCESTOR OF HIS VISITED INDIA IN COMPANY OF MUHAMMED GAZNAWI. Being enamoured of the pleasant climate they settled here. All "Sadat Bahra" who had wielded power of wealth and rule were his lineal descendants, out of whom Syeds, Hussan Ali Khan, Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan have

been the most prominent figures in the reign of Furrukh Seer, so much so, that even the highest State offices were in their gifts and they were consequently came to be called by the historians of the day as "King Makers."

Syed Muzaffer Ali Khan was born in 1867. His father, a distinguished nobleman, was granted by the British Government a few villages and garden; a Robe of Honour and Tahsildarship in recognition of his meritorious services in the time of Mutiny.

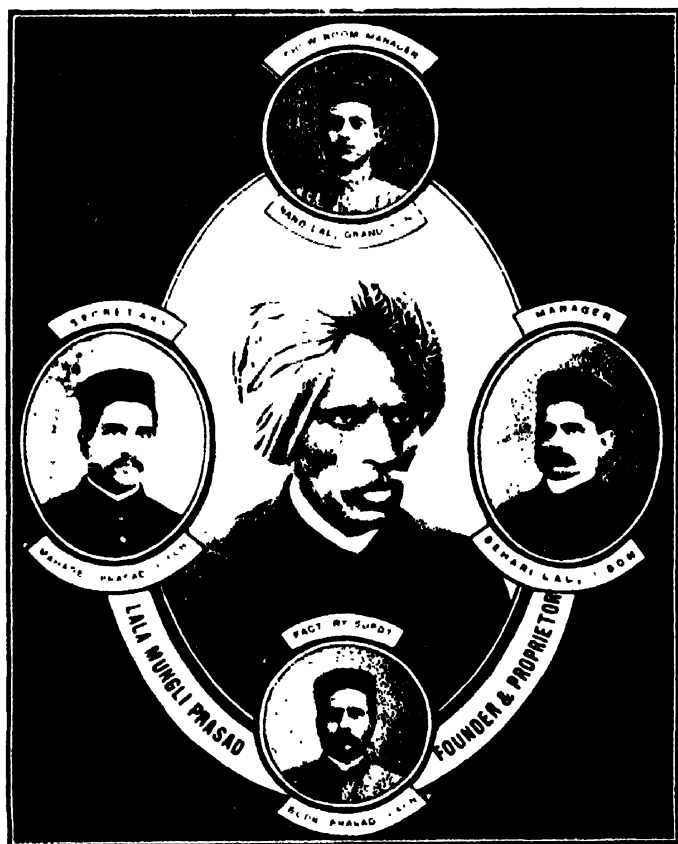
He is a Urdu poet and a man of letters. He takes a keen interest in religious activities and is the Honorary Secretary of "Paisa Fund" and a zealous supporter of All-India Shia Conference.

He helps the cause of Industrial regeneration and himself study many arts such as Photography, etc. He is the author of a book "History of Sadat Barrah" which is on the eve of publication and of many eligies.



SYED MUZAFFAR ALI KHAN, MUZAFFARNAGAR.

LALA MUNGLI PRASAD, FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR OF THE MUNGLI PRASAD AND CO., CAWNPORE.



MESSRS. MUNGLI PRASAD AND SONS, CAWNPORE.



LALA MUNGLI PRASAD is the Founder and Proprietor of the well-known leading Firm of Mungli Prasad and Co., Cawnpore, Suppliers to the camps of His Excellency the Viceroy and Government Contractors for Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, Bags, Suit-cases, Tents, Putties, Durries and Rubber Stamps.

Through his exertion, ability, experience and fair-dealing the firm has continually been in progress with good reputation and 50 Gold Medals, &c., crowned him with success. A recent award of a Gold Medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, London, very strongly advocates his proficiency in the trade.

"Pioneer" Allahabad Exhibition.—".....into general industries. Here, be he layman in the ways of trade or himself a *gross industrial*, be he artisan or capitalist there will evidently be plenty for him to learn. For who, however cyclopædic his mind, can also boast equal knowledge of the leather-work exhibits of Mungli Prasads."

Lala Sahib is also Secretary and Manager of Misri Bazar Kayastha Sabha and Patshala.



RAI MANOHAR LAL
BAHADUR,
SAHARANPORE (U. P.).

RAI MANOHAR LAL BAHADUR, SAHARANPORE (U. P.).

RAI MANOHAR LAL BAHADUR, ZEMINDAR, THAPAL GRANT ESTATE, DISTRICT SAHARANPORE (U. P.), was born in 1867. His grandfather and two previous ancestors were Bankers to the British Government, but their property was burnt and looted by the Maharattas and the Mutineers of 1857 for helping the British.

Getting no compensation he is devoting himself to the improvement of his landed property for a living. He is a gentleman of culture, an Honorary Magistrate and an Honorary Captain of Volunteers (the United Provinces Light Horse).

BABU NAGENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, OUDH.

BABU NAGENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, THE PRESENT TALUKDAR OF PRITHIGUNJ ESTATE, DISTRICT PARTABGARH, OUDH, belongs to the Sombansi clan of Kshatriyas of the Lunar race who had their ancient centre of sway at Hastanapur. The great war between the Kaurus and Pandus, as narrated in the famous epic of the Hindus, "the Mahabharata" was an example of the Lunar race. After the decline of Hastanapur the Sombansies had to come down to Jhansi near Allahabad and settled there.

Subsequently the clan emigrated northward and settled at Partabgarh. They founded a principality there and their Raja ruled over a fair domain.

Raja Prithipal Singh, one of the Sombansi Rajas, had two sons, Bahadur Singh and Mohkam Singh. Bahadur Singh got the Raj, and Mohkam Singh and his descendants were given the Estate of Prithigunj. The present Talukdar is sixth in descent from Mohkam Singh.

Babu Nagendra Bahadur Singh is a young man wise beyond his years. He has received liberal education in the Colvin Taluqdars' School at Lucknow. He takes keen interest in manly sports and games and is specially proficient in riding and billiards. He is tall and strongly built with a fine physique. He is a fluent speaker of English and possesses literary tastes and urbane manners.

KHAN BAHADUR NAEEM KHAN, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, SAHARANPUR (UNITED PROVINCES).

KHAN BAHADUR NAEEM KHAN, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, SAHARANPUR, got his title in January, 1913. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate of Tehsil, Saharanpur, in 1911, and he has also worked as an Honorary Munsiff at Roorkee. He is known as a kind-hearted gentleman, who is always trying for the good of others and the public. He is held in high esteem by the Government, and his son Makand Ali Khan, aged 24, holds the post of an Honorary Rasaldar in the Transport Corps. The latter knows English and Persian well and is following in the footsteps of his father. He was guest in the levee of the King-Emperor in Calcutta, and also at the Viceroy's Durbar at Simla.

The family has always remained loyal and faithful to the British Crown.

On the occasion of the bestowal of the title of Khan Bahadur on him, Sir John Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of United Provinces, congratulated him as "my dear old friend."

MOULVI MUSHAFFA AHMAD, DEPUTY COLLECTOR, MUZAFFARNAGAR.



MOULVI MUSHAFFA AHMAD, DEPUTY COLLECTOR, MUZAFFARNAGAR.



MOULVI MUSHAFFA AHMAD'S forefathers migrated from Furshour *via* Egypt to India in 1414, and settled at Badaun. The Moghul Emperors bestowed the titles of Khan on several members of this family and granted two hazari Mansub and Jagirs in Delhi, Panipat, Karnal and Badaun, and in the last mentioned place it is still held by them. For good services rendered during Mutiny by members of this family, 3 of them were appointed Munsifs. Mushaffa Ahmad began life as a Mir Munshi in the Rampur State, where he popularized a library and animated several societies for social and moral improvement. He also performed an act of gallantry which will for ever keep his name associated with the history of Rampur. General Azimuddin was on an occasion attacked by Budmashes with guns and Mushaffa Ahmad came to his rescue endangering his own life, and when the unhappy General was seriously wounded, Moulvi Mushaffa Ahmad carried his body to his house through the fire of Budmashes where he died. Subsequently he rendered every possible help in getting the Budmashes punished. Lieut-Colonel H. A Vincent, President, Council of Regency, Rampur State, considering Mushaffa Ahmad to be a man of courage and resources as

well as intelligence and good education, got him appointed a Tehsildar under the British Government. In capacity he rendered valuable services in the well-known Ballia floods of 1898, saving hundreds of lives and won the confidence and regard of the Hindus by helping in the restoration of the Bhrgu Ashram and the temple of Baleshwar Nath. He rendered conspicuous services in Mubarikpur in 1903 and in Jaunpur during the Shia and Sunni troubles in 1905. As Deputy Collector in Muzaffarnagar he again helped in the restoration of an old temple of the time of Jehangir and thus won the hearts of Hindus. His unwearied efforts to do good to the Hindus with due regard to his own religion are the causes of his success as an Executive Officer, besides that he proved a terror to the budmashes wherever he went.



BABU ONKAR PRASAD BISARYA, MUZAFFARNAGAR.

BABU ONKAR PRASAD BISARYA, MUZAFFARNAGAR



BABU ONKAR PRASAD BISARYA, son of B. Ganga Prasad, late Commissariat Gumashta and Rais, Meerut Cantonment, descends from a respectable Kayastha family. His uncle B. Narain Dass, Gumashta, was rewarded two villages for his loyal services in Mutiny. He started the Edward Anglo Sanskrit School, Muzaffarnagar, in 1908, and secured the Government aid owing to his philanthropic efforts. Having resigned his Government post he has been working as an Honorary Manager. He is the Proprietor of Krishna Blanket Factory, Jagat Press and Jagat Weekly Paper. His benevolent efforts are based on prevailing education all through the length and breadth of India.

BABU PURSHOTAM NARAIN, REIS, BANKER, &c., FARRUKHABAD.



BABU PURSHOTAM NARAIN, REIS, BANKER, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, &c., FARRUKHABAD, was born in 1875. His family (Vaishya Agarwal) has always been devotedly loyal and has rendered good services to Government. His father, Babu Jagannath Parshad, was a Banker and Honorary Magistrate, well known for his public services in Farrukhabad city, and his grandfather, Babu Sidh Gopal, was one of the Bankers and traders of Agra, whose names were favourably noticed by Government for financial assistance rendered to the Treasury during the Mutiny. Babu Purshotam Narain is himself the happy recipient of a Certificate of Merit granted through the United Provinces Government, by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V. on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, "in recognition of his services as Member of the Farrukhabad Municipal and District Boards, as Honorary Magistrate, and as a generous subscriber to works of public utility."

**NAWAB RAZI-UD-DAULA NIZAM-UL-MULK SYED MAHOMED
NURUL HASSAN KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR, BHOPAL.**

NAWAB RAZI-UD-DAULA NIZAM-UL-MULK SYED MAHOMED NURUL HASSAN KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR OF BHOPAL is the eldest son of Nawab Siddiq Hassan Khan, Nawab Consort of Her Highness the late Nawab Shah Jehan Begum of Bhopal, by his first wife, the daughter of Khan Bahadur M. Jamal-ud-din, Prime Minister of Bhopal. He was born in 1278 Hijri, and is a hereditary Jagirdar of Bhopal State. He is a profound

scholar in Arabic and Persian, and commands general respect by his learning and piety. Her Highness the late Begum (his step-mother) conferred on him the title of Razi-ud-daula Nizam-ul-Mulk, and on the death of his maternal grandfather, M. Jamal-ud-din, offered him the post of Prime Minister. But this offer did not meet with the approval of his father, Nawab Siddiq Hassan, and he himself also declined it. Being quite absorbed in literary pursuits and the study of Sufism, and being also a born poet, he preferred a life of peace and contentment to worldly power and glory.

In the State Durbar list Nawab Nurul Hassan Khan is ranked fourth among the nobles of the State, and is usually given the honour of escorting His Excellency the Viceroy and the Agent to the Governor-General from the State Guest House to the Palace. He accompanied Her late Highness in her visit to the Prince of Wales in Calcutta (1875) and to the Delhi Imperial Assemblage of 1877.

The family history of the Nawab is a remarkable one, claiming descent from the holy Prophet, the family has retained its most distinguishing virtues and has always exhibited a harmonious combination of learning, wealth and piety. Syed Jalal-ud-din came to Multan from Bokhara, and the Emperor Bahlol Shah Lodi of Delhi granted a jagir in

Kanauj to his grandson for his saintly character, and since then Kanauj has been the home of the family. Later on some members of it migrated to Hyderabad (Deccan), and one of these, Syed Hidayet Ali Khan, was a commander of one thousand Cavalry under the Nizam, with a jagir of five lakhs. He and his son both at Hyderabad, the latter son, Maulvi Syed Aulad Ali Khan, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was in Kanauj was called upon by the Hyderabad State to inherit the paternal honours and riches, but having reverted to the mode of life of his forefathers he declined the offer and pursued his path of spiritual development. His son was the talented and famous Nawab Siddiq Hassan Khan, who not only made up the loss of the jagir of five lakhs by the wealth and position he acquired, but was more than ordinarily endowed with the family genius and force of character. Losing his father in boyhood, he proceeded to Bhopal, where being deputed to compile a history of the State, he did it creditably. Impressed



NAWAB RAZI-UD-DAULA NIZAM-UL-MULK SYED MAHOMED
NURUL HASSAN KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR, BHOPAL.

by his abilities and character, the Prime Minister, M. Jamal-ud-din, gave him his daughter in marriage, and subsequently Her Highness the late Nawab Shah Jehan Begum, on becoming a widow, chose him as her Consort to help her in the arduous duties of the State.

**HON'BLE MUNSHI NARSINGH PRASAD, M.A., M.R.A.S., VAKIL, HIGH COURT,
GORAKHPUR, UNITED PROVINCES.**



THE HON'BLE MUNSHI NARSINGH PRASAD, M.A., M.R.A.S., WHO WORTHILY REPRESENTS THE DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS OF THE GORAKHPUR DIVISION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, COMES OF A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE KAYASTHA FAMILY. His grandfather was Government Pleader at Gorakhpur, so was his uncle who was also an Honorary Magistrate. His father Munshi Nageshwar Prasad, passed as a pleader, but he preferred to serve as Munsarim of the Judge's

Court, in which capacity he was noted for his capability and integrity. His cousin, Munshi Ishwari Prasad, is an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff and has endowed a High English School, in recognition of which he was made a Rai Bahadur. His younger brother, Munshi Jaisingh Prasad, is also an Honorary Magistrate. His youngest brother, Munshi Durga Prasad, M.A., is a Deputy Collector in Bengal. For his brilliant work in the Darbhanga famine of 1906-07 he was made a Rai Bahadur at an age when few members of his service have secured such a distinction. Munshi Narsingh Prasad, who was born on 29th January, 1874, was educated at Gorakhpur. He matriculated in the First Division in 1890 and graduated in the same Division from the Muir Central College, Allahabad. He took the degree of Master of Arts from the same College, in 1897, having topped the list of the successful candidates of the Allahabad University, in English Language and Literature. While at College he was the first recipient of the First Blair Elocution Prize, founded by the late Mr. Justice H. F. Blair of the Allahabad High Court. He also worked with great diligence as Secretary of the Allahabad Literary Institute, an old established Students' Association of the Muir Central College. In 1900 he qualified himself as a Vakil of the North-West Provinces High Court since which year he has been



**HON'BLE MUNSHI NARSINGH PRASAD,
GORAKHPUR, UNITED PROVINCES.**

practising as such at Gorakhpur. From 1904 to 1909 he worked as Government Pleader of Gorakhpur and resigned the office on his election to the Provincial Legislative Council. He is a Member of the District and Municipal Boards of Gorakhpur and was for some years the Vice-Chairman of the latter. He is Honorary Secretary of the local Bar Association, Vice-President of the local High School Managing Committee, a Director of the Kayastha Trading and Banking Corporation, Gorakhpur, Limited, and is connected in prominent capacities with other useful public and charitable institutions. He worked with great zeal as the Honorary Secretary of the sixteenth session of the Kayastha Conference held at Gorakhpur in 1904. In 1909 he was unanimously elected President of the session of the Kayastha Conference held at Allahabad and his presidential address was appreciatively received by the press and the public. He is on the Provincial Darbar list and is one of the few Indians who are Members of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. His family, holds landed property in all the districts of the Gorakhpur Division, paying a sum of more than Rs. 6,000 as Government revenue. His work as a Councillor has given satisfaction to the public. He is in the prime of life and is expected to distinguish himself as a public man.

**RAI RAGHAVA PRASAD NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR, OF THE BARAON ESTATE,
UNITED PROVINCES.**

THE FAMILY OWNING THE ESTATE OF BARAON, TEHSIL KARCHANA, DISTRICT ALLAHABAD (UNITED PROVINCES), BELONGS TO THE BRAHMAN CASTE OF THE KANYAKUBJA STOCK. The founder of the family and estate was Puran Ram Pande, an Officer of the Moghul army who settled in Perganah Arail in the District on his retirement. The



**RAI RAGHAVA PRASAD NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR,
UNITED PROVINCES.**

estate now consists of more than 350 villages, wholly or in part, and pays about a lakh of rupees annually as Government revenue. Thakur Ajodhya Bux Singh, grandfather of the present head of the family, served the British Government by actually fighting the rebels in the Mutiny of 1857 at the head of a retinue of his own. For this act of loyalty he was presented with sanads, khillats, and a robe of honour, and made a Muafidar, Darbari, and Honorary Magistrate, and when the Arms Act came into force he was among those first exempted from its operation. In 1878 he was invited to attend Lord Lytton's Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. His son, the late Rai Bahadur Mahabir Prasad Narain Singh, father of the present Rai Bahadur, was also a Durbari and in the lifetime of his father was exempted from the operation of the Arms Act and finally made a Rai Bahadur. He was also invited to the Imperial Delhi Durbar of 1903.

Rai Bahadur Raghava Prasad Narain Singh was born in 1868, and succeeded to the charge of the estate on the death of his father in 1906. He has received a good education in English, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit, and in the six years of his headship of the family has proved of great service to his tenants, his community, and the public in general. He maintains the Porter Central Agricultural Association, Baraon, founded by his father, and also a grand temple and a "Sadabrat" (charity house for feeding the poor) at Baraon. He has at considerable cost constructed some 50 masonry wells and about 20 tanks or bunds in his estates. His services in the cause of agriculture, sanitation, famine relief, &c., have been commended by the Agricultural Department and rewarded by Government by the bestowal of Certificates of Honour; while for starting a steam-worked sugar factory at Baraon he has been granted the title of Rai Bahadur. His public activities range in other directions also. He is a Member of the District Board, the Board of Agriculture, the Sanitary Board, and the United Provinces Co-operative Credit Society, and has been connected as Secretary, Chairman, or Trustee with various public movements and institutions, besides being Durbari, he, like his father and grandfather, was invited to the Imperial Coronation Durbar of 1911.

RAJ RAGHUBAR SINGH, JHANDIPURWA.

RAJ RAGHUBAR SINGH, SON OF RAJ LALTA SINGH, IS THE PRESENT TALUQDAR OF BHOOR ESTATE, IN THE KHERI DISTRICT OF OUDH, WHICH IS LOCALLY KNOWN AS JHANDIPURWA ESTATE FROM THE PLACE OF HIS RESIDENCE.

This family is a branch of the Rajput clan called Songarha Chowhans, so called because their remote ancestors held the impregnable fort of Sohagarh in Jalwar, a town of Marwar. Since their migration

in the Kheri district their tribal name has been known as Jangra Chowhan. The first ancestor of this family, who founded this Estate in the Kheri district, was Akhairaj Singh, a Chowhan from Ajmere side, who settled in Kheri in the time of Jahangir. Either he or his grandson, Chaturbhuj Singh, distinguished himself in war in the Deccan, and was rewarded with a grant of land in this district and with the proud title of Jangāngēz Khakani Raja from which came the popular corruption of the word Jangra. The present Taluqdar Raj Raghubar Singh is the second son of Raj Lalta Singh, the great-grandson of Jit Singh; he succeeded to the estates of Raj Milap Singh and Raj Dillipat Singh of Bhoor, jointly with his elder brother, the late Raj Debi Bakhsh Singh and younger brother Raj Mangal Singh. Impelled by feelings of generosity, the two surviving brothers have given to the widow of their deceased elder brother 14 villages, yielding a gross rental of about Rs. 32,000 a year, for her maintenance during life. The youngest brother Raj Mangal Singh has a son, who is being educated in the Colvin Taluqdar's School, Lucknow.



RAJ RAGHUBAR SINGH, JHANDIPURWA.

School at Lakhimpur where he received education in English, but family affairs weaned him from his literary pursuits, and directed his attention and energy to the conduct of a civil suit which was brought against his entire estate by Rani Parbati Kunwar, wife of Raja Debi Bakhsh Singh of Mallanpur Estate on the ground that she was heir to her father Raj Milap Singh and was entitled to succeed to his property. The case went up to Their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, whence it was finally settled in his favour.

Raj Raghubar Singh is very highly connected, he himself has married in the family of Kachwaha Sirdars of Tamra who was related by blood to the ruling family of Jaipur. His second wife was the sister of Raja Bijay Sen of Keothal State in the Simla Hills, by whom he has got a promising son, aged about 5 years, and the third wife comes of a family closely related to the Maharaja of Nepal. One of his sisters has been married to the Rathor Chieftain Raja Ratan Singh of Jodhpur, who is the elder brother of Maharaja Daulat Singh of Idar.

The enlightened Taluqdar takes delight in all manly games and hunting pursuits, specially tiger shooting. Noble-hearted and generous as he is, he is ever ready to help and guide any movement which is likely to ameliorate the condition of his tenants. He has opened an Ayurvedic Dispensary at Jhandipurwa for the benefit of his tenants and the public of the place. He takes interest in all the public movements of the district. The Government has been pleased to invest him with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate which he has been exercising for the last few years conscientiously and with credit. His title of "Raj" is recognized by the Government, and he has a seat in Durbar as a representative of his family.



LALA RAGHUNATH PRASAD, RAIS, MEERUT.

LALA RAGHUNATH PRASAD, RAIS, MEERUT, belongs to the old and wealthy PATHARWALLA family of Meerut (a branch of the Qanungo family whose members were hereditary holders of the high office of "Revenue Officer" under the Moghul Emperors), renowned for its charities. The family name means "steadfast, as stone, in word." His grandfather, Lala Kishen Sahai, was a Rai Bahadur and Honorary Magistrate. He himself owns a considerable landed property in Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District and Municipal Boards, taking a leading part in all local public institutions.

LALA RAGHUNATH PRASAD, RAIS,
MEERUT.

THAKUR RAGHUNATH SINGH, TALUQDAR OF ESANPUR ESTATE, OUDH.



THAKUR RAGHUNATH SINGH, TALUQDAR OF ESANPUR ESTATE IN THE PARTABGARH DISTRICT OF OUDH, was born on 31st October, 1871, and traces descent from Maharaja Prithwi Raj, the last Rajput King of Delhi. In his boyhood he received education in higher Sanskrit and Persian, and later on he studied English. He is a good writer of verses in both Sanskrit and Hindi. He is an Honorary Munsiff and also an Honorary Magistrate with second-class powers for life, and is looked upon as one of the best Magistrates and Munsiffs. He is also a Member of the District Board and an honorary visitor to the District Agricultural Farm. In recognition of his meritorious services in these various capacities he was awarded a medal at the Coronation Durbar of Their Imperial Majesties in December 1911.

THAKUR RAGHUNATH SINGH AND HIS SONS. interest in that country in company with his brother-in-law the Hon'ble Raja Partap Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Partabgarh.

On return from England with his newly-acquired experience, he devoted himself to the pursuit of scientific agriculture. His activities in this direction have been shewn in the exploration of hitherto untried

fields, for example, the cultivation of sugarcane, eri silk worm rearing and the cultivation of saffron. He is keenly interested in the diffusion of agricultural knowledge among his tenantry and in the improvements of his lands.

His eldest son Rudra Partap Singh has taken to looking after the affairs of the Estate on behalf of his father, and manages it very ably. He has started a Sugar Factory in which he takes keen interest. The next son, Brij Narain Singh, Zamindar of Newarhya, District Jaunpur, has a taste of Mechanics which he is thinking of studying in right earnest in some advanced foreign country. The youngest son Ram Naresh Singh takes great interest in Agriculture and Gardening. He is generally looked upon by his friends and acquaintances as knowing a good deal about these subjects.

Thakur Raghnath Singh has five grandsons, whom it is proposed to send to England for completing their education.

THAKUR RAJENDRA SINGH, TIKRA, DISTRICT SITAPUR.



HIS YOUNG MEMBER OF THE OUDH ARISTOCRACY WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS SKETCH IS GIVING GOOD PROMISE OF A BRIGHT AND USEFUL CAREER. THAKUR RAJENDRA SINGH IS KSHATRIYA BY CASTE, OF THE TILOK CHANDI BAIS CLAN. He is the only son of Thakur Sripal Singh, Taluqdar of Basaidih, District Sitapur, and was born on the 6th August, 1890. His great-grandfather, Thakur Jawahir



THAKUR RAJENDRA SINGH, TIKRA, DISTRICT SITAPUR.

Singh, was a man of great energy and resources, and was prominent among the Oudh Taluqdars who rendered valuable assistance to the British Government during the days of the Mutiny in 1857. Thakur Rajendra Singh, besides inheriting from his distinguished ancestor his energy and loyalty to the British Raj, has early in life developed literary tastes which bid fair to make him an ornament of his community. Well educated in English, Urdu and Hindi, he is by his industry and intelligence daily adding to his stock of knowledge and the culture of his mind. He is a hard worker and literary pursuits form his favourite occupation. Besides being the writer of many original poems in Hindi, he is the author of an English translation of the famous Singasan Battisi which is now in the press. His pen is also kept occupied by frequent contributions to the periodical press, notably to the "*Leader*" of Allahabad. As might be expected under the circumstances, Thakur Rajendra Singh takes keen interest in all literary matters and movements and his library at his residential place Tikra, Tehsil Biswan, District Sitapur, is a splendid collection.

Every one coming in contact with him cannot help feeling the worth of his character, and hopes that his future public career will fully redeem the promise now given by his usefully employed private life. He has been married to the daughter of Sahibji Yudh Bikram Shah, a cousin to the late king of Nepal, and a son was born to him on the 3rd April, 1911. He had the honour of being present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.



THAKUR RAGHURAJ SINGH, TALUKDAR, KANMO TAHSIL, SIDHOULI, DISTRICT SITAPUR.

THAKUR RAGHURAJ SINGH, TALUKDAR, KANMO
TAHSIL, SIDHOULI, DISTRICT SITAPUR, BELONGS
TO THE THAKUR FAMILY OF DODHIYA KHERA.

He has just passed his teens and is of 20 years of age. His estate yields one lac of rupees and is fertile. He is of mild temperament and loyal to the core, he is always ready to serve the Government. His father, Thakur Baldeo Singh, died in 1905, he erected a temple of Ramchander in Sitapur where the family resides now and donated two villages yielding about Rs. 3,000 for its maintenance.

THAKUR RAGHURAJ SINGH, SITAPUR.

RAJA RAMESHUR BAKSH SINGH, SAMARPAHA AND SHEOGARH ESTATES.



RAJA RAMESHUR BAKSH SINGH, SAMARPAHA AND SHEOGARH ESTATES.

RAJA RAMESHUR BAKSH
SINGH COMES OF A
VERY ANCIENT LINE OF
RULERS OF THE WELL-
KNOWN SURAJ BANSI RACE OF
RAJPUTS. He belongs to one of 5
classes of Gour—(1) Unnaheer, (2) Salhala
(3) Nadseena, (4) Soor, (5) Badano.
They trace their decent back to Pushkal,
son of Raja Bharat, the brother of Siri
Ram Chandra Ji of epic fame, *vide*
"Rameshur Bilas."

The early rulers of Bengal belonged to this branch of Rajputs and their capital Lakhnouthi was called after them "Gourdesh Bengala" is still known after the Gour rulers of the country. They reigned over the country afterwards occupied by the "Chouhans." They then migrated to Ajmere and were known in history as the "Gours of Ajmere." Here they founded a kingdom which afterwards rose to a very great extent. The saying "*adhe men Gour adhe men sab our*" testifies to their ancient glory. Rajas Bachharaj and Arjun Gour of Ajmere were the two heroes of the house and the tales of their adventures and daring deeds are described in the narrative of Pirthiraj's exploits. An unfortunate fracas with the Rathors dispersed the family and they carved out for themselves small principalities in different parts of India, Rajgarh is still held by the survivors of that ancient house.

Raja Bhardeva founded the kingdom of Nar Kalanjar and Raja Jawahardeo, a State in Central Provinces with its capital at Sheopore. Sheopore Raj flourished through the Moghul Rule for 700 years till the British victory over the Mahrattas broke the power of the Gours and a great portion of their kingdom passed into the hands of Scindhia in 1809 A.D. leaving a small State which still survives (*vide* Tod's Rajasthan, Vol. I, page 130, Urdu edition). Raja Kishen Chand was the descendant of Raja Hardeo of Kalinjar, the elder branch of the dispersed dynasty. Some years after Raja Kandeo succeeded in founding a kingdom in the east where they reigned till Raja Dingur Shah, a descendant of Raja Kandeo made himself master of Amethi, an estate in the District of Lucknow, hence Amethi is still known as "Amethi of Dingur Shah" and therefore this branch of the Gour Dynasty is often called "Amethia". Raja Dingur Shah, Rao Ram Singh and Baku Lohang Singh were three brothers, Raja Dingur Shah being the eldest and the owner of the estate. His successors were Rajas Araroo Singh, Daljit Singh, Jagmohan Singh and Raja Bisheshur Baksh Singh, father of Raja Rameshur Bukhsh Singh, the present ruler of the estates of "Samarpaha and Sheogarh Barsinghpur." This scion of the great and noble dynasty of Suraj Banshi Rajputs took over the managements of the estates in July 1896 and has hence added to his hereditary possessions the estates of Samarpaha (through a decree of Privy Council, London) July 1906 A.D., and some other villages thus raising the Government revenue from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,06,781-13-6.

There are several Gour estates in Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur and other districts of Oudh amongst which Sheogarh alone represents the senior branch of the line and is the largest of them all. The heir-apparent Lal Barkhandi Mohesh Partab Narain Singh is at present undergoing education at the well-known Colvin Taluqdar's School, Lucknow, an institution solely founded for the education of the Baraons of Oudh.

THAKUR RAMESHUR BAKHSH SINGH, TALUQDAR OF SAIMSA, PARSENDI.



THAKUR RAMESHUR BAKHSH SINGH, PARSENDI.

Parsendi State and is taken out for worship only once a year at Dewali Festival. This is almost a rare flower and it is an emblem and wealth and treasure according to the Indian traditions.

THAKUR RAMESHUR BAKHSH SINGH, SON OF THAKUR BENI SINGH, TALUQDAR OF SAIMSA, PARSENDI STATE, IN SITAPUR DISTRICT, BELONGS TO THE NAGMAL GAUR CLAN OF THE OUDH CHATTRIS. Thakur Beni Singh was an orthodox Hindu of the old school and spent a greater portion of his time in religious devotions, and in his time the State was in a very flourishing condition. Thakur Rameshur Bukhsh Singh was born on the 1st of Magh Sambat 1924 and succeeded to his State and titles on the 21st of Jeth Sambat 1941, on the death of his father. He received his education at home and without entering a regular academical career he has come out a great scholar in Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu. He is also a poet in Hindi. He takes a great interest in the prosperity and welfare of his subjects and is a patron of learning and arts. The officers of the British Government have given him many certificates in different occasions in recognition of his loyalty to the Crown. He was awarded a medal on 27th April, 1912, on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Darbar, 1911. His grandfather, Thakur Thana Singh, got a flower (Gular) in his time, which is still preserved as a relic in the treasury of

**LALA RAMCHANDRA GUPTA, OF SISOULI DISTRICT, MUZAFFARNAGAR,
UNITED PROVINCES.**

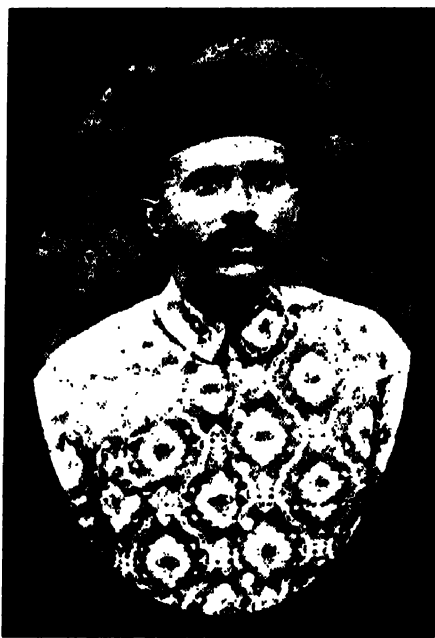


LALA RAMCHANDRA GUPTA,
MUZAFFARNAGAR.

LALA RAMCHANDRA GUPTA, a respectable and well-known Zamindar of Sisouli in the Muzaffarnagar District, was born in August 1876. After the school carrier, he studied in the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, and got a diploma. He worked for some time in Jammu and Kashmir State in the Sericulture Department. He has special interest in improving agriculture specially sugar-making from maize plants, sowing cotton of different varieties, wheat and sugarcane cultivation and made a good name for him.

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture holds a high opinion of him. He has been awarded several medals and certificates of high commendations for agricultural improvements at different exhibitions, committees, the President of great Provincial Exhibition, Allahabad. His Agricultural Seed Farm at Sisouli is much liked by the

department, and he is exporting thousands of bags of the best Muzaffarnagar wheat, barley, oats, etc., to other parts of India and foreign countries, for which act the Government has been pleased to grant him a Certificate of Honour on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, in 1911.



SHEIKH SANA-UL-HASSAN, RAIS,
MAINPURI.

SHEIKH SANA-UL-HASSAN, RAIS, MAINPURI.

SHEIKH SANA-UL-HASSAN, RAIS, MAINPURI (UNITED PROVINCES), IS A GRANDSON OF SHEIKH NIZAMUDDIN AHMED, A WELL-KNOWN POET, WHO IN PRE-MUTINY DAYS LIVED AT DEBAL, DISTRICT BULANDSHAHR. His father, Sheik Fyzzul Hassan, was a successful pleader of Mainpuri who amassed a large fortune in a short time and left four sons, of whom the eldest was drowned and Sheikh Sana-ul-Hassan is the third. The three surviving brothers are living a prosperous life at Mainpuri, where Sheikh Sana-ul-Hussan, 26 years old, has made a reputation for himself as an Arabic scholar and a successful Yunani practitioner.

SHAH MUNIR ALAM, B.A., LL.B., M.A., S.B., UNITED PROVINCES.

SHAH MUNIR ALAM, B.A., LL.B., M.A., S.B., COMES OF A DISTINGUISHED MOHAMEDAN FAMILY OF GHAZIPUR, UNITED PROVINCES. The family have been Jagirdars since the Moghul rule and still own considerable landed property in the Ghazipur Ballia and Azamgarh Districts.

Mr. Shah Wahid Alam, his father, was Deputy Collector at Benares, for more than ten years. One uncle of his, Mr. Shah Amjad-ullah, is a Retired Judge of the Small Cause Court, and another, Mr. S. Ahmed-ullah, was a Second-grade Sub-Judge. He himself has followed the same line and is in Government service as a Munsiff.

He is a frequent contributor to literary journals both in Urdu and English.



RAJA HAJI SIR SYED SHABAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, K. C. I. E., OF SALEMPUR, OUDH, IS DESCENDED FROM AN ANCIENT AND NOBLE ANCESTRY. In 1550 one of his forefathers, Sheikh Abdul Hussain Ausan, emigrated from Medina to Delhi, and was designated



Sheikh-ul-Islam, by the then Emperor, and granted the villages of Purganah Amethi and Purganah Ibrahimabad as a Jagir. One of his descendants, Abdul Hassan II, had two sons Sheikh Salem and Ali Gunhar, of whom the former founded the town of Salempur at a distance of twenty miles from Lucknow, and having erected a fort there made it his residence. Titles, dignities and jagirs were showered upon the family during the reigns of Jahangir Shah and Farukh Seer and other Emperors of Delhi.

The last of the line was Syed Samsam Ali, named Raja Syed Nawab Alikhan, his nephew, as his successor, and when the province of Oudh was annexed to the British Territory, the Sanad of Talukdari was issued in the latter's name. The Raja rendered splendid services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857, and General Sir Outram, Major Balins and Mr. Martin, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, acknowledged his loyalty and fidelity in writing, while some villages were given to him as reward for his loyalty and fidelity. Raja Alikhan took active part and manifested a resolute determination in the framing and passing of the Talukdari Act of 1869 for putting an end to domestic disputes among the Talukdars, and the Government conferred on him the title of Raja and invested

RAJA HAJI SIR SYED SHABAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., OUDH.

him with civil and criminal powers. Raja Nawab Ali Khan died in 1879 and was succeeded by his son Raja Shaban Ali Khan, the subject of this sketch, who has obtained the distinction of Haji by making a pilgrimage to the holy Kaba. In the year 1887, in order to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen-Empress Victoria, the Raja founded a charitable dispensary at Salempur which he maintains at his own expense.

In 1888, as a proof of approbation of his patriotic services and help rendered in matters relating to agriculture and land tenure, Lord Dufferin, the then Governor-General, conferred on him the title of Khan Bahadur. In 1892 a certificate was granted to him by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces expressing approval of the active interest which he had taken in introducing vaccination. In the famine of 1897, the Raja rendered a considerable aid to the Government affording relief to his own tenants as well as to others by extending large sums of money while he remitted all rents payable on his Estate for that year. This was specially noticed by Sir Antony Macdonald (now Lord Macdonnell) in a resolution which was published in the Government Gazette on the 1st January, 1898, and he was honoured with the title of Raja by Lord Elgin in 1898, and on the 1st January, by a special notification, he was exempted from attendance of Courts. As an Honorary Magistrate he is invested with 1st-class powers. In December 1911, at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi held by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor George V, he was honoured with the Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire, His Majesty decorating him with the Insignia with his own gracious hands.

Raja Sir Shaban Ali Khan takes a keen interest in the management of his estate and is always striving for the betterment of the condition of his tenants. He is the man of great demeanour and enlightened ideas and is a most conspicuous and popular figure amongst the Oudh Talukdars of whose Association he is a member of the Executive Committee.

He takes a lively interest in the introduction of the Art and new inventions as well as in Architecture. He is blessed with two sons. The elder, Kunwar Syed Ahmed Khan, the heir to the Estate, is a highly educated young man of cheerful and affable manners who looks after the managements of the Estate under the direct supervision of his father. The younger is known as Syed Qambar Ali *alias* Abuhassan.

THE HON'BLE SHAIKH SHAHID HOSAIN, B.A., LL.B. (CANTAB.), LUCKNOW.



HON'BLE SHAIKH SHAHID HOSAIN, B.A., LL.B. (CANTAB.), BAR-AT-LAW, TALUKDAR OF GADIA, AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW, is a familiar figure in the public life of Oudh and belongs to one of the oldest and best Mahomedan families of that Province. He is one of the chief representatives of the Kidwai Clan which migrated six centuries ago from *Rum* and colonised 52 villages in the districts of Lucknow and Bara Banki. Several of



HON'BLE SHAIKH SHAHID HOSAIN, B.A., LL.B.
(CANTAB.), LUCKNOW.

and later on, owing to the untimely death of his father, had to temporarily give up his studies. In 1900 he joined Pembroke College, Oxford, but after two terms migrated to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A., LL.B. Honours degree in 1903. Dr. Peile, the late Master of Christ's, writing about him said :—" His conduct, while he has been a member of the College, has been throughout good, and I think very well of him. He has been very popular with his fellow students and he has done a good deal to make the intercourse between English and Indian students in the College easy and friendly. To this end he has devoted no little time and thought. I shall always be glad to hear of his future career in India." At Cambridge he served as President of the Indian Majlis.

He was a member of the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar in June 1903. On his return to India he settled down to the legal profession and soon gained a substantial footing. In December 1904 he was chiefly instrumental in holding the Mohammedan Educational Conference at Lucknow, and was

his ancestors held responsible posts under the Emperors of Delhi and the Kings of Oudh and have been distinguished for their learning. His great-grandfather was Paymaster-General of the Emperor's troops in Bengal. His grandfather, Moonshi Mohammad Husain, a powerful noble at the time of the annexation of Oudh, was Naib of the Prime Minister Nawab Ali Naqi Khan, and came by his death at the hands of the Mutineers during the seige of Lucknow. His father, Sheikh Wajid Hosain, was universally popular both among the Europeans and Indians. He died at the early age of 40, Mr. J. R. Reid, I.C.S., Senior Member, Board of Revenue, writing about his death, said :—" The news of his death was wholly unexpected, and as I cherish for him genuine affection, it is a great grief to me that he is now no more. I shall always keep him in memory as a kind and affectionate friend to myself, but also a real gentleman not only in bearing but also in thought and feeling above meanness in act, words or intent."

The Hon'ble Shaikh Shahid Hosain, subject of this sketch, was born on the 8th January, 1878, educated privately amidst healthy surroundings, he matriculated in 1893 in the Allahabad University. He joined the Canning College, Lucknow, passed the F.A. in 1895,

presented with a Gold Medal for his successful organization of that most brilliant session. In 1908 he was elected Honorary Joint Secretary of the British Indian Association of which it may aptly be said he is now the life and soul.

With regard to his many-sided public activities it may be mentioned he represents the Mahomedans of Oudh in the Local Legislative Council, is a Member of the Municipal Board, Lucknow, Member of the Boards of Management of the Canning College, Colvin Talukdars' School, Medical College and of the Advisory Committee, United Provinces. His interest in industrial progress is evinced by his being a Director of the Upper India National Bank, Ltd., the Indian Goods Supply Co., and the Baib and Pulp Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lucknow.

As a Talukdar, numerous pucca wells, a two-mile metalled road, and Government certificates for his energetic organisation in the last two famines testify to his activities in his hereditary occupation. A keen believer in canal irrigation he has succeeded in convincing the Talukdars of the advantages of the same and making them reconsider their former objections. He was a recipient of the Delhi Durbar Medal. A staunch advocate of the British Raj and the continuance of good relations between the rulers and the ruled and the various communities, his friends both Indian and Europeans hold him in high esteem. He was married in 1907 and has one son and two daughters.

B. SHIAM LAL, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND MUNSIF, MUZAFFARNAGAR.



B. SHIAM LAL, MUZAFFARNAGAR.

B. SHIAM LAL, HONORARY MAGISTRATE AND MUNSIF, AN ELECTED MEMBER AND VICE-CHAIRMAN, BOTH OF THE MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT BOARDS OF MUZAFFARNAGAR, SECRETARY TO THE DISTRICT FEMALE EDUCATION COMMITTEE, THE DISTRICT ENGLISH SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, THE GOVERNMENT WEAVING INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, IS A WELL-KNOWN PUBLIC-SPIRITED RAIS AND DURBARI OF MUZAFFARNAGAR, UNITED PROVINCES. B. Shiam Lal was invited to the garden party given by Sir John and Lady Hewett in 1909. The Aid-de-camp-in-waiting was commanded by His Excellency the Viceroy to invite B. Shiam Lal to the Evening party at the Agra Fort in 1907. He also had the honour of being present at Chapters of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire in 1907. He was also honoured with seats in the main amphitheatres of the Delhi Coronation Durbars of 1903 and 1911.

He was decorated with a Durbar Medal in 1911, and by command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a certificate of honour, under the signatures of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, was granted in the name of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V., Emperor of India, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation Durbar, 1911, to B. Shiam Lal in recognition of his excellent work on the Muzaffarnagar Municipal and District Boards and as Honorary Magistrate, and his special interest in female education and in a weaving school. Besides this, his specially good services on the Municipal and District Boards for the last 16 years have severally been acknowledged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces. B. Shiam Lal revived and gave a great impetus to the Spinning and Weaving Industries of the district. B. Shiam Lal's garden near Railway Station and his palatial house therein are visible from the running train while passing through Muzaffarnagar. He is an influential Vaish Aggarwal and the public have a great confidence in him.



PANDIT SHIAM LALL, AGRA.

PANDIT SHIAM LALL, AGRA.

PANDIT SHIAM LALL was born at Agra in 1873, and was educated at Ujjain. He entered the Civil Engineer profession in 1894, and served in the Gwalior and Bharatpore States. Resigning service in 1910 he started the big "Agra Marble Works Co." at Agra. An Engineer by training, he also possesses a natural taste in decorative architectural work, and has thus succeeded in considerably developing the old inlaid marble industry for which Agra is famous. And he has improved his own business to such an extent, within a couple of years that it is considered to be the largest of its kind in India.



PANDIT SHIVA BANDHAN PANDE, TAHSILDAR.

PANDIT SHIVA BANDHAN PANDE, TAHSILDAR, SHAHJEHANPUR, UNITED PROVINCES.

PANDIT SHIVA BANDHAN PANDE, SON OF PANDIT RAM AVATAR PANDEY, born at Mirzapur in 1878. He was educated in Hindi at Ramaipatte, Mirzapur, and passed Middle at Gorakhpur. His father was Judge in United Provinces and Oudh who retired in 1911. He is managing his Zamindari, paying revenue of Rs. 8,000. With his father he has travelled almost all over United Provinces and Oudh. Having passed Entrance he joined the College in 1900 and left in 1902 to join his appointment as Naib Tahsildar, and rose to be Tahsildar at his present station Mirganj. He has 3 sons, *viz.*, Bansgobardhan (Chunan) and Jug Narain (Munan), and a daughter, Kaisari. His sons are receiving education at Mirzapur.

THAKUR SUJAN SINGH SAHIB, SURAJPUR, DISTRICT ALIGARH.



THAKUR SUJAN SINGH SAHIB, SURAJPUR, DISTRICT ALIGARH.

THAKUR SUJAN SINGH was born on 17th February, 1873. He is a Sanadhia Brahman. During the reign of Maharaja Suraj Mal his predecessors were the Jagirdars of Dhanwara, &c., in Bharatpur State. These villages are still the property of the family. In 19th century his forefathers migrated to Lakhnau in Tehsil Hathras and established a business in Banking and Indigo. Thakur Madari Singh, son of Thakur Mansukh Rai, by dint of labour purchased a large property which he distributed amongst his sons during his life-time. Lakhnau was the share of Thakur Gaj Singh, Chandwara of Babu Sri Ram, Tikathar of Thakur Baldev Singh and Surajpur of both Thakur Hira Singh and Thakur Bhup Singh. Thakur Kundan Singh, son of Thakur Hira Singh was of great services to the British Government which brought him post of Honorary Magistrate in March 26th, 1891. His good services again brought 2 medals and some certificates. The subject of our sketch is his son and is very popular for his kindness and sympathetic attitude. He has one son Kunwar Raghbir Singh.

**THAKUR SURAJ NARAIN SINGH, TALUKDAR,
MADHOPUR.**



THAKUR SURAJ NARAIN SINGH, TALUKDAR,
MADHOPUR

THAKUR SURAJ NARAIN SINGH, Talukdar, Madhopur, traces his descent from Kanda, brother of Maharaja Prithi Raj, Ruler of Delhi. After the conquest of Mohammed Ghouri his remote ancestors came to settle in these villages. Fatehsingh, who is in the 8th generation, has been the first Talukdar of Madhopur.

Thakur Suraj Narain Singh is the son of Thakur Jowahar Bux Singh. He was born in 1872, went to school in 1882, and for his fondness of studies he matriculated himself in only seven years.

He entered in the Government services, but was soon called back by the unhealthy state of affairs of his own estates. The estate had run into debt and he, by his strenuous efforts, succeeded to pay off creditably a debt of Rs. 75,000. In 1909 he was vested with the powers of a third-class Magistrate. He is looked upon as the representative of the family of Madhopur Estate.

**BABU KRISHNADEV NARAYAN MAHTHA,
MUZZAFFERPUR.**



BABU KRISHNADEV NARAYAN MAHTHA,
MUZZAFFERPUR.

BABU KRISHNADEV NARAYAN MAHTHA of Muzaffarpur, the only adult survivor of the well-known Mahtha family, and the nephew of the late Babu Vishvanath Prasad Mahtha, whose Photo and Biography appears on page 410 of this volume, was born in March 1890.

He read up to the F.A. standard of the Calcutta University, but on account of the untimely death of his uncle he had to give up his studies in order to look after the management of his Estates.

It is hoped that he will follow in the footsteps of his worthy uncle and thereby keep up the noble tradition of his family.

**RAJA SWAMI PRATAB NARAIN SINGH, OLD
BASTI, BASTI.**



RAJA SWAMI PRATAB NARAIN
SINGH, BASTI.

THE RAJA BELONGS TO THE FIRE RACE (AGNIKULA) OF KILLIANS DYNASTY OF PARHANS, WHO MIGRATED FROM GUJRAT. In Sambat 1392 Raja Nahvi Dev Singh took possession of Basti after killing Raja Madho Singh and was awarded the hereditary title of Raja by the Emperor of Delhi, and it has been recognised by the British Government. Later in descent came Raja Mahesh Shibla Bakhsh Singh who was highly devoted to the British Rule and for his good services during the Mutiny was awarded 114 villages. He died in May 1890. The subject of our sketch, Raja Swami Pratab Narain Singh, is 19th in descent and was born on Ikadshi of Sawan Badi Sambat 1927. He has received education in Persian and Sanskrit. He is an Honorary Magistrate. His son and heir Lal Joashri Pratab Narain Singh is 13 years old and is being educated in English. It is the rule of the State that all the relatives

of the rulers are entitled to honour, but if any one dies childless, all his rights and privileges get vested in the Raja.

RAJA SWAMI DYAL SETH, TALUQDAR OF MOIZUDDINPUR, SITAPUR.



RAJA SWAMI DYAL SETH, TALUQDAR OF MOIZUDDINPUR, DISTRICT SITAPUR, OUDH, was born on the 22nd October, 1867. The founder of the estate Seth Jiandas came to Oudh from Delhi in 1720 with Nawab Saadat Khan, Vizier of Oudh. One of the Raja Sahib's ancestors, Bhaldas, was Naib to the Amir of Kabul, while another, Gualdas, and after him his son, were treasurers of the Emperor of Delhi. Two others, Debi Das and Dianat Rai, were Nazims and Chokladar of 2,200 villages.



RAJA SWAMI DYAL SETH, SITAPUR.
Magistrate and was once selected as a Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces.
The Raja Sahib has two sons and four grandsons.

The Raja Sahib, his father Raja Raghubar Dayal Seth Rai Bahadur, and his grandfather Seth Murli Manohar have been noted for their loyalty to the British Government. Seth Murli Manohar and his brother Seth Sitaram being rewarded for their loyal services by the remission of Rs. 1,000 in the revenue of the estate and by the grant of the Katgara and Mahowakola estates. The Raja Sahib is well read in Persian, Arabic, English and Hindi, and his knowledge of and ability in estate management are sufficiently proved by an Urdu book, *Guldista Riasat*, compiled by him, as also by another vernacular pamphlet he has written on the agricultural distress caused by the heavy frost of 1905. He is an Honorary Munsiff and an Honorary Magistrate as well. For his ability, loyalty, and excellent public services he was honoured with the high title of Raja as a personal distinction on the august and ever-memorable occasion of the Coronation Durbar of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi in December 1911.

He is the President of the Raja Industrial School at Sitapur established by his father Raja Raghubar Dayal Seth Rai Bahadur, who was also an Honorary



KHAN SAHIB SAIYID ZAMIN HUSAIN, B.A., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, UNITED PROVINCES.

KHAN SAHIB SAIYID ZAMIN HUSAIN, B.A., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, UNITED PROVINCES.



KHAN SAHIB SAIYID ZAMIN HUSAIN, B.A., ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, UNITED PROVINCES, was born in 1873 at Fyzabad and is resident of village Bijhar, Moinuddinpur, District Azamgarh. His great-grandfather was a Chakledar during the reign of the Nawabs of Oudh and his grandfather was a physician. His father, Mir Rahat Ali, served the Government for some thirty years and was very popular in Fyzabad. He graduated in 1895 from the Canning College, Lucknow, and began service in the Agricultural Department. In 1911 he was confirmed as Assistant Director of Agriculture and in the same year the title of Khan Sahib was conferred on him in recognition of his excellent work. He translated in Urdu Mr. W. H. Moreland's Book on "Agriculture of the United Provinces."



These pages contain Photographs and Biographies of Title-holders, Zamindars, Talukdars, Government Officials, etc., of Presidencies and Provinces other than Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Punjab and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

RAO BAHADUR DR. DINANATH BALKRISHNA NAIK DANDEKER, BOMBAY.



**RAO BAHADUR DR. DINANATH BALKRISHNA
NAIK DANDEKER, BOMBAY.**

Ambulance and Sanitary work in India, and his services in this connection are well known and highly spoken of both by the Government and the public.



RAO BAHADUR DR. DINANATH BALKRISHNA NAIK DANDEKER, I. M. & S., F. R. I. B. H., M. R. S. I. (LOND.), J. P., CHIEF SURGEON, BOMBAY CORPS, St. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, HONORARY LECTURER, EXAMINER AND VICE-PRESIDENT, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRE, St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR, BOMBAY, HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, JOINT SECRETARY, THE HINDU MAHAJAN COMMITTEE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF LOYAL AND EMPIRE OCCASIONS AS THE EMPEROR'S BIRTH-DAY, ETC. He was born November 1879. Scion of an ancient rich and famous family of Bombay, settled for over 500 years. His ancestors have been held in high esteem by the successive Hindu, the Mahomedan, the Portuguese and the British Governments. His ancestor Krishna Naick was Governor of Salsette during the Hindu and the Mahomedan period. He is a great promoter of the

KHAN SAHIB AZIZ-UL-HAQ, SUPERINTENDENT, POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, HAZARIBAGH.



**KHAN SAHIB AZIZ-UL-HAQ,
SUPERINTENDENT, POLICE TRAIN-
ING SCHOOL, HAZARIBAGH.**



TITLE KHAN SAHIB HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON AZIZ-UL-HAQ, SUPERINTENDENT, POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL, HAZARIBAGH. His work in Anthropometry in No. 1732 of 25th February, 1893, from E. R. Henry, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and Bengal Government acknowledgment No. 1787, dated 10th April, 1893.

A record of his work regarding the method of indexing is made in Bengal Police Circular No. 7 of 1893.

For his good work in Finger Print classification he received a reward of a pair of Gold spectacles and a Gold Watch and Chain in two dacoities in 1908.

THE HON'BLE RAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO OF KANIKA, ORISSA.



THE HON'BLE RAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO OF KANIKA, ORISSA, MEMBER OF THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SINCE 1909, was born at Aul in 1881, being the second son of the Raja of Aul, and adopted into the Kanika family in 1896.

Educated at the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and College, Cuttack, he received charge of Killah Kanika from the Court of Wards on attaining majority in 1902. In 1899 he married the daughter of the Raja (Feudatory Chief) of Nayagarh, Orissa.



HON'BLE RAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA
DEO OF KANIKA.

Raja Rajendra Narayan is a man of enlightened views, liberal and public-spirited. He signalled the taking over charge of his estate by donating Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a female ward in the Cuttack General Hospital, and thereby removed a long-felt want. This liberality was much appreciated by the public and was duly acknowledged by Government. The Raja has also established several Sanskrit, English and Vernacular Schools in his Estate, and maintains four charitable Dispensaries in its four principal Sub-divisions. In addition he contributes liberally by stipends to pupils and subscriptions to schools to promote the cause of education both within and outside his Estate.

His public activities are shown by the fact that he is President of the Orissa Landholders' Association, Cuttack, Vice-President of both the Bengal Landholders' Association, Calcutta, and Behar Landholders' Association, Bankipur; and Member of the Bengal Government Advisory Fishery Board. He is a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, being elected by the landlords of Orissa and Chota-Nagpur. He was elected and acted as President of Utkal Union Conference in 1906.

He has always keenly interested himself in the welfare of his tenants, spending large sums in providing roads, embankments, wells, tanks, &c., within his Estate. During the famine of 1907-08 he spent about a lakh of rupees in affording relief to distressed tenants, and his liberality and services in this respect were duly acknowledged by Government.

The Raja's favourite recreation are shikar, tennis, billiards, badminton and other games. He visited England in 1907, being the first among the scions of the aristocratic families of Orissa to do so. Since then he has visited England twice, and on the last occasion was presented with a Coronation Medal of King George V by the Secretary of State for India. At the Coronation Durbar of Delhi, in December 1911, he was one of the guests of the Bengal Government.

The Estate has an area of 440 square miles and a population of about one lakh. Nearly one-half of it lies in the Cuttack District, and the other half in the Balasore District. The gross income is about three lakhs, and the annual peshkush (revenue) payable to Government is Rs. 20,408 fixed in perpetuity.

SYED ALLAY HOSSAIN BILGRAMI, ZAMINDAR OF SHAHABAD, BEHAR



SYED ALLAY HOSSAIN BILGRAMI was one of the guests invited to attend the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. He is a big Zamindar of the Shahabad District in Behar and belongs to the well-known Koath family which has been described by different District Officers as the most respected Musalman family in the District and as "one which ranked among the very highest." The founder of the family, Nawab Syed Noorool Hassan Khan, came from Bilgram in Oudh, whence the surname of Bilgrami. He was the first Lieutenant of Shuja-ud-daulah, Nawab of Oudh, and on making peace with the British after the famous battle of Buxar in 1764, was granted by the British Government a revenue free estate yielding an income of about two lakhs a year and was made the first Nazim of the Shahabad District.

KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH BAHADUR ALI KHAN, PATNA DISTRICT.



KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH BAHADUR ALI KHAN OF PATNA DISTRICT was born in 1847 A.D. His ancestor Shaikh Mahomed Afaka Siddiki Shaikh Bad Gari (a title for the descendant of Abu Bakar, the first Khalif of the prophet descended by the son born after the cave incident of the Hijra or immigration year), through his mere ability and merit succeeded in getting a high post in the reign of the Moghul Emperor Mahommed Shah. He proved himself very successful officer, and in



KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH
BAHADUR ALI KHAN, PATNA.

recognizance of his good services, the hereditary title of Khan Bahadur was offered to him. But he being childless got his younger brother Daim Ali Khan decorated with the title. Daim Ali Khan became a Collector of District in the reign of Alamgir II. He extended his ancestral property to a great extent. He was succeeded by his son Ahmed Ali Khan who in his turn made a vast increase in his property and received the title of Moazamud Daula Khan Bahadur. After him his son Mahomed Afzal Khan became a Collector of Hajeeপুর and was created commander of thousand foot and hundred horse as a mark of personal distinction. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Bahadur Ali Khan is a grandson of the daughter of Afzal Khan. He resides at Barh. He has served the Government and the public in different capacities, such as the Honorary Magistrate with single second-class power, a Sub-Registrar, a Chairman of Barh Municipality and Local Board, and a Member of Patna District Board and so forth. And in approval of his good services the benign Government kindly conferred on him the title of Khan Bahadur in 1894.

DOCTOR B. N. PARSHAD MATTIEST, F. T. S., OF MOZAFFARPUR.



DR. B. N. PARSHAD MATTIEST, F. T. S.,
MOZAFFARPUR.



DOCTOR B. N. PARSHAD MATTIEST, F. T. S., OF MOZAFFARPUR, is a public-spirited young man and a famous plague and cholera curer of Behar. Thousands of lives are saved every year by his personal treatment and medicines despatched to mofussils. He is very kind to poor patients, who flock to him in large numbers, and demands neither money nor gratitude from them. He is the inventor of two great miraculous cures "Choomantra" and "Long-lifer." His most wonderful Choomantra was presented to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in Calcutta. Several Joint Stock Banks and Companies owe their existence to Dr. B. N. Parshad's money, zeal and energy. He is an all-round sportsman and champion full back in India, as

declared by the great Sporting Chief His Highness the late Maharaja of Cooch Behar. There is hardly any big cup in India for which he has not fought and won. He is very popular at Mozaffarpur both as a Doctor and Sportsman.

BABU MAHADEO SINGH (LATE), MOZAFFARPUR.

BABU MAHADEO SINGH WAS A RAJPUT OF THE BAISH TILOKE CHANDICLASS and was born at Mozaffarpur (Behar) on 21st November, 1830. He was essentially a self-made man. From ordinary circumstances he rose by sheer dint of his merit and abilities to a position of an eminence and affluence in this District. He was thoroughly versed in zamindari affairs and possessed a very fine legal head, which brought him into close touch with many of the big Zamindari



BABU MAHADEO SINGH AND HIS SON B. BAIDYANATH PRASAD SINGH, MOZAFFARPUR.

born on 18th Kartik Sambath 1937 (A.D. 1883). The mantle of his father has fallen on him. Besides improving his estate, Babu Baidyanath Prasad Singh takes a keen interest in all public movements and occupies a prominent position in public life. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Commissioner and has officiated more than once as Vice-Chairman of the Mozaffarpur Municipality. In recognition of his public services he has been awarded by Government the Coronation Medal of 1911.

Estate of the District. He was of a high courteous and amiable disposition and had a remarkably religious turn of mind. He built a temple and a Thakurdwara dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu, respectively, at his house at Mozaffarpur, and endowed them with landed properties of sufficient income. His piety was well known and he was loved by every section of the community, and the public at large. He took a keen interest in what existed of public life, in the District at the time, and was a Member of the Tirhut Landholders' Association which was then in a very flourishing condition. He died at Benares—that holy place which is the dream and goal of ambition of every devoted Hindu—on 11th April, 1911, full of years and honours, leaving behind him his son Babu Baidyanath Prasad Singh and a large circle of friends and dependents to mourn his loss.

Babu Baidyanath Prasad Singh was

GANGA SARAN ALIAS LALOOJI, ARRAH.



GANGA SARAN *alias* LALOOJI, ARRAH.

GANGA SARAN ALIAS LALOOJI was born in 1881 at Arrah, the head-quarters of the Shahabad District, in the province of Behar. He is the only son of the late Babu Mahesha Nanda, a leading Vakil, and one of the biggest Zemindars in the district. He received his education in the Arrah Zillah School and in the St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. He had the misfortune of losing his father when young, but his mother and uncle, Babu Syamlananda, himself a leading Lawyer, gave him the best education and training. Lately Babu Ganga Saran has taken to commercial and industrial activities and has been managing the Mozaffarpur branch of the Kayastha Trading and Banking Corporation, Gorakhpur, Ltd. The family owns large and extensive Zemindaris, including coal mines in not only Behar but in Bengal as well. He is an excellent representative of the higher middle classes—educated, liberal and progressive from whom, and from men of this type, much good is expected in the advancement of the country.

RAI BALDEO LAL NAKPHOPHA GAYAL BAHADUR, GAYA.



RAI BALDEO LAL NAKPHOPHA GAYAL BAHADUR has been described in official reports as "one of the leading Gaywals (priest) connected with the temple of Vishnupad in Gaya. He is prominent among them for liberality and public spirit. He has followed in the footsteps of his uncle Babu Chote Lal Sijwar, C.I.E., and of his grandfather Babu Deo Nath Sijwar, who rendered conspicuous service to British troops during the time of the Mutiny and does all in his power to assist officials and the administration."



RAI BALDEO LAL NAKPHOPHA
GAYAL BAHADUR, GAYA.

Rai Baldeo Lal was born in the year 1849. He is an Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, and a Member of the Gaya Lodging House and the Lady Elgin Hospital Committees. His public services and loyalty have been highly spoken of by Messrs. F. W. Duke, A. W. Watson, C. A. Watson, H. Holmwood, C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., B. Folly Faulder, L. S. S. O'Mally, B. Macpherson, C. E. Sunder, G. A. Grierson, S. Mellor, C. E. Buckland, F. A. Slacke, L. C. Shirres, officers who have held the charge of the administration of Gaya at different periods. He has more than once received thanks from the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors for his liberality.

He has spent about Rs. 50,000 for the improvement of Gaya city, for the relief of the famine and plague-stricken people and for many other charitable purposes; among them a few may be mentioned—Rs. 15,000 for the Lady Dufferin Fund, Rs. 10,000 for the water-works, Rs. 1,000 for the Zenana Hospital of Gaya, and a free gift of a piece of land worth more than Rs. 2,000 with building, &c., at Salempore, for the location of the police barrack there. In every call for public duty there has seldom been an occasion in which he has not extended his helpful hand, and his liberality is not confined to Gaya, but extends to other distant places, like Arwal and Jahanabad.

As a citizen of the Empire he shared in full the patriotic sentiment of an Englishman on the occasion of the victory gained by British arms in the Transvaal in 1900 and he paid Rs. 2,300 for the National worship at Vishnupad at Gaya and a decent sum for the same purpose on the recovery of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh.

He has twice received "Certificates of Honour" from the Government in recognition of his good services and liberality.

He is a man of many good parts. Any one who has the opportunity of coming into contact with him cannot but admire him for his pleasing behaviour. Mr. J. A. Boardillon, the then Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, spoke of him "as a good citizen and a pleasant companion." Mr. J. E. C. Weldon, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, expressed "a great pleasure to him to make his acquaintance." Mr. C. E. Pitter, District Judge, was "very pleased to count him among his acquaintances."

He has a great regard for the ancient monuments and historical inscriptions of India, and is proud of bringing them before the world. When Justice Saroda Charan Mittra of the Calcutta High Court visited Gaya on deputation for investigation about the worship and ceremonies of Budh Gaya, and Mr. K. D. Banerji about the inscription on the stone-block of "Akhoy Bar" (an ancient sacred Banian tree) he rendered them all possible help, notwithstanding the vehement protests of his fellow Gaywals. He sent some ancient highly gilded stone-made images, toys and plates to the Viceroy in the year 1903 for preservation in the Indian Museum.

He has had the honour of receiving private interviews with Lieutenant-Governors and invitations to the Viceregal Levee. He was one of the fortunate few who had the honour of receiving THE PRINCE at the Princess Ghat on the 29th December, 1905.

On the 24th June, 1910, he received the title of "Rai Bahadur" from the Government of India as personal distinction.

He has a decent annual income of Rs. 70,000 a year.

The Rai Bahadur had also the honour of being presented by Sir William Duke, late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor at the Royal Levee held at Calcutta on 3rd January, 1912. He was a guest of Bengal Government at the Delhi Durbar, 1911.

Lately the Rai Bahadur was granted a private interview by His Honour Sir Charles Bayley, the first Lieut.-Governor of Behar and Orissa, and His Honour was graciously pleased to grant a certificate to the Rai Bahadur expressing his high esteem for him.

RAI SAHIB BHAGVATI SAHAY, M.A., F.C.U., ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR
OF SCHOOLS, TIRHUT DIVISION.

RAI SAHIB BHAGVATI SAHAI, M.A., ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, FELLOW EXAMINER OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, MODEL PAPER SETTER FOR THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, MEMBER OF BOARDS OF STUDIES, HINDI AND URDU, MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS, AUTHOR OF MANY EDUCATIONAL PAMPHLETS, was born at Bhagalpur in 1863. Though subsequently a B.L. he continued a teacher to gratify his passion for teaching and literary tastes. Refused to be Private



RAI SAHIB BHAGVATI SAHAY, M. A., F. C. U., ADDITIONAL
INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, TIRHUT DIVISION.

diligence, tact and honesty. You have well earned the distinction of Rai Sahib which the Government of India has bestowed on you."

Secretary to a Raja. While a student, was a writer in the "Hindu Patriot," the "Kaliyug," the "Indian Mirror," the "Indian Chronicle," the "Behar Times," and the "Englishman" in the cause of Behar. His work in the cause of education can best be ascertained from the Annual Reports of the Bhagalpur and Patna Divisions since 1895, most of which were written by himself. In handing over the *Sanad* of the title of Rai Sahib conferred on him on the occasion of the Coronation, the Commissioner of the Patna Division thus addressed him at a public Darbar held at Bankipore on 25th March, 1912 :

"Your efforts to further the cause of education in Behar has been long and varied. In spite of the incessant calls upon your time incident to your position in the Education Department, you have done valuable extraneous work in many capacities, such as Editor of the Hindi Scientific Glossary, Editor of the Government Senior and Junior Teachers Manuals and as a Member of the Nagiri Paricharini Sabha and the Sanskrit Sanjivani Samaj. Your career in the Education Department has been a record of unbroken success due to your



BABU DEVENDRA PRASAD SUKUL, ZAMINDAR, MOZAFFARPUR.

**BABU DEVENDRA PRASAD SUKUL,
ZAMINDAR, KANHAWLI ESTATE,
MOZAFFARPUR.**

BABU DEVENDRA PRASAD SUKUL, ZAMINDAR, KANHAWLI ESTATE, DISTRICT MOZAFFARPUR, BEHAR, was born in 1880. He comes of a most respectable Brahman family which has built many temples and set apart property for their maintenance. Having lost his parents in boyhood, he has, by dint of patience and discretion, surmounted all difficulties and kept up the family position. He is amiable, sympathetic, and charitable and impresses all with the promise of a bright future. He has endowed a bungalow with a piece of land for a charitable dispensary in his village, and is a patron of many schools and patshalas, besides taking keen interest in all works of public utility. He is an Honorary Magistrate, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the B. B. College, and a Member of both the Local and the District Boards. He has been awarded a Coronation Medal in connection with the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

KHAN BAHADUR KAZI FARZAND AHMAD FARUQI, HOLDER OF KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL AND A LEADER OF THE SUNNI MOHAMMADANS OF GAYA, was born in 1867. He claims his direct descent from Hazrat Umar Faruqi of Medina, and one of his ancestors became distinguished as a saint. His first ancestor who came to India in 1654, Shaikh Sadr Jahan, was appointed a Kazi by the Emperor Shah Jahan over pergunnas now included in district



KHAN BAHADUR KAZI FARZAND AHMAD FARUQI, GAYA.

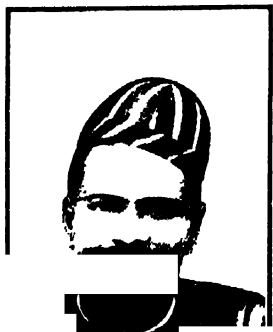
Gaya, and the office being a hereditary one, jagirs were granted to them for their services. When the East India Company came into power, the Kazis were deprived of their privileges and made to pay revenue on their jagirs. The Khan Bahadur's grandfather, Kazi Asad Ali, succeeded, however, in securing from the Company a post of similar to that of a Kazi, while his father, Kazi Ahmad Bakhsh, having rendered meritorious services to the British during the Mutiny, was appointed Kazi of the pergunnas Okri and Ikil in the province of Behar.

At his father's death in 1869 the Khan Bahadur was only two years old, and had to live with his maternal grandmother, widow of late Munshi Syed Charagh-ali Hashmi, Manager of the Tikari Raj, who had no male issue, but an only daughter, so his property was divided among his grandchildren, the Khan Bahadur and his two sisters.

The Khan Bahadur is a good Persian and Arabic scholar. In 1895 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate, and in 1897 received the distinction of Khan Bahadur for his loyalty, public services and liberality. He has donated the handsome amounts of Rs. 10,000 for the Gaya water-works, Rs. 3,000 for the reconstruction of the local Jumma Masjid, and a substantial sum for the Queen Victoria Memorial, which he contributes towards the maintenance of the Lady Dufferin Fund and the Nursing Home. When the plague broke out at Gaya in 1900, he helped the Government officials to such an extent that the Lieutenant-Governor himself decorated him with the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal. He further received first Certificate of Honour on Their Majesties Coronation Day in 1911.

The Khan Bahadur has landed property yielding the annual income of Rs. 40,000. He is an all-round sportsman, and has won many prizes. His wife is the daughter of Sayed Abu Said Khan Bahadur, a rich Zemindar of Patna City.

His only son, Kazi Anwar Ahmad Faruq, is being carefully educated in English, Persian and Arabic under competent tutors, and has been married to the daughter of the late Sayed Abu Saleh, Khan Bahadur, a rich and respectable Zemindar and a leader of the Mohammadans in Gaya District.



RAI SAHIB BABU GULAB-
CHANDJI SAHIB, CHA PRA.

RAI SAHIB BABU GULABCHANDJI SAHIB, CHAPRA.

BABU GULABCHANDJI SAHIB, SON OF BABU MUNESH-
WARDASJI SAHIB, THE WELL-KNOWN ZEMINDAR OF
SARAN DISTRICT, was born on 5th April, 1855, corresponding to
3rd Baisakh Sambat 1912. He got sound education in Sanskrit so
much so that he became staunch follower of Jainism. He travelled many a time
throughout the length and breadth of India. The experience he derived from
his travel was made good of in the management of his Zemindari.

He became Honorary Magistrate in 1887. He begat one son at the age of
40 and grandson at the age of 56. He received the title of Rai Sahib on 12th
December, 1911.

The Local Government officials have much regard for the Rai Sahib.

RAI HARI PRASAD LAL, GAYA.



RAI HARI PRASAD LAL, GAYA.

traditions of his ancestors. He is a Member of the Behar Land-holders' Association, a Member of All-India
Hindu Association and the President of the Kayastha Sadar Sabha at Gaya.

He has a decent annual income of Rs. 40,000 a year.



RAI HARI PRASAD LAL was born in the year
1889. He comes of a very ancient "Amasht"
section of the Kayastha caste of Behar. His
ancestor Rai Haimnath Sing was appointed
Dewan of the District of Behar by Mr. Thomaslaw,
District Officer, under the order of the Governor-General
in Council, dated the 14th August, 1877, with the title of
"Rai"; and the duties of Sudder Dewani of the District
was entrusted to him which he discharged to the satisfac-
tion of his superiors till his death. His great-granduncle,
Rai Newazi Lal, was granted the title of "Rai" as well as
the rank of "Ekhazari" (commander of 1,000 troops) by
His Majesty the Prince Mirza Mohammed Akbar Shah
Bahadur, son and successor to His Majesty King Shah
Alam, the Emperor of Delhi, in the year 1221 Hijri.

His grandfather Rai Jaswant Lal rendered valuable
services to the Government during the Mutiny and was
highly spoken of for his loyalty by Mr. A. Money, the
then Magistrate and Collector of Gaya. On January 1st,
1877, he received a "Certificate of Honour" from the
Government in recognition of his public services in Gaya.

Rai Hari Prasad Lal is a young man of 22, knows
Urdu and English, and is trying to maintain the best

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF BABU GUJRAJ SAHOYA (LATE), TIRHOOT.

TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS NOBILITY OF TIRHOOT BELONGS THE FAMILY OF BABU GUJRAJ SAHOYA, son of Munshi Kali Pershad, who owned an extensive Zemindari and an Indigo concern called "Shahpore Mircha," one of the oldest concerns in Tirhoot.

Babu Gujraj Sahoya, born January 1844, died September 1901, was an enlightened, educated and a charitably disposed Zemindar, and a scholar of the Unani (Greek) system of Medicine for which he had a special aptitude. He vastly improved the estate left by his father, which is now one of the big Estates in Tirhoot.



MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF GUJRAJ SAHOYA, TIRHOOT.

the Patna College, from where he took his degree in Arts in 1895, at the somewhat early age of 19 years. He is one of the highly cultured and public-spirited Zemindars of Behar, and true to his noble tradition maintains the Gujraj Hospital and a Sanskrit Patshala at Baghi.

Babu Jadunandan Sahoya has three sons: Babu Shyan Nandan Sahoya, Babu Deonandan Sahoya and Babu Harnandan Sahoya. The family belongs to the distinguished stock of Sirivaslava Kayasthas.

The village Baghi, where the family has its residence, is situated 16 miles south of Muzaffarpur. It has a Post Office and the nearest Railway Station is Goraul, Bengal and North-Western Railway.

He built and endowed Temples at Baghi and Ajodhya and a Charitable Dispensary at Baghi, which is called GUJRAJ HOSPITAL, after his name. Babu Ramdhari Sahoya, born 18th December, 1860, and Babu Sheodhary Sahoya, born 20th November, 1864, were the two sons of Babu Gujraj Sahoya. The former was a public-spirited and educated gentleman and a distinguished leader of public opinion in Behar. He was the Secretary of the 'Tirhoot Landholders' Association, which was founded by his labours and the last non-official Vice-Chairman of the Muzaffarpur District Board. He held many other honorary offices and took an active interest in all matters of public interests and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

Babu Jadunandan Sahoya, the present Proprietor of the Baghi Estate is a Graduate in Arts and Law of the University of Calcutta. He is the son of Babu Dhanraj Sahoya and grand-nephew of Babu Gujraj Sahoya. Born in the year 1875, he was educated at the Government School, Muzaffarpur, and

BABU KISHUN LALL DHOKRI GAYWAL, GAYA.



BABU KISHUN LALL DHOKRI GAYWAL BELONGS TO THE "BRAHMA KALPIT BRAHMIN" FAMILY OF GAYA, who have settled there from time immemorial. They are the priests (Gaywal) of the Vishnupad temple and command a high respect from all classes of Hindus, and specially those who go there to pay their last tribute to their beloved ancestors, it being the belief of the Hindus that the offering of ablutions at Gaya to departed spirits ensures their immediate passage to the regions of bliss known as Swarga or heaven.



BABU KISHUN LALL DHOKRI GAYWAL, GAYA.

Babu Kishun Lall was born in the year 1879, and is an unassuming young man of good parts and is well versed in Sanskrit and Bengali. He is of a charitable disposition and takes delight in matters educational. He has made the following donations to works of public utility, *viz.*, Rs. 2,000 towards the constructions of the Gaya Water-works, Rs. 200 for the Burning Ghat, Rs. 500 for the Theosophical Hall, and Rs. 50 for the improvement of the Behar National College. He is an Honorary Magistrate, a Member of the Gaya Lodging House Committee and a Member of the Imperial League.

It speaks a great deal to his credit that, coming of an orthodox Brahmin family, and moving in circles where female education is considered baneful to Hindu Society, he has had the courage to face traditional prejudices and has volunteered to pay a princely donation of Rs. 10,000 for the proposed Girl School at Gaya, which is going to be opened at an early date, notwithstanding the vehement protest of his opponents. He is also a great admirer and encourager of the divine art of music.

He has a decent annual income of Rs. 12,000 from landed property besides the presents he receives from the pilgrims, which amount to not less than Rs. 10,000 a year.

BABU KSHETRESH COOMAR MUKHARJI, BARNAGORE (NEAR CALCUTTA) AND MUZAFFARPUR.



BABU KSHETRESH COOMAR MUKHARJI,
BARNAGORE.



BABU KSHETRESH COOMAR MUKHARJI, OF BARNAGORE (NEAR CALCUTTA), is a scion of one of the oldest families of the landed aristocracy of Bengal and Behar, having been Jagirdars under the Nawabs of Patna. He was born in 1886 and educated in the Mookerji's Seminary, Muzaffarpur (Behar), established by his late enlightened father Babu Jagadish Coomar Mukharji in the District where most of the ancestral Zamindari lies. Babu Kshetresh Coomar is a prominent man in the public affairs of Muzaffarpur, maintains his father's educational institution, is an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the District Board and the Agricultural Association. He has opened a Rural Co-operative Credit Bank and Society to benefit his tenants.

BABU VISHVANATH PRASAD MAHTHA, MUZAFFARPUR.



ABU VISHVANATH PRASAD MAHTHA, who in the words of the Hon'ble the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga was "the Jewel" of the town of Muzaffarpur, was born in the year 1870, in the great and illustrious Mahtha family which rendered unique services at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.

In spite of his not getting a finished education he was a man in the forefront of the public life

of Tirhoot—nay, perhaps, of Behar. He was a Municipal Commissioner, and for many years the Vice-Chairman of the Muzaffarpur Municipality, an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board. But his special claim to the regard of posterity lay in the fact of his being a great patron of education both Western and Oriental.



BABU VISHVANATH PRASAD MAHTHA, MUZAFFARPUR.

As a Member of the Board of Trustees and the Managing Committee of the Tirhoot College he took a very keen interest in its welfare and contributed towards its funds a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 and odd. Being a member of the Inspecting Committee of the Zillah School he was ever ready at its call. That he was a great lover of Sanskrit education is evidenced by the fact that he was the Secretary of Local Dharam Samaj School, the maintenance of which was due to a greater extent to him than to anybody else of the town. In addition to this there are scores of graduates and undergraduates who could not have been

such but for the timely helps rendered to their education by Babu Vishvanath Prasad Mahtha. He was a great believer in the advantages of the Industrial development and the regeneration of the indigenous industries of India. He was the Director and the owner of a large number of shares of the Tirhoot Stores, Ltd., which was started for the adequate supply of Swadeshi goods. He was also a Patron of the Mehshi Button Factory. The Province recognised his services in this connection by electing him the President of the Reception Committee of the Third Behar Industrial Conference.

In short his life was one of all round useful activities and the Muzaffarpur public life has not yet been able to make up the loss it has sustained by his untimely death which occurred in the month of October, 1911.

BABU LUCHHMI PRASAD SINHA, MONGHYR.



BABU LUCHHMI PRASAD SINHA, SON OF LATE MUNSHI BENI RAM SAHEB OF GOGRI IN THE DISTRICT OF MONGHYR, was born on the 9th September, 1874. He comes of a very respectable family of Ambasth Kayasthas of Behar. The old family of Gogri has always been renowned for benevolence and works of public utility. It has a good income from Zemindari and Agriculture.



BABU LUCHHMI PRASAD SINHA, MONGHYR.

After finishing his education, Babu Luchhmi Prasad Sinha entered the Raj Srinagar service in the capacity of a Tahsildar and by dint of hard labour and integrity he soon became a Sub-Manager. His activities and abilities soon won the appreciation of the proprietors of the Raj and he soon became the General Manager of the estate when the former Manager's services were dispensed with on account of mismanagement.

He takes a good deal of interest in public works. He is an Honorary Magistrate, single sitting, Municipal Commissioner and Vice-Chairman of the District Board. His services in the Board have been greatly appreciated by the Government and in token of appreciation they have awarded him a Certificate of Honour on the Coronation Day.

Babu Luchhmi Prasad Sinha is a man of great enlightenment and has got two of his sons educated in England where they have qualified themselves as Barristers.

His sweet and amiable disposition and other nobler qualities have greatly endeared him to the public, both Europeans and Indians, at large. He is ever ready to help those who are in distress or need.

BABU MAHESHWARA PRASAD, RAIS AND ZAMINDAR, MUZAFFARPUR.



BABU MAHESHWARA PRASAD, RAIS AND ZAMINDAR OF MUZAFFARPUR, IS THE PRESENT HEAD OF ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTED AND DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES OF THE LANDHOLDERS OF BEHAR. He is a Khatri by caste and his family has connection with the prominent Khatri families of the United Provinces. The home of his



BABU BRIJ BIHARI LAL.



BABU NANDAN LAL.

remote ancestors was in Northern India, from where the family migrated to live in Shahjahanpur where the old ancestral house is still in existence.

The family was known to occupy the position of respectable bankers at Shahjahanpur and had branches of their firm in Lucknow and other important towns of the United Provinces.

It was in connection with the establishment of a branch of their firm at Patna that Babu Kashi Nath, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, proceeded to settle in the East and built up a very successful business in the then capital of Bengal.

Babu Lajya Rama, son of Babu Kashi Nath, was appointed Treasurer to Maharaja Ramnarain, Governor of Behar, in 1758.



BABU MAHESHWARA PRASAD, MUZAFFARPUR.

The disturbed condition of the Government at Patna made Babu Lajya Ram seek a more peaceful locality and he proceeded to settle at Jandaha, a village 32 miles south of Muzaffarpur, near which place was situate the bulk of the properties he had acquired.

His grand-nephew and successor, Babu Brij Beharil Lal, stood by the Government and placed at its disposal all his resources at the time of the Mutiny. Babu Brij Behari adopted his nephew Babu Nandan Lal Sahib who, as a young man, gave indications of his future greatness.

But the succession to his uncle's fortune did not prove to Babu Nandan Lal a bed of roses as he had to fight many claims.

The protracted litigations proved his calibre and coming out successful with his great organising power he soon recouped his wasted resources. He had a profound knowledge of law and his opinion was sought and respected even by the prominent lawyers of his time. His speech in the Town Hall of Calcutta in connection with Tenancy Bill of 1883 was considered a masterly exposition of the position of the landholders in relation to that Act. Babu Nandan Lal Sahib died in the year 1893 leaving behind him two minor sons. The elder, Babu Maheshwara Prasad Sahib, the present head of the family, was born in October 1885 and attained his majority in September 1903.

He has received a liberal education in English and now personally administers his big estate which is distributed in almost all the Districts of the Tirhoot Division, and has also interest in the Indigo and Tea plantations. He also finds time to attend to the public affairs of his town and district and has already sat for two terms on the Municipal Board where in the last election he was elected Vice-Chairman. He is also a Member of the District Board and President of the District Association of Muzaffarpur.



BABU RADHA KRISHNA.



BACHA BABU.

He has been almost from the start a Member of the Divisional Agricultural Society and has secured prizes for his Agricultural exhibits from many exhibitions. He has always proved a liberal donor to purposes of public utility and has subscribed generously towards the upkeep of the local College of which he is a Trustee. He also contributes largely to the Girls' Pathshala, of which he is the Secretary.

Besides this, his contributions for the Hindu University and towards the schemes of providing a system of filtered water-supply to his town have been handsome and munificent.

He was present at the last Delhi Durbar and on that occasion was presented with a Certificate of Honour for his public services and munificence. He also formed a member of the deputation sent by the Behar landholders to wait upon Their Imperial Majesties at Princep's Ghat, Calcutta, with an address of welcome. He evinces great artistic taste in Photography and he also paints beautifully. His study in flowers and other Photographic collections secured a certificate of merit and a medal from the last Allahabad Exhibition, while his crystoleum paintings were much admired at the Behar Exhibition in Bankipur and brought him a gold medal. His active habits, cultured tastes and winning manners have secured for him a honoured position in the public life of Behar.

Babu Maheshwara Prasad is blessed with a son whose photograph also appears on this page. His younger brother, Babu Radha Krishna, was born in September 1891 and has just completed his minority and entered upon his career. He is now helping his brother in his works for which he shows great capacities.

NAWAB KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI SAYED NASIRUDDIN AHMAD, BEHAR.

NAWAB KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI SAYED NASIRUDDIN AHMAD COMES OF A NOBLE AND OLD FAMILY OF GENUINE SAYEDS IN BEHAR. After great vicissitudes of time his family came to settle in the Behar town during the reign of Shah Jahan, and ever since it has held a most prominent place in the Provincial Society. The Moghul Emperors of Delhi being disciples and pupils of the family always paid marked attention to it, and frequently favoured



it with high offices, valuable rewards and big jagirs. The highest judicial and religious offices in the Province had been, as it were, specially reserved for the members of the family.

After the advent of the British Rule in India and during the Mutiny of 1857 Maulvi Sayed Karamat Hussain, father of the Nawab Khan Bahadur, rendered sterling services to the State which were highly appreciated by the Government at the time. The family has thus an unbroken brilliant record of noble services to the established Government of the country since its settlement in the Province.

The Nawab Khan Bahadur was born in 1847. He is well studied in Arabic and Persian. He is a man of old type and polished manners. He is thoroughly loyal to Government and staunch friend of his community and country. He has always taken keen interest in all the public movements of his time and served his country to its greatest interest. He has held various honorary offices in his Province, and his services have been rewarded by the Government with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1895. He bears the hallmark of being the first man in his town, and he is universally respected. On last New Year's Day the title of Nawab was bestowed upon him by the benign Government.

NAWAB KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI SAYED
NASIRUDDIN AHMAD, BEHAR.
employed in the Fishery Department of the Government of Behar and Orissa.

He has two sons living. His youngest son, Mr. S.M. Mohsin who has been specially trained in America, is

BABU SURENDRA BAHADUR SINHA, GORAKHPUR.



BABU SURENDRA BAHADUR
SINHA, GORAKHPUR.

BABU SURENDRA BAHADUR SINHA, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, DARBHANGA, AND AGENT, THE KAYESTHA TRADING AND BANKING CORPORATION, GORAKHPUR, LIMITED, LAHERIA SARAI, IS A BIG ZAMINDAR OF DHAMAR IN SIHAHABAD DISTRICT. He is son of Babu Radhamohan Prasad Sinha, grandson of Babu Harakhnarrain Sinha and great-grandson of Babu Rajkishorenarain Sinha, who was a legal practitioner and earned by sheer merit and ability a very large estate, which is now owned by Babu Surendra Bahadur Sinha and his uncles Babus Brijkishore Prasad Sinha and Gopikrishna Prasad Sinha. Babu Rajkishorenarain Sinha was well known throughout Behar for his charity to the poor and helpless and commanded great respect and esteem. Babu Surendra Bahadur Sinha was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in the year 1911, and also Agent of the Kayastha Trading and Banking Corporation, Gorakhpur, in the same year. He has got three younger brothers Babus Rambahadur Sinha, Debindrabahadur Sinha and Rajbahadur Sinha. He is a highly courteous gentleman, honourable and self-sacrificing in all his dealings, and popular with all.

RAI SITAL PROSAD BAHADUR, GYA.



RAI SITAL PROSAD BAHADUR, GYA.

RAI SITAL PROSAD BAHADUR, the leader of the Gya Bar, was an eminent lawyer unparalleled in Behar whose abilities were known beyond that Province. He was a sound scholar and a very amiable gentleman.

As a student his career was very brilliant, he always gained first-class distinctions.

He joined the profession in 1880 and soon came to be the busiest lawyer of his time. He was the senior Government Pleader, and it is remarkable that in addition to his overwhelming business he held so many honorary posts at one and the same time.

He was the Vice-Chairman of the Gya Municipality for about twelve years and as such he was liked by the people and the Government alike. Besides he was the President of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Member of the District Board and of the Lady Dufferin Hospital Fund Committee and Non-official Visitor of the Jail. His successful discharge of these public duties gained for him the respect of his townsmen and the officials who came in touch with him. He was made a Rai Bahadur in 1904.

He was the son of Munshi Sajivan Lal, late Dewan of the Tikari Raj, and was born in 1853. How much he was loved by the public and Government was evidenced by the innumerable letters of sympathy received by his sons after his death in 1911, from officials and non-officials.

BABU SURENDRA PRASAD SUKUL, ZAMINDAR, KANHAULI ESTATE, MOZAFFARPORE.



BABU SURENDRA PRASAD
SUKUL, ZAMINDAR, KANHAULI
ESTATE, MOZAFFARPORE.

BABU SURENDRA PRASAD SUKUL, ZAMINDAR, KANHAULI ESTATE, DISTRICT MOZAFFARPORE was born in July 1885, and is the son of late Babu Jumna Prasad Sukul, one of the biggest and most prominent Zemindars of Behar. As the scion of an historic family Babu Jumna Prasad was noted for his high moral courage, his generosity, his kindness and his love of truth. Babu Surendra Prasad is known to be following in the footsteps of his venerable father, and is a man of cultivated understanding and varied culture. He has a younger brother who is an undergraduate.

Sir Charles Elliot, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, honoured the family by paying a visit to their residence in 1894 during the lifetime of Babu Jumna Prasad.

RAI TARINI PRASAD BAHADUR, PLEADER, BHAGALPUR.



RAI TARINI PRASAD BAHADUR,
PLEADER, BHAGALPUR.

RAI TARINI PRASAD BAHADUR, Zamindar and a leading Pleader, Bhagalpur Division. His career as Pleader and Member, Bengal Legislative Council, is well known. He has always been known in good books of the Government and Government officers. Title of Rai Bahadur was granted to him by Government in 1899. He obtained also Certificates of Honour for public services and liberality towards tenants. The last Certificate of Honour granted to him at the Imperial Durbar was for public services and ready co-operations with officers of Government.



BEHARILAL BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B., BEAWAR.

BEHARILAL BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B., VAKIL, BEAWAR, RAJPUTANA.

BEHARILAL BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B., VAKIL, was born in 1874 at Beawar (Rajputana), where his father was Octroi Superintendent. Being educated at Beawar, Ajmer and Agra, he graduated in Arts in 1894 and in Law in 1895. Being enrolled also as Punjab Pleader practised at Gurgaon till March, 1899. Removing then to Beawar he is practising there till now serving also since 1903 as Member and Vice-Chairman, Municipality, and also as Secretary and Vice-President, Arya Samaj, Beawar. He started General Assurance Society, Ajmere, in 1907, and has since been its Director.

KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR DOSABHAI MARKER, MERCHANT, MAGISTRATE, FIRST-CLASS, AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, QUETTA.



KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR
DOSABHAI MARKER, QUETTA.

KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR DOSABHAI MARKER, MERCHANT, MAGISTRATE, FIRST-CLASS, AND MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, QUETTA, BALUCHISTAN, began career in Quetta, 1883. He presented to Parsi Community of Quetta magnificent School Building and Banqueting Hall, 1904; title of Khan Sahib awarded, 1905; First Parsi Volunteer recipient of long service medal, 1905; Khillat of six chambered revolver presented by Local Government in Durbar, 1906; Government guest at Coronation Durbars of 1903 and 1911 at Delhi and recipient of Durbar Medals and Certificates of Honour on both occasions. Title of Khan Bahadur, June 1912.



KHAN SAHIB ABDULLA ASGHAR ALI was born in 1857. He comes of a highly respectable family of Meers which is a well-known trading community of Peshawar. He went to Baluchistan in 1883 and started his life as a merchant of very modest means. By dint of sheer labour, honesty and integrity of character he has now risen to the position of a leading and most enterprising businessman in Baluchistan. He owns at present a flourishing shop dealing in general merchandise, Persian Carpets, Haberdashery, Millinery, Furniture, etc., at Quetta and runs the Tonga contract on the Hurnai-Loralai-Fort Sandeman Road, which is a very large business concern and requires great tact and resourcefulness to carry on successfully. He is also the lessee of a Coal Mine in the Duki Tahsil, Loralai District.

In 1897 he went to England on the occasion of the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee and received the Diamond Jubilee Medal which adorns his photo taken in December 1911 given here. His photo taken in 1897 in England also adorns this page.

In recognition of his good and meritorious services in the cause of general progress and advancement, the Government was pleased to confer on him the title of Khan Sahib on the occasion of the Memorable Coronation Durbar in December, 1911.

KHAN SAHIB ABDULLA ASGHAR ALI, QUETTA.

Khan Sahib Abdulla Asghar Ali is blessed with six sons.



MOULVI ABU NASAR MOHAMMED AIHYA, ZAMINDAR OF SYLHET, BENGAL, IS DESCENDED FROM ONE OF THE OLDEST MAHOMMEDAN FAMILIES IN INDIA. The founder of the family in India was Abdullah, the son of the second Khaliff Faruqi-Azam, Omar-Ebu-il Kattab. For this reason the Members of the family are called Al-farqueeer. Another early member of the family, Maulana Abdur Rahim Mehaddis, that is one versed in traditions of the Prophet, travelled from Medina to Herat, where he became a teacher, and his son, Maulana Abdul Karim, a Professor of Persian and of Science and Literature, came to Bengal and finally settled at Bramhanbaria. He was renowned for his piety and his learning, and descendants intermarried with their new neighbours and soon became connected with the leading families of the province. He was given lands and revenues by the Mahommedan Emperors so that he might be free to carry on his work of teaching both in secular and religious matters, and laid the foundations of the family fortunes in India. A scion of the family Moulvi Abu Mohamed Abdul Kader, father of the present head, was a recipient of a "Certificate of Honour" at the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India and this was awarded for his suppressing the Mutiny and his loyal co-operation therefor. The present head of the family is a highly educated man and able to converse in Persian, Arabic, English, Urdu and Bengali. He was Sub-Registrar at Hingajia for seven years, and is an Honorary Magistrate, besides being a Member of the Local Board to which body he has been nominated by the Government, a nominated Commissioner of Sylhet Municipality, a non-official visitor of Local Jail and a Member of the Managing Committee of the "Lepet Asylum," Sylhet. He was invited to the Delhi Durbar of 1903 by special desire of His Excellency Lord Curzon, and received Coronation Medal, besides he was awarded with a Certificate of Honour as a mark of loyalty to the British throne. Later, he was also an invited guest at the Delhi Durbar of 1911 and His Excellency Lord Hardinge, Viceroy and Governor-General, as a mark of personal distinction, honoured him with the title of "Khan Bahadur." He is a *personna grata* both with the Government and with the people on account of his zeal in the public weal.



S. FIRDOST ALI HAZARIKA,
TEA PLANTER, TITABAR, ASSAM.

S. FIRDOST ALI HAZARIKA, TEA PLANTER, TITABAR, ASSAM.



FIRDOST ALI HAZARIKA, TEA PLANTER AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE, SON OF LATE SHAH-NOOR ALI HAZARIKA, RAIS OF JORHAT, ASSAM, was born in 1864 A.D. Proprietor of the Motijan estate in the District of Sibsagar and holder of extensive landed properties. A public-spirited gentleman, held in great esteem by his countrymen and is taken into confidence by the Government. One of his ancestors Ali Ahmed *alias* Luthop Hazarika, who fought in the battle of Saraghat, originally of Bundelkhand migrated to Assam at the time of Emperor Aurangzeb. The hereditary title of "Hazarika" was conferred on him by Raja Rudra Singh, the then king of Assam. He had the honour of being present at His Imperial Majesty's Levee and invitation of attending the State Garden Party on 2nd January, 1912. He is a recipient of the Durbar Medal.

RAJANI KANTA BARDALAI.



RAJANI KANTA BARDALAI, SON OF LATE NARKANTA BARDALAI, RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER OF GAUHATI, KAMRUP, ASSAMESE BRAHMIN, was born in 1867 A.D., graduated in 1889. Entered Government service as Clerk on Rs. 40 at Gauhati. Worked in the census of 1891 under Mr. E. A. Gait and promoted to a Sub-Deputy Collectorship, 1893. Promoted to Deputy Magistrateship, 1902, by Sir Henry Cotton. Worked in the Sibsagar Settlement, special Garo enquiry, Fishery enquiry. Senior Deputy Magistrate, first at Nowgong where officiated as Deputy Commissioner for three weeks. Senior Deputy Magistrate at Dhubri. Author of Assamese books—"Gyansopan," "Mirijoree," "Monomotee" and Contributor to Assamese Magazines. Passed in the Manipuri language. The first Assamese graduate who entered Government service as a Clerk.



RAJANI KANTA BARDALAI.

THE BEOHAR FAMILY OF JUBBULPORE.



THIS IS THE OLDEST AND A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY OF JUBBULPORE. THE TITLE "BEOHAR" (MEANING CUSTOM) GIVEN TO THE FAMILY BY THE NIZAM SHAHI KINGS INDICATES THAT ITS MEMBERS WERE VERSED IN THE CUSTOMS (LAWS) AND AFFAIRS OF THE STATE. Later generations of the family have been consulted by British Officers in Zamindari disputes, having in their possession important documents of Mahratta times. The family is noted for its charity and public spirit.

The present representative, Beohar Raghubir Sinha, is an Honorary Magistrate, is connected with many public movements, helps useful institutions, and is highly esteemed by the Government and the people. He is a perfect gentleman of literary tastes, being the author of certain works in pure Hindi having translated from Sanskrit.



BEOHAR RAGHUBIR SINHA, JUBBULPORE.

BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE, MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, ETC., NAGPUR.

BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE, MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, PROPRIETOR OF MINES, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, FIRST-CLASS, ETC., NAGPUR was born at Neemuch in 1872 where he had the usual education at the local school. In the year 1889 he migrated to the Central Provinces with his father, who was also a Merchant and Contractor. His father found in him an apt, intelligent, and energetic child who from his boyhood took a keen and lively interest in his



father's business, and to the youth was drawn the attention of everyone who came into business contact with the father.

Mr. Byramjee lost his father in the year 1892, and since then the burden of his father's business fell on his shoulders, and very soon he not only considerably extended it, but his energies found vent in other directions as well. It may be well said that Mr. Byramjee is the maker of his own fortune, and has risen to his present prominent position by his own sheer merits, abilities, and exertions.

He has undertaken and carried out successfully big works of the Railway and Public Works Department, in record time he has earned first-class Gold and Silver Medals at Exhibitions for the excellent work turned out from his extensive Cabinet and Coach-building Workshops in Nagpur; and he is in general and great request to undertake the working of Manganese Mines, being the contractor for almost all the chief and important mines in the Central Provinces, including those of such premier Companies as the Central Provinces Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., etc.

He is also himself a Proprietor of several Manganese Coal and other Mineral Mines in the Central Provinces, being recognised by the Government and

possessing a certificate of fitness for Prospecting for Minerals in the Central Provinces and other places in India. In the Mines Department alone he has under him a large expert European and Native Staff commanding no less than 4 to 5 thousand coolies working at his various Mines.

Being a large exporter of Minerals, he took occasion of the Coronation of King George V to visit with his wife England and Europe, to investigate for himself the European Markets and made a long and detailed tour of over five months for the purpose.

Mr. Byramjee, like all busy men of business, finds from his very engrossing and extensive manifold occupation, time for public works of various kinds and utility and commands the respect and confidence both of the people as well as the Government. He is the Secretary of the Parsi Anjuman of Nagpur and Kamptee, and as such occupies a very influential and prominent position amongst his community to whom he presented a Prayer house at the Parsi Cemetery costing Rs. 10,000. He has been a Municipal Commissioner, and is an Honorary Bench Magistrate of the First-class in Nagpur. He is a prominent Mason, a Member of the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association, and an Associate of the Geological and Mining Institute of India.

Mr. Byramjee had the honor of being invited with his wife to the Delhi Coronation Durbar of the 12th December, 1911, and is a recipient of the Durbar Medal, which he is seen wearing in the group photograph of his family.

RAO BAHADUR BHAGWANTRAO SHANKARRAO DESHMUKH, DARYAPUR,
CENTRAL PROVINCES.



RAO BAHADUR BHAGWANT-
RAO SHANKARRAO
DESHMUKH, DARYAPUR.

RAO BAHADUR BHAGWANTRAO SHANKARRAO DESHMUKH, OF DARYAPUR, CENTRAL PROVINCES, was born in 1852, of a family whose ancestor, according to tradition was a Rajput who accompanied Aurangzeb in his great expedition into the Deccan, and for services rendered to the Emperor was granted the Deshmukhi Watan of Daryapur. By the *sanad* making the grant the family was allowed ten per cent. of the revenue of the villages in the Daryapur Pergunnah in lieu of certain services both civil and military. The *sanad* was renewed by the Nizam of Hyderabad and by the British Government in 1865 with some modifications according to altered circumstances. Shankarrao, the father of Rai Bahadur Bhagwantrao, was offered the post of a Tahsildar by the present Government but he respectfully declined. Of his three sons, the eldest is Bhagwantrao, who has been working as a Special Magistrate since 1879, while the second, Nagorao, is an Honorary Magistrate, and the third, Madho Rao, is a Tahsildar. There being no facilities in his younger days for the study of English, Bhagwantrao's education consisted chiefly of Marathi literature, though he read a few English books by himself. He had the honor to be invited to both the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911, and received a silver medal on each occasion. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him three years ago. ♣

RAI BAHADUR HEMENDRA NATH MITRA, BAR.-AT-LAW, KHANDWA, C. P.



RAI BAHADUR HEMENDRA NATH MITRA, MIDDLE TEMPLE, BAR.-AT-LAW, PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, IS THE ELDEST SON OF LATE BABU UPENDRA NATH MITRA, VAKIL, HIGH COURT, THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHOR OF LAW OF



RAI BAHADUR HEMENDRA NATH
MITRA, KHANDWA.

LIMITATION. He was born on 2nd August, 1866, educated at the Hare School and Doveton College, Calcutta, was called to the Bar in 1891. He married a well educated French lady, and on his return from England was enrolled in the Calcutta High Court, and began his legal practice at Khandwa from 1892. He is the leader and President of the Local Bar Association, and has been the President of the Municipal Committee for some time; is a Member of the District Council and one of the founders of the Local High School, and was an energetic Secretary of the Masonic Lodge at Khandwa. He was exempted from the operations of the Arms Act in 1908 by the Local Government, a Certificate of Honour and a Title and Coronation Medal were granted to him in recognition of his public services at the Imperial Durbar, 1911.

NILKANTHRAO BHAOO SAHEB KHALATKAR DESHMUKH, NAGPORE.



NILKANTHRAO BHAOO SAHEB KHALATKAR DESHMUKH, OF DIGRAS, NAGPORE DISTRICT, was born in 1877, and was educated in English and Marathi. He is a landlord and money-lender, and Sardar (Reis) and Khas-Mulakhati and Durbari, old Zamindar of Hinganghat of old highest family, and Honorary Magistrate, a Member of the District Council and the Local Board. He is a son of Trimbak Rao Nana Saheb and belongs to the Marathi caste of Hindus.

MUNSHI AZIM-ULLAH KHAN, SAUGOR, C. P.



MUNSHI AZIM-ULLAH KHAN, OF SAUGOR, was born in 1849. He traces his descent from Mohammad Umar Khan Afghan, who migrated to India from Tirah, accompanying the army of Nadir Shah. His grandfather Kale Khan was made Kotwal of Saugor, on the occasion of the British Government. He left 8 sons. His father, Munshi Hussain Khan, was well educated in English, Persian and Nagri, and started his career as Head Clerk in the Magazine at



MUNSHI AZIM-ULLAH
KHAN, SAUGOR.

Saugor, but later on he was called to her service by the Begum of Bhopal under whom he attained the post of Chief Engineer and Tutor to Her Highness. In consideration of his good services he was awarded a Jagir of Rs. 6,000 and the Viceroy granted him a certificate with a gold watch and chain for his faithful work with the British Government during the Mutiny.

Before his death in 1307 A. H. his father had built a tank, a mosque, a sarai and a bungalow for the travellers and a garden and Dharamsala for the Hindus.

On the death of his father, Munshi Azimullah Khan settled at Saugor where he owns a Taluqa of 60 villages, and Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has granted him a Jagir of Rs. 1,200. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner. Besides he is Kursi Nashin Darbari and is exempted from the operation of the Arms Act. He has built a hospital at a great cost at Saugor where thousands of patients receive medicines free. He has 2 sons, Mohammad Iqbal and Mohammad Inayat Hussain, who are obedient and a help to him in his old age.

PUNDIT JIWAN LALL, HONORARY MAGISTRATE, BAKHARI, C. P.



PUNDIT JIWAN LALL, HONORARY
MAGISTRATE, BAKHARI.



PUNDIT JIWAN LALL, LANDLORD (MALGUZAR) IN THE SEONI DISTRICT, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND HONORARY MAGISTRATE AT BAKHARI IN THE SAME DISTRICT, was born in 1857. He is well educated in Hindi and Urdu, and has some knowledge of English. He wields a good deal of influence in his district and is respected by the officials. For his loyalty, charity and good services to the public in connection with famines and the census he has been granted three first-class and three second-class *samads* by the Government. He is also in possession of many letters of thanks from the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the satisfactory discharge of his duties as an Honorary Magistrate and as a Member of the District Council and also of the Local Board. He has many times subscribed substantial sums towards works for the public good. His estate comprises 32 villages in Seoni District.

SARDAR BAHADUR SIRDAR NIZAM SHAH, KUTRU.



SARDAR BAHADUR SIRDAR NIZAM SHAH, Shri Kalika, Rudra, Kalika, Surpa Kalika Maha Kalika, of Deogarh Surjagarh, Zamindar of Kutru, was born in 1887, and educated at the Rajkumar College at Raipur and at Jagdalpur. He is descended from an old family of Deogarh who migrated towards the south of the Nerbada and founded the Gondwana Kingdom of Nagpur before the Maratha ascendancy. This family founded several towns and built several Garhis to the south



SARDAR BAHADUR NIZAM SHAH,
KUTRU.

of Nagpur and also the Kutru Raj. The present head of the family has inherited the titles above noted, with the exception of that of Sardar Bahadur, which he received on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. He was duly put in possession of his estates by the Political Agent of the Chhattisgarh Feudatories in 1904 and has proved a loyal and wise Zemindar. The estates, which are tributary to the Bastar State, have an area of about 1,300 square miles. In 1910 there was a rising among the Marias of Bastar State, when Sardar Nizam Shah proved of great assistance to the officials from Khalsa who were engaged in restoring order. When the Marias were about to enter his territory he marched with his men against them, and succeeded in averting the destruction of the School, Police Station and his village Bhairamgarh. In addition he made prisoners of several of the rebels. In the same year he was of material assistance to the Police of Chanda District who were in pursuit of dacoits. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on

him in recognition of these and other distinguished services to Government and the public. He is an enlightened young Zemindar and much loved and respected by his people and all who come in contact with him. He is an Honorary Magistrate, and a correspondent of the Royal Society of Arts of London, for the Membership of which he has qualified himself.



MAUNG TUN HLA, T. D. M.,
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF
POLICE, MYAUNGLALIEN, PEGU.

MAUNG TUN HLA, T. D. M., DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, MYAUNGLALIEN, PEGU.



MAUNG TUN HLA, T. D. M., DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, MYAUNGLALIEN, PEGU, was born in 1868. He joined Government service at the age of twenty (1888); was under fire in the Upper Burma Expedition, 1885—89; obtained King's Police Medal in 1909.



M. A. SHAKUR, ALLAHABAD AND
RANGOON.

M. A. SHAKUR, ALLAHABAD AND RANGOON.



M. A. SHAKUR was born in 1864 of respectable parents and received a decent education at Allahabad. At an early age he left for Rangoon to join his father's business, but having no taste for it he took up Government service there. After 14 years however he returned to trade and by perseverance and hard work he has established a flourishing business at Rangoon. He is Chief Agent for the Gramophone Co., Ltd., a Timber Merchant and Brick Manufacturer and Contractor. A branch opened at Allahabad in 1910 for the sale of Teakwood, and Teakwood furniture is doing well.

MR. HTOON CHAN, B. A., B. L., VAKIL OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, AND ADVOCATE OF THE CHIEF COURT OF BURMA.



MR. HTOON CHAN, B. A., B. L., A VAKIL OF THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, AND AN ADVOCATE OF THE CHIEF COURT OF BURMA, was born at Akyab, Arakan, on the 6th October, 1862, and his father, Kroung Che, a trader of importance, died when he was a child leaving a family consisting of a widow, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Htoon Chan was carefully brought up by his people and sent to the Government High School, Akyab, and showing

signs of an aptitude in studies, he was sent to Calcutta and was educated in St. Xavier's College. He successfully passed the Entrance Examination, the First Arts, and became a graduate of the Calcutta University in 1886. He passed the Bachelor of Law examination from the City College, and was articled for two years under Moulvie Mahamad Yusuf, B.A., B.L., Khan Bahadur, and got enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court in 1889. A short time after his enrolment he returned to his native country and has been practising in the Courts at Akyab with great success. He is a man of great public spirit and has always identified himself with all public movements and is a recognised leader in the Arakanese Community. He has served as a Municipal Commissioner for many years and is owner of large landed estates. He takes a keen interest in education and was mainly instrumental in inducing the public to erect an Industrial School at Akyab, as a worthy Memorial of His late Majesty King Edward VII. He was selected by the Government of Burma as a representative of the people of Arakan and was present at the Imperial Coronation Delhi Durbar as a guest of the Burma Government. Mr. Htoon Chan is the author of the Arakanese Calendar with the corresponding dates in



MR. HTOON CHAN, B.A., B.L., RANGOON.
Burmese and English, 1820—1918, a standard work used in all Government Offices and Courts in Burma.

He was first married to a daughter of U. Regyaw Thu, K. S. M., a millionaire of Akyab, and on her death he married Ma. U, a daughter of U Tha Kyaw, Myook, and by whom he has five children.

THE LATE MR. HAJEE ESOOF BHYMLAH, RANGOON.

THE LATE MR. HAJEE ESOOF BHYMLAH was born at Rander of Surat, who died on the 25th day of March, 1899, at the age of 73, is the son of Cassim Bhymiah, a general Merchant of Calcutta, and who is the son of Ebrahimji Nagda, a famous Merchant and Landholder in Surat. After receiving his education in Urdu, Persian and Gujrati languages joined his father

in a General Merchant business in Calcutta. Five years later he came to Rangoon and started business as a Silk Merchant of his own. He married twice, his first wife left two sons, his second wife, Fatima Bibi, was a daughter of Noor-ud-Din Naikwara, a well-known merchant and ship-owner who settled in Burma before the first Burmese War, is the son of Shabuddin Naikwara, ship-owner of Bombay, and who is the son of Mahamed Husain Naikwara, a well-known General Merchant and ship-owner of Bombay; of this marriage there were four sons, *viz.*, Mahomed, Ebrahim, Cassim and Mahmood. Mahomed, the eldest son, who was born in Rangoon in 1877, was educated at St. Paul's High School, carries on business as Merchant and has a practical knowledge of medicines. In 1896 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Esoof Hashim Doopley, Director of Suratee Burra Bazaar Co., Ltd., Rangoon. Hajee Ibrahim, the second son, who is six years his junior, was educated at St. Paul's High School and Empress Victoria School, is also a Merchant and deals in landed property. In 1908 he married the daughter of Mr. Mulla Mahomed, son of Mulla Mahmood, a mill owner, and has three children. The third son, Cassim, was

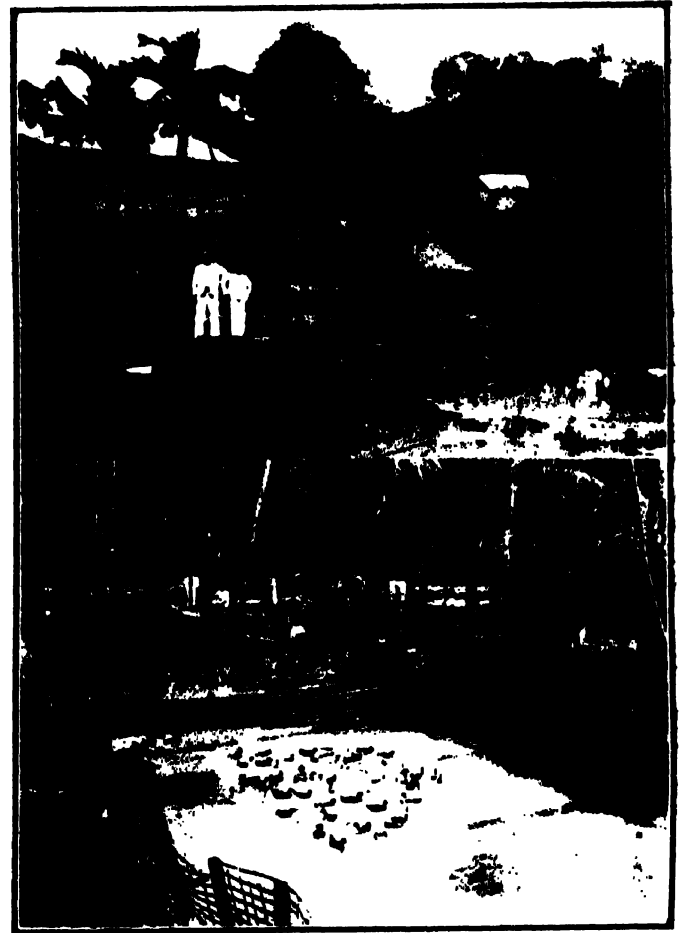


(1) MR. MAHOMED ESOOF BHYMLAH. (2) MR. EBRAHIM ESOOF BHYMLAH.
(3) MR. CASSIM ESOOF BHYMLAH. (4) MR. MAHMOOD ESOOF BHYMLAH.

born in Rangoon in 1885 and received his education in the Suratee Madrassa, at the Empress Victoria Buddhist School and at St. Paul's High School. At an early age he started his present business as a General Merchant and at the same time deals in land and he has a practical knowledge of Photography, Perfumery Manufacturing, Artist, etc. In 1904 he journeyed the whole of India up to Kabul, and he is the author of a novel entitled "Dream and Imagination." The youngest of the four sons Mahmood is the Sole Proprietor of Mahmood Esoof Bhymiah & Co., Wholesale Importers and Exporters. The firm also deals in mining such as wolfram, rubber plantation and oil fields, etc., at Mergui, Thaton and Minbu and other districts and possesses vast rubber plantations covering a large area. He takes a keen interest for the cause of education and has established a school in memory of his late father Mr. Hajee Esoof Bhymiah where over 200 children are given free education, and school books, etc., are supplied free. This institution is under the management of a certified teacher assisted by an able staff of 9 teachers and is wholly supported from his private purse. He is also a helper to several charitable purposes and to several creeds. He has a taste in editing and contributes to the paper. He is also a member of several Associations in Europe and India.



MR. YEO CHEOW KAW *alias* YEO TSOO TSENG, RANGOON.



POULTRY FARM OWNED BY MR. YEO CHEOW KAW *alias* YEO TSOO TSENG, RANGOON.



MR. YEO CHEOW KAW *ALIAS* YEO TSOO TSENG AND *ALIAS* YEO SENG is a Member of Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Director of Teong Hwa Chinese School. He is the founder of Anglo Chinese School of Ayeo, near Amoy, where over 200 children are clothed and instructed at his expense. He is the Managing Partner of the Firm of Sin Chip Moh and Co. of Rangoon, Yeo Chip Moh and Co. of Penang and Singapore, Yeo Heng Chiang and Co. of Myingyan and Chip Kee and Co. of Amoy, China. He also owns the Poultry Farm of Kokine, Rangoon.



RAI SAHIB MEHTA RAMJIMAL WAID, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, BURMA.



RAI SAHIB MEHTA RAMJIMAL WAID, DEPUTY
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, BURMA.

RAI SAHIB RAMJIMAL WAID, S O MEHTA MOOLRAJ was born in 1862 in village Dalwal, District Jhelum (Punjab), and after passing the Middle School examination at Pind-dadan Khan joined the Kabul expedition in 1879 first as Agent, then as Clerk. Accompanied the Egyptian expedition in 1882 and was present at the famous battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Joined the Burma Police same year as first-grade constable, and passing the higher standard in Burmese, and for bringing many important violent crimes to light became Inspector in 1897, and is acting as Deputy Superintendent since 1910. He distinguished himself in detective work, and was specially commended by the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, for success in a Thuggee case in which three notorious Thuggs were convicted and capitally sentenced. "I consider you have conferred a benefit on the whole community," wrote the Commissioner, "and your work in the case has been of a high order." For his excellent services he was rewarded with the title of Rai Sahib in 1908 by the Government of India, and received the King's Police Medal from the Royal hands at the Coronation Durbar of 1911. Since then he has been presented with Delhi Coronation Durbar Medal also.

RAM NATH VARMA, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

SETT KASHIRAM WAS A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF HYDERABAD. He was born at Terha in Oudh in 1834 A.D. He was the descendant of the Kurmi Kshatriya Family which traces its origin to Raja Jaichander of Kanauj.

Ghoresingh, one of his forefathers, was noted for his bravery and was a well-known citizen of Kanauj. He left the city with his family, and crossing the Bhagirathi, settled in a place near Boxar in Oudh that was pointed out to him in his dream by his Tutelary Goddess Chandrika whose temple still exists there. Here the family founded four villages—Terha, Bighapur, Chamyani and Patan. The Zemindari of these places is enjoyed by this family up to this day.

Judhasingh, a lineal descendant of Ghoresingh, was so distinguished for his love of justice and truth, that the village of Terha came to be known as "Nyavagaon" or the village of justice.

Sett Kashiram came to Hyderabad in 1850 with his father Shiv Prasadsingh and two brothers Surajmall and Ajudhya Prasad. Here he opened a shop of Indian Sweetmeats which by and by became very famous on account of his push and honesty which won for him the patronage of the reigning family and the nobles of Hyderabad (Deccan).

Sett Kashiram was a man of pious disposition and a staunch Kurmi Kshatri. Among his numerous acts of benevolence and charity some are the following:—

- (a) The Temple of Ram Panchayatan at Terha built in 1887 A.D.
- (b) In 1892, with the permission of Government, he opened a small gate known as the Mahboob Khirki in the city wall of Hyderabad for the benefit of the public.
- (c) During the famine of 1899 A.D., for three months, he daily gave food to 2,500 persons and preserved their lives.

(d) The custom of putting on the sacred thread entirely disappeared among the Kurmi Kshatriyas. Sett Kashiram spent thousands of rupees, convened meetings of learned men throughout India, and with the concurrence and permission of Sree Shankara Charia revived the custom of "*Yagcopawith*" in 1903; this was indeed a very great service which he rendered to his caste men.

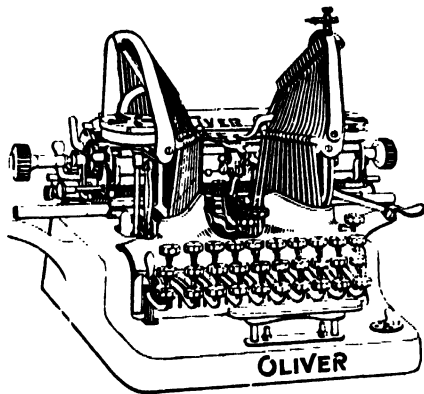


- (e) The Sanskrit School at Rujhai in 1903.
- (f) The Ganga Gowrakshani was founded in 1904 at Rujhai in district Unao.
- (g) The Temple of Athai Devi at Terha in 1907.
- (h) Numerous Dharamshalas, Gowshalas, tanks and wells for the poor, and cattle-troughs.

Sett Kashiram's two brothers died before him; the younger Ajudhya Prasad, who died in 1881, left behind him a child, Ramnath, five years old, and the elder, Surajmall, who died in 1902 left two daughters.

Sett Kashiram died in 1907. Among his survivors are his two sons Narayan Prasad and Jagannath Verma, one nephew Ramnath Verma, and one grandson Rambhorosai. All of them are living together, and harmoniously follow in the footsteps of their noble ancestors in their life, business and dealings. They are loyal subjects of the Imperial Government, and of His Highness the Nizam. They had manifested their devotion to His Highness the Nizam on several occasions in manifold ways. They are in high esteem of the Nizam's Government, and they take a keen interest in the advancement of learning and welfare of their community. Thus in 1907 A.D. they started the Anglo-Vernacular Vedic School at Charmahall, Hyderabad, for the benefit of their co-religionists for which the Kurmi Kshatriya community will ever remain thankful to them:





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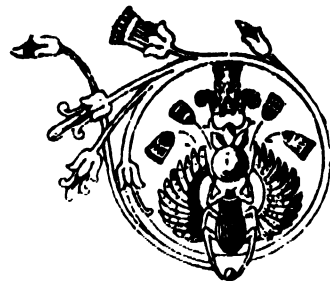
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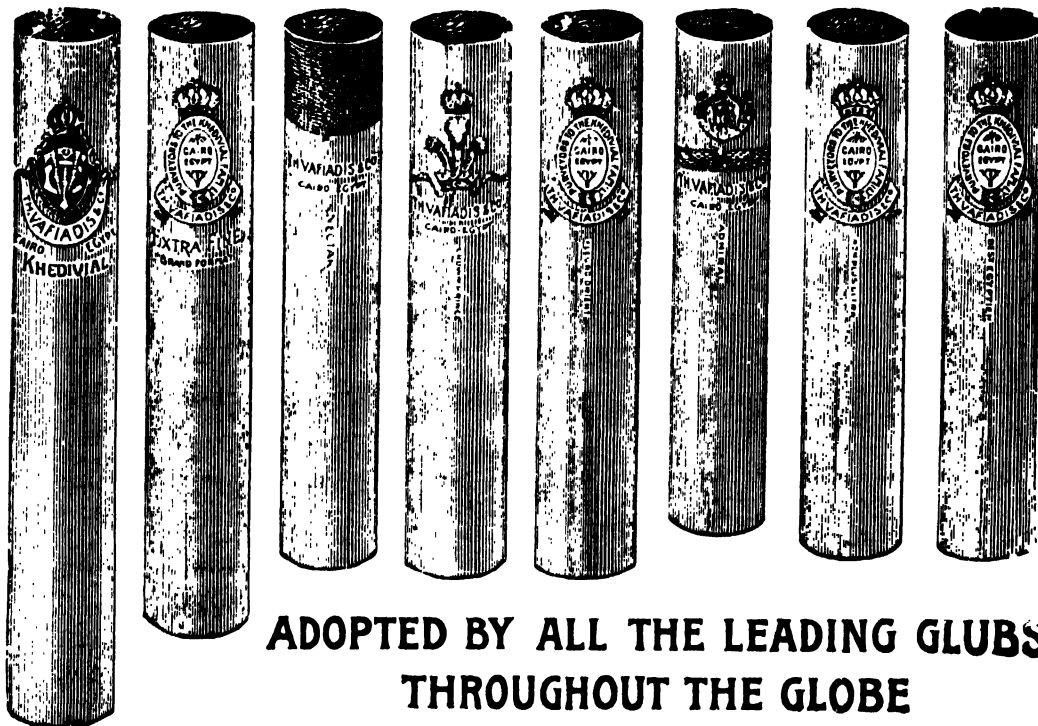
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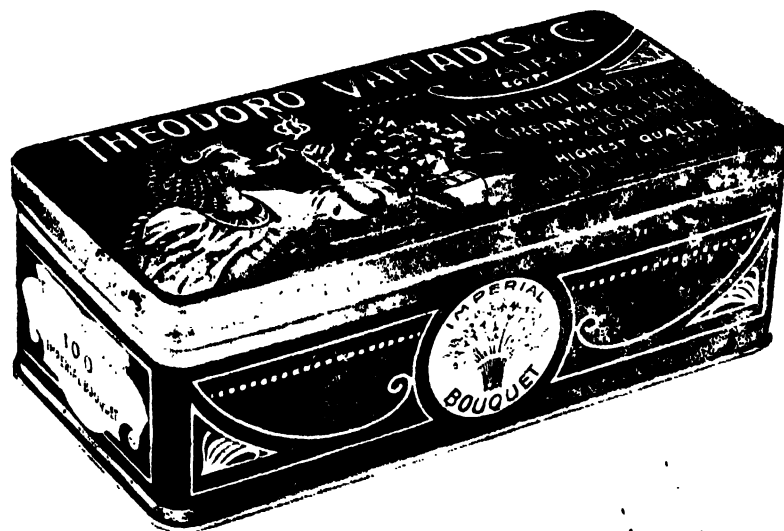
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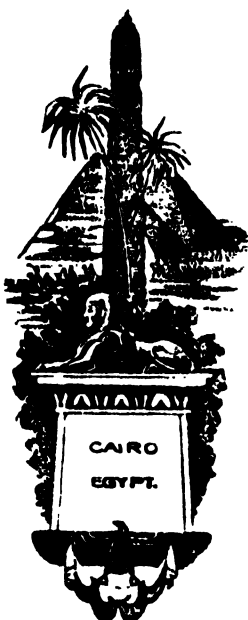
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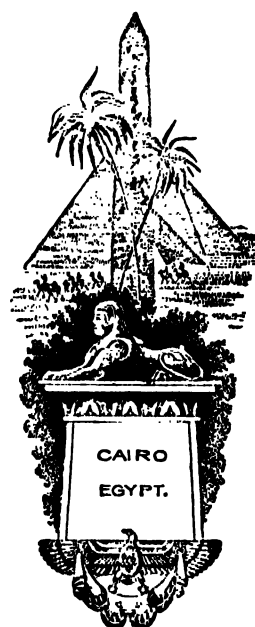
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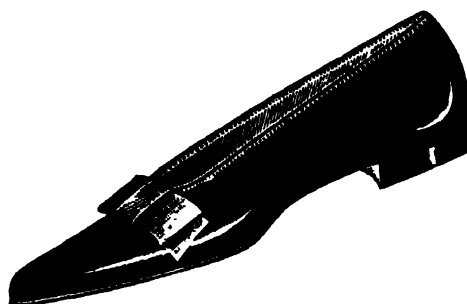
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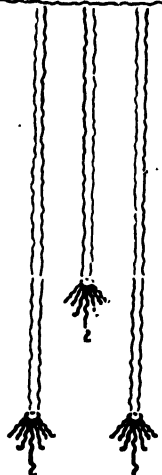
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